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BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

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MEMOIRS

OF

NORTHEAST ARKANSAS.

COMPRISING

A Condensed History of the State, a Number of Biographies of Distinguished Citizens of the same, a Brief Descriptive History of each of the Counties named herein, and numerous Biographical Sketches of the Prominent Citizens of such Counties.

V. I

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO, NASHVILLE AND ST. LOUIS:
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.

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PREFACE.



HIS beautiful volume has been prepared in response to the popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record, conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana, 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 30,000; Missouri, 25,000; Kansas, 20,000; Tennessee, 20,000; Kentucky, 25,000; Georgia, 20,000; Alabama, 20,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The entire State of Arkansas has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive biographical and historical research is to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence. In gathering the matter for the historical sketches of the counties, it was thought wisest, owing to the limited space, to collate and condense only the most valuable items, by reason of which such sketches are a credit to the book, and of permanent worth.

In the preparation of this volume the Publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. Nothing promised is omitted, and much not promised is given. About fifty pages of State history were guaranteed; over twice that number are given. Special care was employed and great expense incurred to render the volume accurate. In all cases the personal sketches were submitted by mail, and in most instances were corrected and returned by the subjects themselves. Coming as they do from the most illustrious families of the State—all worthy citizens from the upper, middle and lower classes—they form in themselves the most complete account of the Northeast Counties ever written, and their great value to future generations will be warmly acknowledged by all thoughtful people. With many thanks to their friends for the success of such a difficult enterprise, the Publishers respectfully tender this fine volume to their patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

October, 1889.



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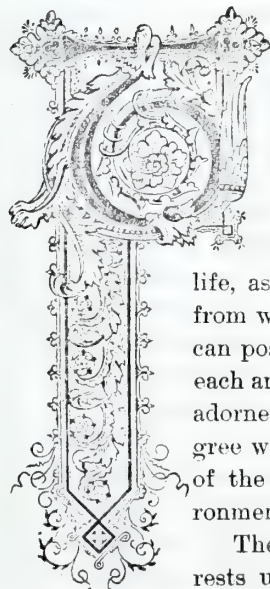


HISTORY OF ARKANSAS.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY—IMPORTANCE OF GEOLOGIC STUDY—AREA AND CLIMATE—BOUNDARIES—PRINCIPAL STREAMS OF THE STATE—THE MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS—THE GREAT SPRINGS—DIVERSITY OF SOILS—CAVES—THE MINES, THEIR WONDERFUL DEPOSITS AND FORMATIONS.

Such blessings Nature pours,
O'erstocked mankind enjoys but half her stores.—*Young.*



THE matter of first importance for every civilized people to know is the economic geology of the country they inhabit. The rocks and the climate are the solution in the end of all problems of life, as they are the prime sources from which all that human beings can possess comes. The measure of each and every civilization that has adorned the world is in exact degree with the people's knowledge of the natural laws and the environments about them.

The foundation of civilization rests upon the agriculturists, and nothing can be of more importance to this class than some knowledge of what materials plants are composed, and the source from whence they derive existence; the food upon which plants live and grow; how they are nourished or destroyed; what plant food is appropriated by vegetation itself, without man's aid or intervention, through the natural operations in constant action. The

schools will some day teach the children these useful and fundamental lessons, and then, beyond all peradventure, they will answer very completely the lately propounded question: "Are the public schools a failure?" The knowledge of the elementary principles of the geology of this country is now the demand of the age, made upon all nations, in all climes.

The character of vegetation, as well as the qualities of the waters and their action upon vegetable and animal life, is primarily determined by the subjacent rocks on which the soil rests. Earth and air are but the combinations of the original gases, forming the solids, liquids and the atmosphere surrounding the globe. The soil is but the decomposed rocks—their ashes, in other words, and hence is seen the imperative necessity of the agriculturist understanding something of the rocks which lie beneath the land he would successfully cultivate. He who is educated in the simple fundamental principles of geology—a thing easier to learn than is the difference in the oaks and pines of the forest—to him there is a clear comprehension of the life-giving qualities stored in the surface rocks, as well as a knowledge of the minerals to be

found in their company. A youth so educated possesses incomparable advantages over his school companion in the start of life, who has concentrated his energies on the classics or on metaphysical subjects, whether they enter the struggle for life as farmers, stock raisers, miners or craftsmen. It is as much easier to learn to analyze a rock, mineral or soil, than to learn a Greek verb, as the one is more valuable to know than the other. All true knowledge is the acquirement of that which may aid in the race of life, an education that is so practical that it is always helpful and useful.

The geology of Arkansas, therefore, so far as given in this chapter, is in fact but the outline of the physical geography of one of the most interesting localities of the continent, and is written wholly for the lay reader, and attempted in a manner that will reach his understanding.

Within the boundary lines of the State are 53,045 square miles, or 33,948,800 acres. It has 3,868,800 more acres of land than the State of New York, and multiplies many times the combined natural resources of all the New England States. It has 2,756 miles of navigable rivers.

It had a population in 1880, as shown by the census, of 802,525. Of these there were 10,350 foreigners and 210,666 colored. In 1820 the Territory had a population of 14,255; in 1830, of 30,338; in 1840, of 97,554; in 1850, of 209,897; in 1860, of 435,450; in 1870, of 481,471. (This was the Civil War decade.) In 1885 the population had advanced about 200,000 over the year 1880, or was near 1,000,000. In 1887 it reached the figures of 1,260,000, or an increase of more than a quarter of a million in two years, and there is reason to believe this increased ratio will pass beyond the two million mark in the next census. At least, an increase of one hundred per cent in the ten years is indicated. Keeping in mind that there are no great populous cities in the State, it will be known that this has been that healthy increase of population which gives glowing promises for the future of the State. Here the agricultural districts, and the towns and cities, have kept even pace, while in some of the leading States of the Mississippi Valley the great cities have grown

while the rural population has markedly decreased. These are serious problems to reflective minds in those States where the cities are overgrowing and the country is declining. Happily, Arkansas is troubled with no such indications of the disturbed natural distribution of its people. The State, since it emerged from the dark and evil days of civil war and reconstruction, has not only not been advertised in regard to its natural resources, but has been persistently slandered. The outside world, more than a generation ago, were plausibly led to believe the energy of its citizens was justly typified in the old senseless ballad, "The Arkansas Traveler," and the culture and refinement of its best people are supposed to be told in the witty account of Judge Halliburton's "First Piano in Arkansas." The ruined hopes, the bankrupted fortunes and the broken hearts that are the most recent history of the Western deserts, form some of the measure the poor people are paying for the deceptions in this regard that have been practiced upon them. These silly but amusing things have had their effect, but they were pleasant and harmless, compared to the latest phase of pretexts for persistent publications of the cruellest falsehoods ever heaped upon the heads of innocent men. But, in the end, even this will do good; it is to be seen now among the people. It will put the people of the State upon their mettle, resulting, if that is not already the fact, in giving it the most orderly, law abiding, peaceful and moral people of any equal district of the Union.

The State is in the central southern portion of the great Mississippi Valley, and in climate, soil, rocks, minerals and water may well be designated as the capital of this "garden and granary of the world," with resources beneath the surface that are not, taken all together, surpassed on the globe. Its eastern line is the channel of the Mississippi River "beginning at the parallel 36° of north latitude, thence west with said parallel to the middle of the main channel of the St. Francois (Francis) River; thence up the main channel of said last mentioned river to the parallel of 36° 30' of north latitude; thence west with the last mentioned parallel, or along the southern line of the State of Missouri,

to the southwest corner of said State; thence to be bounded on the west to the north bank of Red River, as designated by act of Congress and treaties, existing January 1, 1837, defining the western limits of the Territory of Arkansas, and to be bounded west across and south of Red River by the boundary line of the State of Texas as far as the northwest corner of the State of Louisiana; thence easterly with the northern boundary line of said last named State to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said last mentioned river, including an island in said river known as Belle Point Island, and all other land as originally surveyed and included as a part of the Territory, or State of Arkansas, to the 36° of north latitude, to the place of beginning."*

The State includes between its north and south boundary lines the country lying between parallel of latitude 33° north, and parallel of latitude 36° 30' north, and between its east to west lines the country between longitude 90° and a little west of longitude 94° 30'. Its geographical position on the continent assures the best conditions of temperature, salubrity and rainfall, this being shown by the absence of the intense heat and the cold storms of the higher latitudes and the drouths of the west.

From the meteorological reports it is learned that the average rainfall in the State during June, July and August is sixteen inches, except a narrow belt in the center of the State, where it is eighteen

inches, and a strip on the western portion of the State, where it is from eight to fourteen inches. Accurate observations covering fifteen years give an average of seventy-five rainy days in the year.

Of twenty-three States where are reported 134 destructive tornadoes, four were in Arkansas.

The annual mean temperature of Los Angeles, Cal., is about 1° less than that of Little Rock.

The watershed of the State runs from the north of west to the southeast, from the divide of the Ozark Mountain range, except a few streams on the east side of the State, which flow nearly parallel with the Mississippi River, which runs a little west of south along the line of the State. North of the Ozark divide the streams bear to a northerly direction.

Of the navigable rivers within its borders the Arkansas is navigable 505 miles; Bartholomew Bayou, 68 miles; Black River, 147 miles; Current River, 63 miles; Fourche La Favre River, 73 miles; Little Missouri River, 74 miles; Little Red River, 48 miles; Little River, 98 miles; Mississippi River, 424 miles; Ouachita River, 134 miles; Petit Jean River, 105 miles; Red River, 92 miles; Saline River, 125 miles; St. Francis River, 180 miles; White River, 619 miles.

These streams flow into the Mississippi River and give the State an unusual navigable river frontage, and they run so nearly in parallel lines to each other and are distributed so equally as to give, especially the eastern half and the southwest part of the State, the best and cheapest transportation facilities of any State in the Union. These free rivers will in all times control the extortions of transportation lines that are so oppressive to the people of less favored localities.

The Arkansas River passes diagonally across the center of the State, entering at Fort Smith, and emptying into the Mississippi at Napoleon.

South of this the main stream is the Ouachita River and its tributaries; the Saline River, which divides nearly equally the territory between the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers; and the Little Missouri on the southwest, which divides the territory between the Ouachita and Red Rivers. North of the Arkansas, and about equally dividing the ter-

* The above descriptive boundary lines are in the authoritative language of the State Constitutional Convention. To understand the south and west lines necessitates a reference to the treaties and acts of Congress. The following would simplify the descriptive part of the west and south lines: Beginning at the southwest corner of Missouri, or in the center of Section 19, Township 21, Range 34 west of the fifth principal meridian line, thence in a straight line south, bearing a little east to strike the east line of Section 4, Township 8 north, Range 32 west; thence in a straight line south, bearing a little west to where the line strikes Red River in Section 14, Township 13 south, Range 33 west; thence along said river to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 14 south, Range 28 west; thence south to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 20 south, Range 28 west; thence east along the 33° of latitude to the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning. The State lines run with the lines of latitude and the meridional lines, and not with the government survey lines.

ritory between the Mississippi and the Arkansas Rivers, is White River, running nearly southeast. Its main tributary on the west is Little Red River, and on the northeast Black River, which enters the State from Missouri, and flows southwesterly and empties into the White at Jacksonport, Jackson County. Another important tributary is Cache River, which flows a little west of south from Clay County, emptying into the White near Clarendon.

Eel River is in the northeast corner of the State and partially drains Craighead County. Eleven Points, Currant, Spring and Strawberry Rivers are important tributaries of Black River. St. Francis River flows from Missouri, and from 36° 30' north latitude to 36° north latitude it forms the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas, and continuing thence south empties into the Mississippi a few miles above Helena.

Main Fork of White River rises in Madison County and flows northwest in and through Washington County into Benton County; thence northeast into Missouri, returning again to Arkansas in Boone County. Big North Fork of White River rises in the south central part of Missouri, flows southward, and forms its junction in Baxter County, Ark. La Grue River is a short distance south of White River; it rises in Prairie County and joins the White in Desha County. Middle Fork of Saline River rises in Garland County and flows southeast. Rolling Fork of Little River rises in Polk and passes south through Sevier County. Cassatot River also rises in Polk and passes south through Sevier County. Clear Fork of Little Missouri rises in Polk County and passes southeast. East Fork of Poteau River rises in Scott County and runs nearly due west into the Indian Territory. L'Anguille River rises in Poinsett County and flows through Cross, St. Francis and Lee Counties, and empties into the St. Francis within a few miles of the mouth of the latter. Big Wattensaw River rises in Lonoke County and runs east into Prairie County, and empties into White River. Muddy Fork of Little Missouri River rises in Howard County and runs southeast. Yache Grass River runs north through Sebastian County and empties into the Arkansas River east of Fort

Smith. Terre Noir River runs from northwest to the southeast in Clark County and empties into Ouachita River. Sulphur Fork of Red River enters the State from Texas, about the center of the west line of Miller County, and running a little south of east empties into Red River. Sabine River flows south through the central southern portions of the State, and empties into the Ouachita River near the south line of the State.

There are numerous creeks forming tributaries to the streams mentioned, equally distributed over the State, which are fully described in the respective counties. Besides these water-courses mention should properly be made of the nineteen bayous within the State's borders.

The Ozark Mountains pass through the northern portion of Arkansas, from west to east, and form the great divide in the watersheds of the State. Rich Mountains are in the central western part, and run east from its west line, forming the dividing line between Scott and Polk Counties, and also between Scott and Montgomery Counties, and run into Yell County.

South and east of the Rich Mountains are the Silver Leaf Mountains, also running east and west from Polk County, through Montgomery to Garland County. These are the mountain formations seen about Hot Springs. Sugar Loaf Mountain is in Cleburne County, and receives its name from its peculiar shape. It is in the northern central part of the State. Another mountain of the same name, containing the highest point in the State, is in Sebastian County, and extends into the Indian Territory. Boston Mountains are in the northwestern part of the State, running east and west in Washington, Crawford and other counties. These include the main mountainous formations. There are many points in these ranges that have local names.

It would require volumes to give a complete account of the variety of the innumerable springs which burst forth with their delicious waters--warm, hot and cold, salt, mineral and medicated. The fame of some of the medical, and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, are known throughout the civilized world, and pilgrims from all nations come

to be washed and healed in them. They were known to and celebrated by the pre-historic peoples of America; and the migrating buffaloes, ages and ages ago, came annually from the land of the Dakotas to the spring waters of Arkansas. The instincts of the wild beasts antedate the knowledge of man of the virtues and values of the delicious waters so bountifully given to the State. Nearly all over its territory is one wonder after another, filling every known range of springs and spring waters, which, both in abundance of flow and in medicinal properties, mock the world's previous comprehension of the possibilities of nature in this respect.

When De Soto, in June, 1542, discovered the Mississippi River and crossed into (now) Arkansas, and had traveled north into the territory of Missouri, he heard of the "hot lakes" and turned about and arrived in time where is now Hot Springs. Even then, to the aborigines, this was the best-known spot on the continent, and was, and had been for centuries, their great sanitarium. The tribes of the Mississippi Valley had long been in the habit of sending here their invalids, and even long after they were in the possession of the whites it was a common sight to see the camp of representatives of many different tribes. The whites made no improvement in the locality until 1807. Now there is a flourishing city of 10,000 inhabitants, and an annual arrival of visitors of many thousands. The waters, climate, mountain air and grand scenery combine to make this the great world's resort for health and pleasure seekers, and at all seasons of the year. The seasons round, with rarest exceptions, are the May and October months of the North.

In the confined spot in the valley called Hot Springs there are now known seventy-one springs. In 1860 the State geologist, D. D. Owen, only knew of forty. Others will no doubt be added to the list. These range in temperature from 93° to 150° Fahrenheit. They discharge over 500,000 gallons of water daily. The waters are clear, tasteless and inodorous; they come from the sides of the ridge pure and sparkling as the pellucid Neva: holding in solution, as they rush up hot and bubbling

from nature's most wonderful alembic, every valuable mineral constituent. In the cure, especially of nearly all manner of blood and chronic diseases, they are unequalled, and their wonders have become mainly known to all the world by the living and breathing advertisements of those who have proven in their own persons their wonderful curative powers. To reach Hot Springs and be healed, is the hope and aspiration of the invalid, when all other remedies have failed. And it is but just now that the pleasure seeker, the tourist, the scientist, and the intelligence and culture of the world are beginning to understand that this is one of the world's most inviting places to see and enjoy.

But the marvels of the district are not confined to the immediate locality of Hot Springs. Here is indeed a wide district, with a quantity and variety of medical springs that are simply inapproachable on the globe. Going west from Hot Springs are systems of springs running into Montgomery County a distance of forty miles. As continued discoveries of other springs in Hot Springs are being made, and as these widely distributed outlying springs are comparatively of recent disclosure, it may be assumed that for many years to come new and valuable springs will become celebrated.

In Carroll County, in the northwest part of the State, are Eureka Springs, only second to Hot Springs in the wide celebrity of fame as healing waters. They, too, may well be considered one of the world's wonders. There are forty-two of these springs within the corporate limits of the city that has grown up about them. They received no public notice until 1879, when with a bound they became advertised to the world. Their wonderful cures, especially in cases of rheumatism, cancer, dyspepsia and other, if not nearly all, chronic diseases, have bordered on the marvelous, if not the miraculous.

In White County are the noted White Sulphur Springs, at Searcy, and the sulphur and chalybeate springs, known as the Armstrong and the Griffin Springs, and the medical springs—Blanchard Springs—in Union County; the Ravenden Springs, in Randolph County, and the Sugar Loaf

Springs, in Cleburne County; the very recently discovered Lithia Springs, near Hope, in Hempstead County, pronounced by a leading medical journal, in its January issue, 1889, to be the most remarkable discovery of this class of medical waters of this century. These are some of the leading springs of the State which possess unusual medicinal properties. By a glance at the map it will be seen they are distributed nearly equally all over its territory. Simply to catalogue them and give accompanying analyses of the waters would make a ponderous volume of itself. In the above list have been omitted mention of the fine Bethesda Springs in Polk County, or the fine iron and chalybeate springs near Magnolia; Bussey's Springs, near Eldorado, Union County; Butler's Saline Chalybeate Springs, in Columbia County; the double mineral spring of J. I. Holdernist, in Calhoun County; a large number of saline chalybeate springs in Township 10 south, Range 23 west, in Hempstead County, called Hubbard's Springs; or Crawford's Sulphur Springs; or those others in Section 16, Township 12 south, Range 10 west; or Murphy's or Leag's Mineral Springs, all in Bradley County; or Gen. Royston's noted chalybeate springs in Pike County, and still many others that are known to possess mineral qualities, though no complete examination of them has yet been made.

Special mention should not be omitted of the Mountain Valley Springs, twelve miles northwest of Hot Springs. The fame of these springs has demanded the shipment of water, lately, to distant localities in vast and constantly increasing quantities. The knowledge of them is but comparatively recent, and yet their wonderful healing qualities are already widely known.

Innumerable, apparently, as are the health springs of Arkansas, they are far surpassed by the common springs found nearly all over the State.

Mammoth Spring is in Fulton County, and is unrivaled in the country. The water boils up from an opening 120 feet in circumference, and flows uninterruptedly at the rate of *9,000 barrels a minute*. From the compression of so large an amount of carbonic acid held in solution, the whole

surface of this water basin is in a continual state of effervescence. Spring River, a bold stream, is produced by this spring, and gives an unlimited amount of water power.

The general division of the surface of the State is uplands and lowlands. It is a timber State, with a large number of small prairies. East and near Little Rock is Lonoke Prairie, and other small prairies are in the southwest part. In its northeast portion are some large strips of prairie, and there are many other small spots bare of timber growths, but these altogether compose only a small portion of the State's surface.

The variety and excellence of soils are not surpassed by any State in the Union. The dark alluvial prevails in nearly all the lowlands, while on many sections of the uplands are the umber red soils of the noted tobacco lands of Cuba. About two-thirds of the State's surface shows yellow pine growth, the great tall trees standing side by side with the hardwoods, walnut, maple, grapevines, sumac, etc. A careful analysis of the soils and subsoils of every county in the State by the eminent geologist, Prof. D. D. Owen, shows this result: The best soils of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are inferior to the best soils of Arkansas in fertilizing properties. The following reports of State geologists tell the story:

	Ark.	Minn.	Iowa.	Wis.
Organic and Volatile Matter..	14,150	6,334	6,028	6,580
Alumina.....	8,715	5,585	3,288	4,610
Carbonate Lime.....	21,865	690	940	665

In fertilizing qualities the only comparative results to the Arkansas soils are found in the blue limestone districts of Central Kentucky.

Analysis of the soils shows the derivative geological formation of soils, and their agricultural values: their losses by cultivation, and what soils lying convenient will repair the waste. Arkansas County, the mother of counties in the State, lying in the southeast, shows the tertiary formations. Benton County, at the opposite northwest corner, has the subcarboniferous. The tertiary is found

in Newton County; Clark, Hempstead and Sevier show the cretaceous; Conway, Crawford, Johnson, Ouachita, Perry, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Scott, Van Buren, White, Garland and Montgomery, the novaculite, or whetstone grit; Greene, Jackson, Poinsett and Union, the quaternary. In addition to Benton, given above, are Independence, Madison, Monroe, Searcy and Washington, subcarboniferous. The lower silurian is represented in Fulton, Izard, Lawrence, Marion and Randolph. These give the horizons of the rock formations of the State. The State has 28,000,000 acres of woodland—eighty-one and one-half per cent of her soil. Of this twenty-eight per cent is in cleared farms.

If there be drawn a line on the map, beginning a few miles west of longitude 91°, in the direction of Little Rock, thence to the north boundary line of Clark County, just west of the Iron Mountain Railroad, then nearly due west to the west line of the State, the portion north of this line will be the uplands, and south the lowlands. The uplands correspond with the Paleozoic, and lowlands with the Neozoic.

The granitic axis outbursts in Pulaski, Saline, Hot Springs, Montgomery, Pike and Sevier Counties, and runs from the northeast to the southwest through the State. In Northern Arkansas the disturbance shows itself in small faults, gentle folds and slightly indurated shales; but nearer the granite axis, greater faults, strata with high dip and talcose slate, intersected with quartz and calcite veins, become common. These disturbances are intimately connected with, and determine to some extent, the character of the mineral deposits of the State. The veins along the granite axis were filled probably with hot alkaline waters depositing the metalliferous compounds they contained.

Almost every variety of land known to the agriculturist can be found, and, for fertility, the soils of the State are justly celebrated. Composed as they are of uplands and lowlands, and a variety of climate, they give a wide range of products. In the south and central portions are produced the finest cotton in the markets, while the uplands yield fruits in abundance and variety. No place

in the great valley excels it in variety of garden vegetables, small and orchard fruits, grasses, grains, and other field crops. Among agriculturists in Arkansas, truly cotton has been king. It is grown upon lands that would produce a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. All over the State a bale of cotton to the acre is the average—worth at this time \$50. Per acre it is about the same labor to raise as corn. In the varied and deep rich soils of the State are produced the vegetation—fruits, vegetables and plants—of the semi-tropic regions, and also the whole range of the staple products of the north. Cereals, fruits and cotton grow as well here as anywhere. In the uplands will some day be raised grapes, and tobacco that will be world famous.

That portion of the hilly lands in Clay, Greene, Craighead, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee and Phillips Counties, known as Crowley's ridge, has a soil and vegetable growth distinctive from any other portion of the State. Its principal forest growth is yellow poplar, which is found in immense size. With this timber are the oak, gum, hickory, walnut, sugar and maple. The soil is generally of a light yellowish or gray color, often gravelly, very friable and easily cultivated, producing abundant crops of cotton, corn, oats, clover, timothy and red top, and is most excellent for fruits.

The prevailing soil is alluvial, with more or less diluvial soils. The alluvial soils, especially along the streams, are from three to thirty feet deep, and these rich bottoms are often miles in width. There are no stronger or more productive lands than these anywhere, and centuries of cultivation create no necessity for fertilizers.

The swamp lands or slashes as a general thing lie stretched along between the alluvial lands and second bottoms. They are usually covered with water during the winter and spring, and are too wet for cultivation, though dry in the summer and fall. They can be easily reclaimed by draining.

The second bottoms are principally on the eastern side of the State, extending from the slashes to the hills. The soil is mostly gray color, sometimes yellowish, resting upon a subsoil of yellowish or mulatto clay. The rich, black lands prevail largely

in Hempstead, Little River, Sevier, Nevada, Clark, Searcy, Stone, Izard and Independence Counties.

In the mountainous range of the Ozarks, in Independence County, are remarkable cave formations. They are mostly nitre caves and from these and others in the southeast and west of Batesville, the Confederacy obtained much of this necessity. Near Cushman, Independence County, are the wonderful caves. The extent and marvelous beauty of formations are in the great arched room, the "King's Palace." This cave has been explored for miles under the earth, and many wonders and beauties are seen on every hand. On the side of the mouth of one of the caves in this vicinity a strong spring leaps from the mountain's side and into the cave, and the rumbling of the rushing waters beneath the earth can be heard quite a distance. The notable saltpetre caves are in Marion, Newton, Carroll, Independence, Washington and Benton Counties.

There are gold mines in Arkansas, yet no remarkable finds that is, no marvelous wonders have as yet been uncovered. The universal diffusion of milky quartz in veins, seams and beds, as well as all the other geological tokens which lead on to fortune, are recent discoveries, and the intelligent gold hunters are here in abundance. Who can tell what the future may have in store? But should no rich paying gold fields ever be found, still in the resources of the State are ores of silver, antimony, zinc, iron, lead, copper, manganese, marble, granite, whet and honestone, rock-crystal, paints, nitre earths, kaolin, marls, freestone, limestone, buhr and grindstone and slate, which may well justify the bold assertion of that eminent geologist, Prof. D. D. Owen, in 1860, after carefully looking over the State, "that Arkansas is destined to rank as one of the richest mineral States in the Union." Its zinc ores compare favorably with those of Silesia, and its argentiferous galena far exceeds in percentage of silver the average of such ores of other countries. Its novaculite (whetstone) rock can not be excelled in fineness of texture, beauty of color, and sharpness of grit. Its crystal mountains for extent, and their products for beauty, brilliancy and transpar-

ency, have no rivals in the world. Its mineral waters are in variety and values equaled only by its mineral products.

Anticipating the natural questions as to why the mines of Arkansas are not better developed, it will be sufficient to condense to the utmost Prof. Owen's words in reference to the Bellah mine in Sevier County: "It is the same vein that is found in Pulaski County, and runs northeast and southwest nearly through the State. Some years ago the Bellah mine was explored and six shafts were sunk. Three of the principal shafts were about thirty feet deep. The work was done under the supervision of Richard W. Bellah, afterward of Texas. There was a continuous vein, increasing in thickness as far as he went. On the line other shafts were sunk from six to twelve feet deep, all showing the ore to be continuous. About five tons of ore were taken out. A portion of this was sent to Liverpool, England, to be tested, and the statement in return was 'seventy-three per cent lead, and 148 ounces of silver to the ton.'" Mr. Bellah wrote to Prof. Owen: "I am not willing to lease the mines; but I will sell for a reasonable price, provided my brother and sister will sell at the same. I have put the price upon the mines, and value it altogether [460 acres of land] at \$10,000." Such was the condition of affairs at this mine when the war came. Substantially, this is the ante-bellum history of the Arkansas mining interests. Prof. Owen reports picking up from the debris of these deserted shafts ore that analyzed seventy-three per cent lead and fifty-two and one-half ounces of silver to the ton of lead.

That these rich fields should lie fallow-ground through the generations can now be accounted for only from the blight of slavery upon the enterprise and industry of people, the evils of a great civil war, and the natural adaptation of the soil and slavery to the raising of cotton.

On the line of this vein, in Saline County, from very superficial explorations, were discovered veins bearing argentiferous lead and copper.

Lead is found in about every county in Northern Arkansas. These are a continuation of the Missouri lead ores. The richest argentiferous lead

ores reported are in Pulaski, Saline, Montgomery, Polk, Pike, Ashley and Sevier Counties, being found in the quartz and calcite gangues. It is associated in the north of the State with zinc, copper, and with antimony in Sevier County.

One of the latest discoveries is the value of the antimony mines of Polk and Sevier Counties. A mine is being worked successfully for antimony, and the increase of silver is improving as the shaft goes down. At any hour in the progress of the work, according to the opinions of the best scientific mining experts, this shaft may reach one of the noted silver deposits of the world. In the Jeff Clark antimony mine, at a distance of 100 feet down, was found a rich pocket of silver. In every particular, so far, this mine is a transcript of that of the noted Comstock mine. The Comstock mine showed silver on the surface; so did the Sevier County mine; then it passed down 100 feet, following a vein of antimony; so has the Sevier mine; then in each has silver been found.

There is an unchanging law which governs the rock and mineral formations. Nature never lies, and there is no doubt that the Arkansas mineral belt, through Montgomery, Polk, Howard and Sevier Counties, will prove to be one of the richest mining districts of the world.

The antimony mine has been quite successfully worked the past two years. The Bob Wolf mine, Antimony Bluff mine, and Stewart Lode are being profitably worked. Capital and the facilities for reducing ores by their absence are now the only drawback to the mineral products of the State.

Iron is found native in the State only in meteorites. The magnetite ore is found plentiful in Magnet Cove. Lodestones from this place are shipped abroad, and have a high reputation. This is one of the best iron ores, and the scarcity of fuel and transportation in the vicinity are the causes of its not being worked. The limonite iron ore is the common ore of all Northern Arkansas; immense deposits are found in Lawrence, where several furnaces are operated. In the southern part of the State is the bog iron ore. The brown hematite is found in Lawrence, Randolph, Fulton and other counties. Workable veins of manganese are found

in Independence County. This valuable ore is imported now from Spain; it is used in making Spiegel iron.

Bituminous and semi-anthracite coal is found in the true coal measures of the uplands of Arkansas. That of the northwest is free from sulphur. The semi-anthracite is found in the valley of the Arkansas River. These coal fields cover 10,000 acres. There are four defined coal horizons—the subconglomerate, lower, middle and upper. The coal fields of this State belong to the lowest—the subcarboniferous—in the shale or millstone grit less than 100 feet above the Archimedes limestone. In the Arkansas Valley these veins aggregate over six feet. The veins lie high in the Boston Mountains, dipping south into the Arkansas Valley. Shaft mining is done at Coal Hill, Spadra and many other points. It is shipped down the river in quantities to New Orleans.

Aluminum, corundum, sapphire, oriental ruby, topaz and amethysts are found in Howard and Sevier Counties. Strontianite is found in Magnet Cove—valuable in the purification of sugar. In the synclinal folds of Upper Arkansas common salt is easily obtained. Good salt springs are in Sevier County, also in Dallas and Hot Springs Counties. Chalcedony, of all colors, cornelian, agates, novaculite, honestone, buhrstone, varieties of granite, eight kinds of elegant marble, sandstones, white, gray, red, brown and yellow, are common in the grit horizon; flagstones, roofing and pencil slates, talc, kaolin, abound in Saline, Washington, St. Francis and Greene Counties. The potter's clay of Miller, Saline and Washington is extensively worked. "Rock oil" has been discovered in large pockets in Northwest Arkansas.

In the development of its mineral resources the State is still in its infancy, so much so, indeed, that what will prove yet to be the great sources of wealth are not even now produced as a commercial commodity. In some respects this is most remarkable. For instance, Arkansas might supply the world, if necessity required, with lime and cement, can produce the best of each at the least cost, and yet practically all these consumed are imported here from other States. Years ago Prof.

D. D. Owen called attention to the valuable marls in the southwest part of the State, but the great beds lie untouched and cotton planters send off for other fertilizers. So also of the great beds of gypsum that lie uncovered and untouched. The outside world wants unlimited supplies of kaolin, fire-clays and such other clays as the State possesses in inestimable quantities, and yet the thrifty people seem to be oblivious of the fact that here is the way to easy sources of wealth.

People can live here too easily it seems. In this way only can a reason be found for not striking boldly out in new fields of venture, with that vigor of desperation which comes of stern and hard necessity. Where nature is stubborn and unyielding, man puts forth his supremest efforts.

Magnet Cove probably furnishes more remarkable formations than any other district in the world. The "Sunk Lands" in the northeast part of the State, the result of the disturbance of the New Madrid earthquake 1811-12, present features of interest to both lay and scientific investigators. The curious spectacle of deep lakes, beneath which can be seen standing in their natural position the great forest trees, is presented; and instead of the land animals roving and feeding among them are the inhabitants of the deep waters.

The natural abutments of novaculite rocks at Rockport, on the Ouachita River, with the proper outlying rocks on the opposite side of the river, are a very interesting formation.

Cortes Mountain, Sebastian County, as seen from Hodges Prairie presents a grand view. The bare hard rock looks as though the waves in their mighty swells had been congealed and fixed into a mountain. It is 1,500 feet high. Standing Rock, Board Camp Creek, Polk County, is a conspicuous and interesting landmark. It rises from out the

crumbling shales, like an artificial piece of masonry, to the height of ninety feet.

The Dardanelle Rock as seen from the Arkansas River, opposite Morristown, is composed of ferruginous substance, and the great column dips at an angle of 40° toward the river. From one point on the southeast is the wonderful Dardanelle Profile. All the features of the face, with a deep-cut mouth slightly open as if in the act of listening to what one is going to say to it, and the outlines of the head, neck and shoulders, are faithfully produced. Its faithfulness of detail and heroic proportions are its strong characteristics.

Sandstone Dam across Lee Creek, Crawford County, is a curious instance of nature's perfect engineering. The formation here possesses as much interest to the scientist as the noted Natural Bridge.

Investigations of the Mammoth Spring lead to the conclusion that it has underground connection with Havell's Valley, Mo; that here the waters from many springs, some rising to the surface and others not rising, are as the head of a vast funnel, which pour down the subterranean channel and, finally meeting obstructions to further progress, are forced up through the solid rock and form the Mammoth Spring, a navigable subterranean river in short, whose charts no bold seaman will ever follow.

North of Big Rock are the traces of a burnt out volcano, whose fires at one time would have lighted up the streets of Little Rock even better than the electric lights now gleaming from their high towers.

The track of the awful cataclysm, once here in its grand forces, is all that is left; the energies of nature's greatest display of forces lost in the geological eons intervening.

CHAPTER II.

ARCHAEOLOGY—REMAINS OF FLINT ARROW AND SPEAR HEADS AND STONE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS—
EVIDENCES OF PRE-HISTORIC PEOPLE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI—MOUNDS, ETC., IN OTHER PORTIONS
OF THE STATE—LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THEIR WORK—THE INDIANS—TRIBAL
AND RACE CHARACTERISTICS—THE ARKANSAS TRIBES—THE CESSION TREATIES
—THE REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES, CREEKS AND CHOCTAWS—AN
INDIAN ALARM—ASSASSINATION OF THE LEADERS, ETC., ETC.

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No actions leave to busy chronicles;
Such whose superior felicity but makes
In story chasms, in epochas mistakes.—*Dryden.*



IN the long gone ages, reaches of time perhaps only to be measured by geological periods, races of men have been here, grown, flourished, declined and passed away, many not even leaving a wrack behind; others transmitting fossil traces, dim and crumbling, and still later ones, the successors of the earlier ones, who had no traditions of their predecessors, have left something of the measure of their existence in the deftly cut flints, broken pottery, adobe walls, or great earthworks standing in the whilom silent wilderness as mute and enduring monuments to their existence: man, races, civilizations, systems of religion passing on and on to that eternal silence—stormfully from the inane to the inane, the great world's epic that is being forever written and that is never writ.

Arkansas is an inviting field for the investigation of the archæologist, as well as the geologist. Races of unknown men in an unknown time have swarmed over the fair face of the State. Their

restless activities drove them to nature's natural storehouses and the fairest climes on the continent. Where life is easiest maintained in its best form do men instinctively congregate, and thus communities and nations are formed. The conditions of climate and soil, rainfall and minerals are the controlling factors in the busy movements of men. These conditions given, man follows the great streams, on whose bosom the rudest savages float their canoes and pirogues.

Along the eastern part of the State are the most distinct traces of prehistoric peoples, whose hieroglyphics, in the form of earthworks, are the most legible to the archæologist. Here, earthworks in greatest extent and numbers are found, indicating that this section once swarmed with these barbaric races of men.

In Lonoke County, sixteen miles southeast of Little Rock, and on the Little Rock & Altheimer branch of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, is a station called Toltec. It is located on the farm of Mr. Gilbert Knapp, and is near Mounds Lake. This lake is either the line of what was a horse-shoe bend in Arkansas River long ago, or is the trace of a dead river. The lake is in the form of a horse-shoe, and covers a space of about

three miles. The horse-shoe points east of north, and the heels to the southwest. Here is a great field of large and interesting mounds and earth-works. A little east of the north bend of the lake are two great mounds—one square and the other cone shaped. The cone shaped is the larger and taller, and is supposed to have been 100 feet high, while the other was about seventy-five feet in elevation. About them to the north and east are many small mounds, with no apparent fixed method in their location. These have all been denuded of their timber and are in cultivation, except the larger one above mentioned. Upon this is a growth of heavy timber, elms, hickory, and oaks with as high as 500 rings, and standing on an alluvial soil from eight to fifteen feet deep. These large mounds are enclosed with an earth wall starting out from the bank of the lake, and circling at a considerable distance and returning to the lake, and keeping nearly an equal distance from the larger mound. The sloping base of each mound reaches the base and overlaps or mingles with the base of its neighbor. Around this big wall was once an outside ditch. The humus on the smaller mounds shows, in cultivation, a stronger and deeper alluvial soil than the surrounding land.

There are evidences in these mounds that while they were built by one nation, for objects now problematical, they have been used by other succeeding peoples for other and different purposes, much after the manner that are now found farmers with well-kept gardens on the tops of the mounds, or stately residences, or on others growing cotton and corn. In them human and animal bones are seen, and there are indications that, while they were built for purposes of worship or war, when the builders passed away more than one race of their successors to the country used them as convenient burial grounds. They were skillful stone workers and potters, and their mason's tools are frequently met with. Nearly every implement of the stone age is found in and about the mounds.

Mr. Knapp, who has given the subject considerable intelligent study, is so convinced that these works were made by the Toltec race that he has

named the new station in honor of that people. On the line of this earth-wall mentioned are two deep pools that never are known to become dry.

East of Toltec thirty or more miles, in Lonoke Prairie, are mounds that apparently belong to the chain or system which runs parallel with the river, through the State. The small mounds or barrows, as Jefferson termed the modern Indian burial places, are numerous, and distributed all over Arkansas.

What is pronounced a fortified town is found in well marked remains on St. Francis River. It was discovered by Mr. Savage, of Louisville. He reports "parts of walls, built of adobe brick and cemented." On these remains he detected trees growing numbering 300 rings. He reports the brick made of clay and chopped or twisted straw, and with regular figures. A piece of first-class engineering is said to be traced here in a sap-mine, which had passed under the walls of the fortification.

The bones and pottery and tools and arms of the prehistoric peoples of Arkansas are much more abundant than are found in any other spot in the United States.

Mrs. Hobbs, living four miles southeast of Little Rock, has a very complete collection of the antiquities of the State. It is pronounced by antiquarians as one of the most valuable in the country. The Smithsonian Institute has offered her every inducement to part with her collection, but she has refused. It is hoped the State will some day possess this treasure, and suitably and permanently provide for its preservation.

When the white man discovered and took possession of North America, he found the red man and his many tribes here, and under a total misapprehension of having found a new continent, he named this strange people Indians. The new world might have been called Columbia, and the people Columbians. Again, instead of being sparse tribes of individuals fringing the shores of the Atlantic Ocean there were 478 tribes, occupying nearly the whole of the north half of this western hemisphere; some in powerful tribes, like the Iroquois; some were rude agricultural and commercial peoples,

some living in houses of logs or stone, permanent residents of their localities; others warriors and hunters only, and still others migratory in their nature, pirates and parasites. One characteristic strongly marked them all—a love of liberty and absolute freedom far stronger than the instinct of life itself. The Indian would not be a slave. Proud and free, he regarded with contempt the refinements of civilization. He breathed the same free air as did the eagle of the crags, and would starve before he would do manual work, or, as he believed, degrade himself in doing aught but paint himself, sing his war songs and go forth to battle, or pursue the wild game or meet the savage wild beasts in their paths and slay them in regular combat. To hunt, fish and fight was the high mission of great and good men to his untutored mind, while the drudgery of life was relegated to the squaws and squaw-men. His entire economic philosophy was simply the attainment of his desires with the least exertion. In a short time he will have filled his earthly mission, and passed from the stage of action, leaving nothing but a dim memory. From their many generations of untold numbers has come no thought, no invention, no action that deserves to survive them a day or an hour. The Indians of to-day, the few that are pure blood, are but the remnants, the useless refuse of a once numerous people, who were the undisputed possessors of a continent, but are now miserable, ragged and starving beggars at the back doors of their despoilers, stoically awaiting the last final scene in the race tragedy. And, like the cheerful sermon on the tombstone, who shall say that white civilization, numbers and power, will not in the course of time, and that not far distant, be the successors of the residue of wretches now representing the red race? “I was once as you are, you will soon be as I am.” A grim philosophy truly, but it is the truth of the past, and the great world wheels about much now as it has forever.

What is now Arkansas has been the possession of the following Indian tribes; no one tribe, it seems, occupied or owned the territory in its entirety, but their possessions extended into the lines, cov-

ering a portion of the lands only, and then reaching many degrees, sometimes to the north, south and west: The Osages, a once numerous tribe, were said to own the country south of the Missouri River to Red River, including a large portion of Arkansas. The Quapaws, also a powerful nation, were the chief possessors, and occupied nearly the whole of the State, “time out of mind;” the Cherokees were forced out of Georgia and South Carolina, and removed west of the Mississippi River in 1836; the Hitchitees were removed from the Chattahoochee River to Arkansas. They speak the Muskogee dialect—were 600 strong when removed; the Choctaws were removed to the west, after the Cherokees. In 1812 they were 15,000 strong.

The Quapaws, of all the tribes connected with Arkansas, may be regarded as the oldest settlers, having possessed more of its territory in well defined limits than any of the others. In the early part of the eighteenth century they constituted a powerful tribe. In the year 1720 they were decimated by smallpox; reduced by this and other calamities, in 1820, one hundred years after, they were found scattered along the south side of the Arkansas River, numbering only 700 souls. They never regained their former numerical strength or warlike importance, but remained but a band of wretched, ragged beggars, about whose hunting grounds the white man was ever lessening and tightening the lines.

January 5, 1819, Gov. Clark and Pierre Chouteau made a treaty with the tribe by which was ceded to the United States the most of their territory. The descriptive part of the treaty is in the following words: “Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansas River; thence extending up the Arkansas to the Canadian Fork, and up the Canadian Fork to its source; thence south to the big Red River, and down the middle of that river to the Big Raft; thence in a direct line so as to strike the Mississippi River, thirty leagues in a straight line, below the mouth of the Arkansas, together with all their claims to lands east of the Mississippi River and north of the Arkansas River. With the exception and reservation following, that is to say,

that tract of country bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas River opposite the present Post of Arkansas, and running thence a due southwest course to the Washita River; thence up that river to the Saline Fork, to a point from whence a due north course would strike the Arkansas River at the Little Rock, and thence down the right bank of the Arkansas to the place of beginning." In addition to this a tract was reserved north of the Arkansas River, which the treaty says is indicated by "marks on the accompanying map." This west line of the Quapaw reservation struck the river about where is now Rock Street.

In November, 1824, Robert Crittenden, the first Territorial secretary, effected a treaty with the Quapaws at Harrington's, Ark., which ceded the above reservation and forever extinguished all title of that tribe to any portion of Arkansas. The tribe was then removed to what is now the Indian Territory.

The other original occupants or claimants to the Arkansas Territory were the Osages. Of these there were many tribes, and in 1830 numbered 4,000 strong, but mostly along the Osage River. Their claim lapped over, it seems, all that portion of the Quapaw lands lying north of the Arkansas River.

The title of the Osages was extinguished to what is now Arkansas by a treaty of November 10, 1808, made at Fort Clark, on the Missouri River. By this treaty they ceded all the country east of a line running due south from Fort Clark to the Arkansas River, and down said river to its confluence with the Mississippi River. These Indians occupied only the country along the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and if they were ever on what they claimed as their southern boundary, the Arkansas River, it was merely on expeditions.

About 1818, Georgia and South Carolina commenced agitating the subject of getting rid of the Indians, and removing them west. They wanted their lands and did not want their presence. At first they used persuasion and strategy, and finally force. They were artful in representing to the Indians the glories of the Arkansas country, both for game and rich lands. During the twenty years of

agitating the subject Indians of the tribes of those States came singly and in small bands to Arkansas, and were encouraged to settle anywhere they might desire north of the Arkansas River, on the Osage ceded lands. The final act of removal of the Indians was consummated in 1839, when the last of the Cherokees were brought west. Simultaneous with the arrival of this last delegation of Indians an alarm passed around among the settlers that the Indians were preparing to make a foray on the white settlements and murder them all. Many people were greatly alarmed, and in some settlements there were hasty preparations made to flee to places of safety. In the meantime the poor, distressed Cherokees and Choctaws were innocent of the stories in circulation about them, and were trying to adjust themselves to their new homes and to repair their ruined fortunes. The Cherokees were the most highly civilized of all the tribes, as they were the most intelligent, and had mingled and intermarried with the whites until there were few of pure blood left among them. They had men of force and character, good schools and printing presses, and published and edited papers, as well as their own school books. These conditions were largely true, also, of the Chickasaws. The Cherokees and Chickasaws were removed west under President Jackson's administration. The Cherokees were brought by water to Little Rock, and a straight road was cut out from Little Rock to the corner of their reservation, fifteen miles above Batesville, in Independence County, over which they were taken. Their southeast boundary line was a straight line, at the point designated above Batesville, to the mouth of Point Remove Creek.

The history of the removal of the Cherokee Indians (and much of the same is true of the removal of the Chickasaws and Creeks), is not a pleasant chapter in American history. The Creeks of Florida had waged war, and when conquered Gen. Scott removed them beyond the Mississippi River. When the final consummation of the removal of the Cherokees was effected, it was done by virtue of a treaty, said to have been the work of traitors, and unauthorized by the proper Indian authorities. At

all events the artful whites had divided the headmen of the tribe, and procured their signatures to a treaty which drove the last of the nation beyond the Mississippi. The chief men in making this treaty were the Ridges, Boudinot, Bell and Rogers. This was the treaty of 1835. In June, 1839, the Ridges, Boudinot and Bell were assassinated. About forty Indians went to Ridge's house, Independence County, and cruelly murdered young Ridge; they then pursued the elder Ridge and, overtaking him at the foot of Boston Mountains, as he was on his way to visit friends in Van Buren, Ark., shot him to death. It seems there was an old law of the nation back in Georgia, by which any one forfeited his life who bartered any part of their lands.

The Choctaws by treaty ceded to the United States all their claim to lands lying within the limits of Arkansas, October 20, 1820.

On the 6th of May, 1828, the Cherokees ceded all claim to their lands that lay within the Territorial limit of Arkansas.

This was about the end of Indian occupation or claims within the State of Arkansas, but not the end of important communication, and acts of neighborly friendship, between the whites and the Cherokees especially. A considerable number of Indians, most of them having only a slight mixture of Indian blood, remained in the State and became useful and in some instances highly influential citizens. Among them were prominent farmers, merchants and professional men. And very often now may be met some prominent citizen, who, after even an extended acquaintance, is found to be an Indian. Among that race of people they recognize as full members of the tribe all who have any trace of their blood in their veins, whether it shows or not. In this respect it seems that nearly all races differ from the white man. With the latter the least mixture of blood of any other color pronounces them at once to be not white.

The Cherokee Indians, especially, have always held kindly intercourse with the people of Arkansas. In the late Civil War they went with the

State in the secession movement without hesitation. A brigade of Cherokees was raised and Gen. Albert Pike was elected to the command. The eminent Indians in the command were Gen. Stand Waitie and Col. E. C. Boudinot. Until 1863 the Indians were unanimous in behalf of the Southern cause, but in that year Chief Ross went over to the Federal side, and thus the old time divisions in the Indian councils were revived.

Col. Elias C. Boudinot was born in Georgia, in August, 1835, the same year of the treaty removing the Indians from that State. Practically, therefore, he is an Arkansan. He shows a strong trace of Indian blood, though the features of the white race predominate. He is a man of education and careful culture, and when admitted to the bar he soon won a place in the splendid array of talent then so greatly distinguishing Arkansas. A born orator, strong enough in intellect to think without emotion, morally and physically a hero, he has spent much of his life pleading for his people to be made citizens—the owners of their individual homes, as the only hope to stay that swift decay that is upon them, but the ignorance of his tribe and the scheming of demagogues and selfish “agents,” have thwarted his efforts and practically exiled him from his race.

A few years ago Col. Boudinot was invited to address Congress and the people of Washington on the subject of the Indian races. The masterly address by this man, one of the greatest of all the representatives of American Indians, will be fixed in history as the most pathetic epilogue of the greatest of dramas, the curtain of which was raised in 1492. Who will ever read and fully understand his emotions when he repeated the lines:

Their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested waves—
Amid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout.
And all their cone-like cabins
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared as withered leaves,
Before the autumn gale.

CHAPTER III.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT—DE SOTO IN ARKANSAS—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET—LA SALLE, HENNEPIN AND TONTI—FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND DREAMS OF POWER—LOUISIANA—THE "BUBBLE" OF JOHN LAW—THE EARLY VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS—PROPRIETARY CHANGE OF LOUISIANA—FRENCH AND SPANISH SETTLERS IN ARKANSAS—ENGLISH SETTLERS—A FEW FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTIES—THE NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Hail, memory, hail! In thy exhaustless mine
From age to age unnumbered treasures shine!
Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey.
And place and time are subject to thy sway.—*Rogers.*

FERDINAND DE SOTO, the discoverer of the Mississippi, was the first civilized white man to put foot upon any part of what is now the State of Arkansas. He and his band of adventurous followers had forged their way over immense obstacles, through the trackless wastes, and in the pleasant month of June, 1541, reached the Mississippi River at, as is supposed, Chickasaw Bluffs, a short distance below Memphis. He had sailed from San Lucan in April, 1538, with 600 men, twenty officers and twenty-four priests. He represented his king and church, and came to make discoveries for his master in Florida, a country undefined in extent, and believed to be the richest in the world.

His expedition was a daring and dangerous one, and there were but few men in the tide of time who could have carried it on to the extent that did this bold Spaniard. The worn and deci-

mated band remained at the Chickasaw Bluffs to rest and recuperate until June 29, then crossing the river into Arkansas, and pushing on up the Mississippi River, through brakes and swamps and slashes, until they reached the higher prairie lands that lead toward New Madrid; stopping in their north course at an Indian village, Pacaha, whose location is not known. De Soto sent an expedition toward the Osage River, but it soon returned and reported the country worthless.* He then turned west and proceeded to the Boston Mountains, at the head-waters of White River; then bending south, and passing Hot Springs, he went into camp for the winter on the Ouachita River, at Autamqua Village, in Garland County. In the spring he

*It is proper to here state the fact that some local investigators, and others who have studied the history of De Soto's voyaging through Arkansas, do not believe that he reached and discovered the river as high up as Memphis. They think he approached it a short distance above the mouth of Red River, and from that point made his detour around to Red River. Others in the State, who have also studied the subject thoroughly, find excellent evidence of his presence in Arkansas along the Mississippi, particularly in Mississippi County. See "History of Mississippi County, Ark." After examining the testimony carefully I incline to the account as given in the context as being the most probable.—Ed.

floated down the river, often lost in the bayous and overflows of Red River, and finally reached again the Mississippi. Halting here he made diligent inquiries of the Indians as to the mouth of the great stream, but they could give him no information. In June, one year from the date of his discovery, after a sickness of some weeks, he died. As an evidence of his importance to the expedition his death was kept a secret, and he was buried at night, most appropriately, in the waves of the great river that gave his name immortality. But the secrecy of his death was of no avail, for there was no one who could supply his place, and with his life closed the existence, for all practical purposes, of the expedition. Here the interest of the historian in De Soto and his companions ceases. He came not to possess the beautiful country, or plant colonies, or even extend the dominions of civilization, but simply to find the fabled wealth in minerals and precious stones, and gather them and carry them away. Spain already possessed Florida, and it was all Florida then, from the Atlantic to the boundless and unknown west.

The three great nations of the old world had conquered and possessed—the Spaniards Florida, the English Virginia and New England, and the French the St. Lawrence. The feeblest of all these colonizers or conquerors were the English, and they retained their narrow foothold on the new continent with so little vigor that for more than a century and a half they knew nothing of the country west of them save the idle dreams and fictions of the surrounding savages. The general world had learned little of De Soto's great western discoveries, and when he was buried in the Mississippi all remained undisturbed from the presence or knowledge of civilized men for the period of 132 years.

Jacques Marquette, a French Jesuit priest, had made expeditions along the Northern lakes, proselyting among the Indian tribes. He had conceived the idea that there was a great western river leading to China and Japan. He was joined in his ambition to find this route, and the tribes along it, by Joliet, a man fired with the ambition and daring of the bold explorer. These two men,

with five employes, started on their great adventure May 17, 1673. They found the Upper Mississippi River and came down that to the mouth of the Arkansas River, thence proceeding up some distance, it is supposed to near where is Arkansas Post. Thus the feet of the white man pressed once more the soil of this State, but it was after the lapse of many years from the time of De Soto's visit. Marquette carried into the newly discovered country the cross of Christ, while Joliet planted in the wilderness the tri-colors of France. France and Christianity stood together in the heart of the great Mississippi Valley; the discoverers, founders and possessors of the greatest spiritual and temporal empire on earth. From here the voyagers retraced their course to the Northern lakes and the St. Lawrence, and published a report of their discoveries.

Nine years after Marquette and Joliet's expedition, Chevalier de La Salle came from France, accompanied by Henry de Tonti, an Italian, filled with great schemes of empire in the new western world; it is charged, by some historians of that day, with no less ambition than securing the whole western portion of the continent and wresting Mexico from the Spaniards. When Canada was reached, La Salle was joined by Louis Hennepin, an ambitious, unscrupulous and daring Franciscan monk. It was evidently La Salle's idea to found a military government in the new world, reaching with a line of forts and military possession from Quebec, Canada, to at least the Gulf, if not, as some have supposed, extending through Mexico. He explored the country lying between the Northern lakes and the Ohio River. He raised a force in Canada and sailed through Green Bay, and, sending back his boat laden with furs, proceeded with his party to the head waters of the Illinois River and built Fort Creve Cœur. He detached Hennepin with one companion and sent him to hunt the source of the Mississippi. He placed Tonti in command of Creve Cœur, with five men, and himself returned to Canada in the latter part of 1681, where he organized a new party with canoes, and went to Chicago; crossing the long portage from there to the Illinois River, he floated down

that stream to the Mississippi and on to the Gulf of Mexico, discovering the mouth of the Mississippi River April 5, 1682, and three days after, with becoming pomp and ceremony, took possession, in the name of France, of the territory, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The vast region thus acquired by France was not, as it could not be, well defined, but it was intended to embrace, in addition to much east of the Mississippi River, all the continent west of that current.

After this expedition La Salle returned to France, fitted out another expedition and set sail, ostensibly to reach the mouth of the Mississippi River and pass up that stream. He failed to find the river, and landed his fleet at Metagordo Bay, Texas, where he remained two years, when with a part of his force he started to reach Canada via Fort St. Louis, but was assassinated by one of his men near the Trinity River, Texas, March 19, 1687, and his body, together with that of his nephew, was left on the Texas prairie to the beasts and buzzards. La Salle was a born commander of men, a great explorer, with vast projects of empire far beyond the comprehension of his wretched king, or the appreciation of his countrymen. Had he been supported by a wise and strong government, France would never, perhaps, have been dispossessed of the greatest inter-continental colonial empire on earth—from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. This was, in fact, the measure of the territory that La Salle's expedition and military possession gave to France. The two great ranges of mountains, the north pole and South America, were really the boundary lines of Louisiana, of which permanent ownership belonged forever to France, save for the weakness and inefficiency of that *bete noire* of poor, beautiful, sunny France—Louis XIV. In the irony of fate the historian of to-day may well write down the appellation of his toadies and parasites, as the *grand monarque*. La Salle may justly be reckoned one of the greatest founders of empire in the world, and had poor France had a real king instead of this weak and pompous imbecile, her tri-colors would have floated upon every breeze from the Allegha-

nies to the Pacific Ocean, and over the islands of more than half of the waters of the globe.

The immensity of the Louisiana Territory has been but little understood by historians. It was the largest and richest province ever acquired, and the world's history since its establishment has been intimately connected with and shaped by its influence. Thus the account of the Territory of Louisiana is one of the most interesting chapters in American history.

Thirteen years after the death of La Salle, 1700, his trusty lieutenant, Tonti, descended the Mississippi River from the Illinois, with a band of twenty French Illinois people, and upon reaching Arkansas Post, established a station. This was but carrying out La Salle's idea of a military possession by a line of forts from Canada to the Gulf. It may be called the first actual and intended permanent possession of Arkansas. In the meantime, Natchez had become the oldest settled point in the Territory, south of Illinois, and the conduct of the commandant of the canton, Chopart, was laying the foundations for the ultimate bloody massacre of that place, in November, 1729. The Jesuit, Du Poisson, was the missionary among the Arkansans. He had made his way up the Mississippi and passed along the Arkansas River till he reached the prairies of the Dakotahs.

The Chickasaws were the dreaded enemy of France; it was they who hurried the Natchez to that awful massacre; it was they whose cedar bark canoes, shooting boldly into the Mississippi, interrupted the connections between Kaskaskia and New Orleans, and delayed successful permanent settlements in the Arkansas. It was they who weakened the French empire in Louisiana. They colliegued with the English, and attempted to extirpate the French dominion in the valley.

Such was Louisiana more than half a century after the first attempt at colonization by La Salle. Its population may have been 5,000 whites and half that number of blacks. Louis XIV had fostered it by giving it over to the control of Law and his company of the Mississippi, aided by boundless but transient credit. Priests and friars dispersed through tribes from Biloxi to the Da-

kotahs, and propitiated the favor of the savages. But still the valley of the Mississippi remained a wilderness. All its patrons—though among them it counted kings and high ministers of state—had not accomplished for it in half a century a tithe of that prosperity which, within the same period, sprung naturally from the benevolence of William Penn to the peaceful settlers on the Delaware.

It required the feebleness of the *grand monarque* to discover John Law, the father of inflated cheap money and national financial ruin. In September, 1717, John Law's Company of the West was granted the commerce and control of Louisiana. He arrived at New Orleans with 800 immigrants in August of that year. Instead of coming up the Mississippi, they landed at Dauphine Island to make their way across by land. The reign of John Law's company over Louisiana was a romance or a riot of folly and extravagance. He was to people and create a great empire on cheap money and a monopoly of the slave trade. For fourteen years the Company of the West controlled Louisiana. The bubble burst, the dreams and illusions of ease and wealth passed away, and but wretched remnants of colonies existed, in the extremes of want and suffering. But, after all, a permanent settlement of the great valley had been made. A small portion of these were located at Arkansas Post, up the Arkansas River and on Red River, and like the most of the others of Law's followers, they made a virtue of necessity and remained because they could not get away.

John Law was an Englishman, a humbug, but a magnificent one, so marked and conspicuous in the world's history that his career should have taught the statesmen of all nations the simple lesson that debt is not wealth, and that every attempt to create wealth wholly by legislation is sure to be followed by general bankruptcy and ruin.

The Jesuits and fur-traders were the founders of Illinois; Louis XIV and privileged companies were the patrons of Southern Louisiana, while the honor of beginning the work of colonizing the southwest of our republic belongs to the illustrious Canadian, Lemoine D'Iberville. He was a worthy successor of La Salle. He also sought to find

the mouth of the Mississippi, and guided by floating trees and turbid waters, he reached it on March 2, 1699. He perfected the line of communication between Quebec and the Gulf; extended east and west the already boundless possessions of France; erected forts and carved the lilies on the trees of the forests; and fixed the seat of government of Louisiana at Biloxi, and appointed his brother to command the province. Under D'Iberville, the French line was extended east to Pascagoula River; Beenville, La Sueur, and St. Denys had explored the west to New Mexico, and had gone in the northwest beyond the Wisconsin and the St. Croix, and reached the mouth of and followed this stream to the confluence of the Blue Earth. D'Iberville died of yellow fever at Havana, July 9, 1706, and in his death the Louisiana colony lost one of its most able and daring leaders. But Louisiana, at that time, possessed less than thirty families of whites, and these were scattered on voyages of discovery, and in quest of gold and gems.

France perfected her civil government over Louisiana in 1689, and appointed Marquis de Sanville, royal viceroy. This viceroy's empire was as vast in territory as it was insignificant in population—less than 300 souls.* By regular appointments of viceroys the successions were maintained (including the fourteen years of Law's supremacy) until by the treaty of Fontainebleau, November 3, 1762, France was stripped of her American possessions, and Canada and the Spanish Florida; everything east of the Mississippi except the island of New Orleans was given to England, and all Louisiana, including New Orleans west of the Mississippi River and south of the new southern boundary line of Canada, was given to Spain, in lieu of her Florida possessions. Hence, it was November 3, 1762, that what is now Arkansas passed from the dominion of France to that of Spain.

The signing of this treaty made that day the most eventful one in the busy movements of the

*The title of France to the boundless confines of Louisiana were confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. The contentions between England and France over the Ohio country, afterward, are a part of the annals of the general history of the country.

human race. It re-mapped the world; gave the English language to the American continent, and spread it more widely over the globe than any that had before given expression to human thought, the language that is the *alma mater* of civil liberty and religious independence. Had France permanently dominated America, civil liberty and representative government would have been yet unborn. The dogmatic tyranny of the middle ages, with all its intolerance and war, would have been the heritage of North America.

Thus re-adjusted in her domain, Louisiana remained a province of Spain until October 1, 1800, when the Little Corporal over-ran Spain with his victorious legions, and looted his Catholic majesty's domains. Napoleon allowed his military ambition to dwarf his genius, and except for this curious fact, he was the man who would have saved and disenthralled the French mind, and have placed the Gaul, with all his volcanic forces, in an even start in the race of civilization with the invincible and cruel Anglo-Saxon. He was the only man of progressive genius that has ever ruled poor, unfortunate France. The treaty of St. Ildefonso, secretly transferring Louisiana from Spain again into the possession of France, was ratified March 24, 1801. Its conditions provided that it was to remain a secret, and the Spanish viceroy, who was governor of Louisiana, knew nothing of the transfer, and continued in the discharge of his duties, granting rights, creating privileges and deeding lands and other things that were inevitable in breeding confusions, and cloudy land titles, such as would busy the courts for a hundred years, inflicting injustice and heavy burdens upon many innocent people.

In 1802 President Jefferson became possessed of the secret that France owned Louisiana. He at once sent James Monroe to Paris, who, with the resident minister, Mr. Livingston, opened negotiations with Napoleon, at first only trying to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi River, but to their great surprise the Emperor more than met them half way, with a proposal to sell Louisiana to the United States. The bargain was closed, the consideration being the paltry sum of \$15,000,000.

This important move on the great chess-board of nations occurred April 30, 1803. The perfunctory act of lowering the Spanish ensign and hoisting the flag of France; then lowering immediately the tri-colors and unfurling the stars and stripes, it is hoped never to be furled, was performed at St. Louis March 9, 1804. Bless those dear old, nation-building pioneers! These were heavy drafts upon their patriotic allegiance, but they were equal to the occasion, and ate their breakfasts as Spaniards, their dinners as Frenchmen, and suppers as true Americans.

The successful class of immigrants to the west of the Mississippi were the French Canadians, who had brought little or nothing with them save the clothes on their backs, and an old flintlock gun with which to secure game. They colonized after the French mode of villages and long strips of farms, and a public commons. They propitiated the best they could the neighboring Indian tribes, erected their altars, hunted, and frolicked, and were an honest, simple-minded and just people, but little vexed with ambitious pride or grasping avarice. The mouth of the Arkansas River was the attractive point for immigrants on their way to the Arkansas Territory, and they would ascend that stream to Arkansas Post. There were not 500 white people in the Territory of (now) Arkansas in 1803, when it became a part of the United States. In 1810 the total population was 1,062. So soon as Louisiana became a part of the United States, a small but never ceasing stream of English speaking people turned their faces to the west and crossed the "Father of Waters." Those for Arkansas established Montgomery Point, at the mouth of White River, making that the transfer place for all shipments inland. This remained as the main shipping and commercial point for many years. By this route were transferred the freights for Arkansas Post. The highway from Montgomery Point to the Post was a slim and indistinct bridle path. The immigrants came down the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers to the Ohio in keel-boats and canoes, and were mostly from Tennessee; beckoned to this fair and rich kingdom by its sunny clime, its mountains and rivers, and its pro-

ductive valleys, all enriched with a flora and fauna surpassing the dream of a pastoral poem.

The French were the first permanent settlers of Arkansas, and descendants of these people are still here. Many bearing the oldest French names have attained to a position among the most eminent of the great men of the trans-Mississippi. Sometimes the names have become so corrupted as to be unrecognizable as belonging to the early illustrious stock. The English-speaking people speaking French names phonetically would soon change them completely. The Bogys and Lefevres, for instance, are names that go back to the very first settlements in Arkansas. "Lefevre" on the maps is often spelled phonetically thus: "Lafaver." Representatives of the Lefevre family are yet numerous in and about Little Rock, and in other portions of the State.

Peter L. Lefevre and family were among the very first French settlers, locating in the fall of 1818 on the north side of the river on Spanish Grant No. 497, about six miles below Little Rock. His sons were Peter, Enos, Francis G., Ambrose, Akin, Leon and John B., his daughter being Mary Louise. All of these have passed away except the now venerable Leon Lefevre, who resides on the old plantation where he was born in the year 1808. For eighty-one years the panorama of the birth, growth and the vicissitudes of Arkansas have passed before his eyes. It is supposed of all living men he is the oldest representative surviving of the earliest settlers; however, a negro, still a resident of Little Rock, also came in 1818.

The first English speaking settlers were Tennesseans, Kentuckians and Alabamians. The earliest came down the Mississippi River, and then penetrating Arkansas at the mouths of the streams from the west, ascended these in the search for future homes. The date of the first coming of English speaking colonists may be given as 1807, those prior to that time being only trappers, hunters and voyagers on expeditions of discovery, or those whose names can not now be ascertained.

South Carolina and Georgia also gave their small quotas to the first pioneers of Arkansas. From the States south of Tennessee the route was

overland to the Mississippi River, or to some of its bayous, and then by water. A few of these from the Southern States brought considerable property, and some of them negro slaves, but not many were able to do this. The general rule was to reach the Territory alone and clear a small piece of ground, and as soon as possible to buy slaves and set them at work in the cotton fields.

In 1814 a colony of emigrants, consisting of four families, settled at Batesville, then the Lower Missouri Territory, now the county seat of Independence County. There was an addition of fifteen families to this colony the next year. Of the first was the family of Samuel Miller, father of (afterward) Gov. William R. Miller; there were also John Moore, the Magnesses and Beans. All these families left names permanently connected with the history of Arkansas. In the colony of 1815 (all from Kentucky) were the brothers, Richard, John, Thomas and James Peel, sons of Thomas Peel, a Virginian, and Kentucky companion of Daniel Boone. Thomas Curran was also one of the later colonists from Kentucky, a relative of the great Irishman, John Philpot Curran. In the 1815 colony were also old Ben Hardin—hero of so many Indian wars—his brother, Joab, and William Griffin, Thomas Wyatt, William Martin. Samuel Elvin, James Akin, John Reed, James Miller and John B. Craig.

Alden Trimble, who died at Peel, Ark., in April, 1889, aged seventy-four years, was born in the Cal Hogan settlement, on White River, Marion County, June 14, 1815. This item is gained from the obituary notice of his death, and indicates some of the very first settlers in that portion of the State.

Among the oldest settled points, after Arkansas Post, was what is now Arkadelphia, Clark County. It was first called Blakelytown, after Adam Blakely. He had opened a little store at the place, and about this were collected the first settlers, among whom may now be named Zack Davis, Samuel Parker and Adam Hightnight. The Blakelys and the names given above were all located in that settlement in the year 1810. The next year came John Hemphill, who was the first to dis-

cover and utilize the valuable waters of the salt springs of that place. He engaged in the successful manufacture of salt, and was in time succeeded by his son-in-law, Jonathan O. Callaway. Jacob Barkman settled in Arkadelphia in 1811. He was a man of foresight and enterprise, and soon established a trade along the river to New Orleans. He commenced navigating the river in canoes and pirogues, and finally owned and ran in the trade the first steamboat plying from that point to New Orleans. He pushed trade at the point of settlement, at the same time advancing navigation, and opened a large cotton farm.

In Arkansas County, among the early prominent men who were active in the county's affairs were Eli I. Lewis, Henry Scull, O. H. Thomas, T. Farrelly, Hewes Scull, A. B. K. Thetford and Lewis Bogy. The latter afterward removed to Missouri, and has permanently associated his name with the history of that State. In a subsequent list of names should be mentioned those of William Fultony, James Maxwell and James H. Lucas, the latter being another of the notable citizens of Missouri.

Carroll County: Judges George Campbell and William King, and John Bush, T. H. Clark, Abraham Shelly, William Nooner, Judge Hiram Davis, W. C. Mitchell, Charles Sneed, A. M. Wilson, Elijah Tabor, William Beller, M. L. Hawkins, John McMillan, M. Perryman, J. A. Hicks, N. Rudd, Thomas Callen, W. E. Armstrong.

Chicot County: John Clark, William B. Patton, Richard Latting, George W. Ferribee, Francis Rycroft, Thomas Knox, W. B. Duncan, J. W. Boone, H. S. Smith, James Blaine, Abner Johnson, William Hunt, J. W. Neal, James Murray, B. Magruder, W. P. Reyburn, J. T. White, John Fulton, Judge W. H. Sutton, J. Chapman, Hiram Morrell, Reuben Smith, A. W. Webb.

In Clark County, in the earliest times, were W. P. L. Blair, Colbert Baker, Moses Graham, Mathew Logan, James Miles, Thomas Drew, Daniel Ringo, A. Stroud, David Fisk and Isaac Ward.

Clay County: John J. Griffin, Abraham Roberts, William Davis, William H. Mack, James

Watson, J. G. Dudley, James Campbell, Singleton Copeland, C. H. Mobley.

Conway County: Judge Saffold, David Barber, James Kellam, Reuben Blunt, James Barber, James Ward, Thomas Mathers, John Houston, E. W. Owen, Judge B. B. Ball, J. I. Simmons, T. S. Haynes, B. F. Howard, William Ellis, N. H. Buckley, James Ward, Judge Robert McCall, W. H. Robertson, L. C. Griffin, Judge W. T. Gamble, D. D. Mason, George Fletcher and D. Harrison.

Craighead County: Rufus Snoddy, Daniel O'Guinn, Yancey Broadway, Henry Powell, D. R. Tyler, Elias Mackey, William Q. Lane, John Hamilton, Asa Puckett, Eli Quarles, William Puryear.

In Crawford County were Henry Bradford, Jack Mills, G. C. Pickett, Mark Beane, J. C. Sumner, James Billingsley.

Crittenden County: J. Livingston, W. D. Ferguson, W. Goshen, William Cherry, Judge D. H. Harrig, O. W. Wallace, S. A. Cherry, Judge Charles Blackmore, S. R. Cherry, John Tory, F. B. Read, Judge A. B. Hubbins, H. O. Odors, J. H. Wathen, H. Bacon.

Fulton County: G. W. Archer, William Wells, Daniel Hubble, Moses Brannon, John Nichols, Moses Steward, Enos C. Hunter, Milton Yarberry, Dr. A. C. Cantrell.

Greene County: Judge L. Brookfield, L. Thompson, James Brown, J. Suttin, G. Hall, Charles Robertson, Judge W. Hane, Judge George Daniel, G. L. Martin, J. Stotts, James Ratchford, Judge L. Thompson, H. L. Holt, J. L. Atkinson, J. Clark, H. N. Reynolds, John Anderson, Benjamin Crowley, William Pevehouse, John Mitchell, Aaron Bagwell, A. J. Smith, Wiley Clarkson, William Hatch.

In Hempstead County: J. M. Steward, A. S. Walker, Benjamin Clark, A. M. Oakley, Thomas Dooley, D. T. Witter, Edward Cross, William McDonald, D. Wilburn and James Moss.

Hot Springs County: L. N. West, G. B. Hughes, Judge W. Durham, G. W. Rogers, T. W. Johnson, J. T. Grant, J. H. Robinson, H. A. Whittington, John Callaway, J. T. Grant, Judge G. Whittington, L. Runyan, R. Huson, J. Bankson, Ira Robinson, Judge A. N. Sabin, C. A. Sa-

bin, W. W. McDaniel, W. Dunham, A. B. McDonald, Joseph Lorange.

Independence County: R. Searcy, Robert Bean, Charles Kelly, John Reed, T. Curran, John Bean, I. Curran, J. L. Daniels, J. Redmon, John Rud-dell, C. H. Pelham, Samuel Miller, James Micham, James Trimble, Henry Engles, Hartwell Boswell, John H. Ringgold.

Izard County: J. P. Houston, John Adams, Judge Mathew Adams, H. C. Roberts, Jesse Adams, John Hargrove, J. Blyeth, William Clement, Judge J. Jeffrey, Daniel Jeffrey, A. Adams, J. A. Harris, W. B. Carr, Judge B. Hawkins, B. H. Johnson, D. K. Loyd, W. H. Carr, A. Creswell, H. W. Bandy, Moses Bishop, Daniel Hively, John Gray, William Powell, Thomas Richardson, William Seymour.

Jackson County: Judge Hiram Glass, J. C. Saylor, Isaac Gray, N. Copeland, Judge E. Bartley, John Robinson, A. M. Carpenter, Judge D. C. Waters, P. O. Flynn, Hall Roddy, Judge R. Ridley, G. W. Cromwell, Sam Mathews, Sam Allen, Martin Bridgeman, John Wideman, New-ton Arnold, Joseph Haggerton, Holloway Stokes.

Jefferson County: Judge W. P. Hackett, J. T. Pullen, Judge Creed Taylor, Peter German, N. Holland, Judge Sam C. Roane, William Kinkead, Thomas O'Neal, E. H. Roane, S. Dardenne, Sam Taylor, Judge H. Bradford, H. Edgington, Judge W. H. Lindsey, J. H. Caldwell.

Johnson County: Judge George Jameson, Thomas Jenette, S. F. Mason, Judge J. P. Kessie, A. Sinclair, William Fritz, W. J. Parks, R. S. McMicken, Augustus Ward, Judge J. L. Cravens, A. M. Ward, M. Rose, A. L. Black, W. A. Ander-son, Judge J. B. Brown, A. Sinclair, William Adams, W. M. H. Newton.

Lafayette County: Judge Jacob Buzzard, Jesse Douglass, Joshua Morrison, I. W. Ward, J. T. Conway, W. E. Hodges, J. Morrison, George Doo-ley, J. M. Dorr, J. P. Jett, W. B. Conway, W. H. Conway, T. V. Jackson, G. H. Pickering, Judge E. M. Lowe, R. F. Sullivan, James Ab-rams.

Lawrence County: Joseph Hardin, Robert Blane, H. Sandford, John Reed, R. Richardson.

J. M. Kuykendall, H. R. Hynson, James Camp-bell, D. W. Lowe, Thomas Black, John Rodney, John Spotts, William J. Hudson, William Stuart, Isaac Morris, William B. Marshall, John S. Fick-lin.

Madison County: Judge John Bowen, H. B. Brown, P. M. Johnson, H. C. Daugherty, M. Perryman, T. McCuiston.

In Miller County: John Clark, J. Ewing, J. H. Fowler, B. English, C. Wright, G. F. Lawson, Thomas Polk, George Wetmore, David Clark, J. G. Pierson, John Morton, N. Y. Crittenden, Charles Burkem, George Collum, G. C. Wetmore, D. C. Steele, G. F. Lawton and Judge G. M. Martin.

Mississippi County: Judge Edwin Jones, J. W. Whitworth, E. F. Loyd, S. McLung, G. C. Barfield, Judge Nathan Ross, Judge John Troy, J. W. Dewitt, J. C. Bowen, Judge Fred Miller, Uriah Russell, T. L. Daniel, J. G. Davis, Judge Nathan Ross, J. P. Edrington, Thomas Sears, A. G. Blackmore, William Kellums, Thomas J. Mills, James Williams, Elijah Buford, Peter G. Reeves.

Monroe County: Judge William Ingram, J. C. Montgomery, James Eagan, John Maddox, Lafay-ette Jones, Judge James Carlton, M. Mitchell, J. R. Dye, J. Jacobs, R. S. Bell.

Phillips County: W. B. R. Horner, Daniel Mooney, S. Phillips, S. M. Rutherford, George Seaborn, H. L. Biscoe, G. W. Fereby, J. H. McKenzie, Austin Hendricks, W. H. Calvert, N. Righton, B. Burress, F. Hanks, J. H. McKeal, J. K. Sandford, S. S. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. H. McKenzie, S. C. Mooney, I. C. P. Tolleson, Emer Askew, P. Pinkston, Charles Pearey, J. B. Ford, W. Bettiss, J. Skinner, H. Turner and M. Irvin.

Pike County: Judge W. Sorrels, D. S. Dickin-son, John Hughes, J. W. Dickinson, Judge W. Kelly, Isaac White, J. H. Kirkhan, E. K. Will-iams, Henry Brewer.

Poinsett County: Judges Richard Hall and William Harris, Drs. Theophilus Griffin and John P. Hardis, Harrison Ainsworth, Robert H. Stone, Benjamin Harris.

Pope County: Judge Andrew Scott, Twitty

Pace, H. Stinnett, W. Garrott, W. Mitchell, Judge S. K. Blythe, A. E. Pace, J. J. Morse, F. Heron, Judge Thomas Murray, Jr., S. M. Hayes, S. S. Hayes, R. S. Witt, Judge Isaac Brown, R. T. Williamson, W. W. Rankin, Judge J. J. Morse, J. B. Logan, W. C. Webb.

Pulaski County: R. C. Oden, L. R. Curran, Jacob Peyatte, A. H. Renick, G. Greathouse, M. Cunningham, Samuel Anderson, H. Armstrong, T. W. Newton, D. E. McKinney, S. M. Rutherford, A. McHenry, Allen Martin, J. H. Caldwell, Judge S. S. Hall, J. Henderson, William Atchinson, R. N. Rowland, Judge David Rorer, J. K. Taylor, R. H. Callaway, A. L. Langham, Judge J. H. Cocke, W. Badgett, G. N. Peay, J. C. Anthony, L. R. Lincoln, A. Martin, A. S. Walker, Judge R. Graves, J. P. and John Fields, J. K. Taylor, W. C. Howell, J. Gould, Roswell Beebe, William Russell, John C. Peay.

Randolph County: Judge P. R. Pittman, B. J. Wiley, William Black, R. Bradford, J. M. Cooper, B. J. Wiley, B. M. Simpson, John Janes, James Campbell, Samuel McElroy, Edward Mattix, Thomas S. Drew, R. S. Bettis, James Russell.

St. Francis County: Andrew Roane, William Strong, S. Crouch, Judge John Johnson, T. J. Curl, G. B. Lincecum, William Lewis, Judge William Strong, Isaac Mitchell, David Davis, Isaac Forbes, Judge William Enos, N. O. Little, W. G. Bozeman, H. M. Carothers, Judge R. H. Hargrove, H. H. Curl, Cyrus Little.

Saline County: Judge T. S. Hutchinson, Samuel Caldwell, V. Brazil, C. Lindsey, A. Carrick, Judge H. Prudden, G. B. Hughes, Samuel Collins, J. J. Joiner, J. R. Conway, R. Brazil, E. M. Owen, George McDaniel, C. P. Lyle.

Scott County: Judge Elijah Baker, S. B. Walker, James Riley, J. R. Choate, Judge James Logan, G. Marshall, Charles Humphrey, W. Cauthorn, G. C. Walker, T. J. Garner, Judge Gilbert Marshall, W. Kenner.

Searcy County: Judge William Wood, William Kavanaugh, E. M. Hale, Judge Joseph Rea, William Ruttes, Joe Brown, V. Robertson, T. S. Hale, Judge J. Campbell.

Sevier County: Judge John Clark, R. Hart-

field, G. Clark, J. T. Little, Judge David Foran, P. Little, William White, Charles Moore, A. Hartfield, Judge J. F. Little, Henry Morris, Judge Henry Brown, George Halbrook, Judge R. H. Scott, S. S. Smith.

Sharp County: John King, Robert Lott, Nicholas Norris, William Morgan, William J. Gray, William Williford, Solomon Hudspeth, Stephen English, John Walker, L. D. Dale, John C. Garner, R. P. Smithee, Josiah Richardson, Judge A. H. Nunn, William G. Matheny.

Union County: John T. Cabeen, John Black, Jr., Judge John Black, Sr., Benjamin Gooch, Alexander Beard, Thomas O'Neal, Judge G. B. Hughes, John Cornish, John Hogg, Judge Hiram Smith, J. R. Moore, John Henry, John Stokeley, Judge Charles H. Seay, W. L. Bradley, Judge Thomas Owens.

Van Buren County: Judge J. L. Laferty, P. O. Powell, N. Daugherty, Philip Wail, L. Williams, Judge J. B. Craig, Judge J. M. Baird, J. McAllister, Judge William Dougherty, A. Morrison, George Counts, A. Caruthers, W. W. Trimble, R. Bain, J. O. Young, George Hardin, A. W. McRaines, Judge J. C. Ganier.

Washington County: L. Newton, Lewis Evans, John Skelton, Judge Robert McAmy, B. H. Smithson, Judge John Wilson, James Marrs, V. Caruthers, James Coulter, J. T. Edmonson, Judge J. M. Hoge, James Crawford, John McClellan, Judge W. B. Woody, W. W. Hester, Judge John Cureton, L. C. Pleasants, Isaac Murphy, D. Callaghan, Judge Thomas Wilson, W. L. Wallace and L. W. Wallace.

White County: Judge Samuel Guthrie, P. W. Roberts, P. Crease, Michael Owens, M. H. Blue, S. Arnold, J. W. Bond, William Cook, J. Arnold, Milton Saunders, James Bird, Samuel Beeler, James Walker, Martin Jones, Philip Hilger, James King, L. Pate, John Akin, Reuben Stephens, Samuel Guthrie.

Woodruff County: Rolla Gray, Durant H. Bell, John Dennis, Dudley Glass, Michael Haggerdon, Samuel Taylor, James Barnes, George Hatch, John Teague, Thomas Arnold and Thomas Hough.

The above were all prominent men in their localities during the Territorial times of Arkansas. Many of them have left names and memories intimately associated with the history of the State. They were a part of those pioneers "who hewed the dark, old woods away," and left a rich inheritance, and a substantial civilization, having wealth, refinement and luxuries, that were never a part of their dreams. They were home makers as well as State and Nation builders. They cut out the roads, opened their farms, bridged the streams, built houses, made settlements, towns and cities, rendering all things possible to their descendants; a race of heroes and martyrs pre-eminent in all time for the blessings they transmitted to posterity; they repelled the painted savage, and exterminated the ferocious wild beasts; they worked, struggled and endured that others might enjoy the fruits of their heroic sacrifices. Their lives were void of evil to mankind; possessing little ambition, their touch was the bloom and never the blight. Granted, cynic, they builded wiser than they knew, yet they built, and built well, and their every success was the triumphant march of peace. Let the record of their humble but great lives be immortal!

The New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12, commencing in the last of December, and the subterranean forces ceasing after three months' duration, was of itself a noted era, but to the awful display of nature's forces was added a far more important and lasting event, the result of the silent but mighty powers of the human mind. Simultaneously with the hour of the most violent convulsions of nature, the third day of the earthquake, there rode out at the mouth of the Ohio, into the lashed and foaming waters of the Mississippi, the first steamboat that ever ploughed the western waters—the steamer "Orleans," Capt. Roosevelt. So awful was the display of nature's energies, that the granitic earth, with a mighty sound, heaved and writhed like a storm-tossed ocean. The great river turned back in its flow, the waves of the ground burst, shooting high in the air, spouting sand and water; great forest-covered hills disappeared at the bottom of deep lakes into which they had sunk; and the "sunk lands" are to

this day marked on the maps of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. The sparse population along the river (New Madrid was a flourishing young town) fled the country in terror, leaving mostly their effects and domestic animals.

The wild riot of nature met in this wilderness the triumph of man's genius. Where else on the globe so appropriately could have been this meeting of the opposing forces as at the mouth of the Ohio and on the convulsed bosom of the Father of Waters? How feeble, apparently, in this contest, were the powers of man; how grand and awful the play of nature's forces! The mote struggling against the "wreck of worlds and crush of matter." But, "peace be still," was spoken to the vexed earth, while the invention of Fulton will go on forever. The revolving paddle-wheels were the incipient drive-wheels, on which now ride in triumph the glories of this great age.

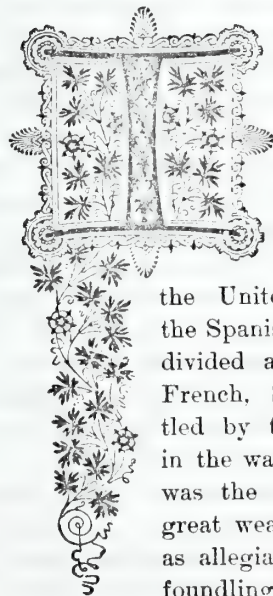
The movement of immigrants to Arkansas in the decade following the earthquake was retarded somewhat, whereas, barring this, it should and would have been stimulated into activity by the advent of steamboats upon the western rivers. The south half of the State was in the possession of the Quapaw Indians. The Spanish attempts at colonizing were practical failures. His Catholic majesty was moving in the old ruts of the feudal ages, in the deep-seated faith of the "divinity of kings," and the paternal powers and duties of rulers. The Bastrop settlement of "thirty families," by a seigniorial grant in 1797, had brought years of suffering, disappointment and failure. This was an attempt to found a colony on the Ouachita River, granting an entire river and a strip of land on each side thereof to Bastrop, the government to pay the passage of the people across the ocean and to feed and clothe them one year. To care for its vassals, and to provide human breeding grounds; swell the multitudes for the use of church and State; to "glorify God" by repressing the growing instincts of liberty and the freedom of thought, and add subjects to the possession and powers of these gilded toads, were the essence of the oriental schemes for peopling the new world. Happily for mankind they failed.

and the wild beasts returned to care for their young in safety and await the coming of the real pioneers, they who came bringing little or nothing, save

a manly spirit of self-reliance and independence. These were the successful founders and builders of empire in the wilderness.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION.—THE VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS—THE ATTITUDE OF THE ROYAL OWNERS OF LOUISIANA—
THE DISTRICT DIVIDED—THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS FORMED FROM THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI
—THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—THE FIRST LEGISLATURE—THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
—OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODIES—THE DEULLO—ARKANSAS ADMITTED TO STATEHOOD
—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—THE MEMORABLE RECONSTRUCTION
PERIOD—LEGISLATIVE ATTITUDE ON THE QUESTION OF SECESSION
—THE WAR OF THE GOVERNORS, ETC., ETC.



IN the preceding chapter are briefly traced the changes in the government of the Territory of Louisiana from its discovery to the year 1803, when it became a part of the territory of the United States. Discovered by the Spanish, possessed by the French, divided and re-divided between the French, Spanish and English; settled by the Holy Mother Church, in the warp and woof of nations it was the flying shuttle-cock of the great weaver in its religion as well as allegiance for 261 years. This foundling, this waif of nations, was but an outcast, or a trophy chained to the triumphal car of the victors among the warring European powers, until in the providence of God it reached its haven and abiding home in the bosom of the union of States.

As a French province, the civil government of Louisiana was organized, and the Marquis de Sanville appointed viceroy or governor in 1689.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

Robert Cavellier de La Salle (April 9, formal).....	1682-1688
Marquis de Sanville.....	1689-1700
Bienville.....	1701-1712
Lamothe Cadillan.....	1713-1715
De L'Epinay.....	1716-1717
Bienville.....	1718-1723
Boisbriant (ad interim).....	1724
Bienville.....	1732-1741
Baron de Kelerec.....	1753-1762
D'Abbadie.....	1763-1766*

UNDER SPANISH RULE.

Antonio de Ulloa.....	1767-1768
Alexander O'Reilly.....	1768-1769
Louis de Unzaga.....	1770-1776
Bernando de Galvez.....	1777-1784
Estevan Miro.....	1785-1787
Francisco Luis Hortu, Baron of Carondelet.....	1789-1792
Gayoso de Lemos.....	1793-1798
Sebastian de Cosa Calvo y O'Farrell.....	1798-1799
Juan Manual de Salcedo.....	1800-1803

From the dates already given it will be seen that the official acts of Salcedo during his entire

* Louisiana west of the Mississippi, although ceded to Spain in 1762, remained under French jurisdiction until 1766.

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term of office, under the secret treaty of Ildefonso, were tainted with irregularity. Thousands of land grants had been given by him after he had in fact ceased to be the viceroy of Spain. The contracting powers had affixed to the treaty the usual obligations of the fulfillment of all undertakings, but the American courts and lawyers, in that ancient spirit of legal hypercritical technicalities, had given heed to the vicious doctrine that acts in good faith of a *de facto* governor may be treated as of questionable validity. This was never good law, because it was never good sense or justice.

The acts and official doings of these vice-royalties in the wilderness present little or nothing of interest to the student of history, because they were local and individual in their bearing. It was the action of the powers across the waters, in reference to Canada and Louisiana, that in their wide and sweeping effects have been nearly omnipotent in shaping civilization.

Referring to the acquisition of Canada and the Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, Bancroft says that England exulted in its conquest;* enjoying the glory of extended dominion in the confident expectation of a boundless increase of wealth. But its success was due to its having taken the lead in the good old struggle for liberty, and it was destined to bring fruits, not so much to itself as to the cause of freedom and mankind.

France, of all the States on the continent of Europe the most powerful, by territorial unity, wealth, numbers, industry and culture, seemed also by its place marked out for maritime ascendancy. Set between many seas it rested upon the Mediterranean, possessed harbors on the German Ocean, and embraced between its wide shores and jutting headlands the bays and open waters of the Atlantic; its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen, being called, as it were, to the inheritance of life upon the sea. The nation, too, readily conceived or appropriated great ideas and delighted in bold resolves. Its travelers had penetrated farthest into

the fearful interior of unknown lands; its missionaries won most familiarly the confidence of the aboriginal hordes; its writers described with keener and wiser observation the forms of nature in her wildness, and the habits and languages of savage man; its soldiers, and every lay Frenchman in America owed military service, uniting beyond all others celerity with courage, knew best how to endure the hardships of forest life and to triumph in forest warfare. Its ocean chivalry had given a name and a colony to Carolina, and its merchants a people to Acadia. The French discovered the basin of the St. Lawrence; were the first to explore and possess the banks of the Mississippi, and planned an American empire that should unite the widest valleys and most copious inland waters in the world. But over all this splendid empire in the old and the new world was a government that was medieval—mured in its glittering palaces, taxing its subjects, it would allow nothing to come to the Louisiana Territory but what was old and worn out. French America was closed against even a gleam of intellectual independence; nor did all Louisiana contain so much as one dissenter from the Roman Church.

"We have caught them at last," exultingly exclaimed Choiseul, when he gave up the Canadas to England and the Louisiana to Spain. "England will ere long repent of having removed the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. *

* * She will call on them to support the burdens they have helped to bring on her, and they will answer by striking off all dependence," said Vergennes.

These keen-witted Frenchmen, with a penetration far beyond the ablest statesmen of England, saw, as they believed, and time has confirmed, that in the humiliation and dismemberment of the territory of France, especially the transfer to England of Canada, they had laid the mine which some day would destroy the British colonial system, and probably eventuate in the independence of the American colonies. The intellect of France was keeping step with the spirit of the age; it had been excluded of course from the nation's councils, but saw what its feeble

*Bancroft, vol. iv.—457; Gayarre's *Histoire de la Louisiane*, vol. ii.—121.

government neither could see nor prevent, that the distant wilderness possessed a far greater importance on the world's new map than was given it by the gold and gems it was supposed to contain; and that the change of allegiance of the colonies was the great step in the human mind, as it was slowly emerging from the gloom and darkness of the middle ages. Thus it was that the mere Territory of Louisiana, before it was peopled by civilized man, was playing its important part in the world's greatest of all dramas.

The first official act of our government, after the purchase of Louisiana, was an act of Congress, March 26, 1804, dividing Louisiana into two districts, and attaching the whole to Indiana Territory, under the government of William Henry Harrison. The division in Louisiana was by a line on the thirty-third parallel; the south was named the District of Orleans; that north of it was named the District of Louisiana. This is now the south line of the State of Arkansas.

In 1805 the District of Louisiana was erected into the Territory of Louisiana. It was however a territory of the second class and remained under the government and control of Indiana Territory until 1812.

By act of June 4, 1812, the name of Louisiana Territory was changed and became the Missouri Territory, being made a territory of the first class, and given a territorial government. Capt. William Clark, of the famous Lewis and Clark, explorers of the northwest, was appointed governor, remaining as such until 1819, when Arkansas Territory was cut off from Missouri.

The act of 1812, changing the District of Louisiana to Missouri Territory, provided for a Territorial legislature consisting of nine members, and empowered the governor to lay off that part where the Indian title had been extinguished into thirteen counties. The county of New Madrid, as then formed, extended into the Arkansas territorial limits, "down to the Mississippi to a point directly east of the mouth of Little Red River; thence to the mouth of Red River; thence up the Red River to the Osage purchase," etc. In other words it did not embrace the whole of what is now Arkansas.

December 13, 1813, the County of Arkansas, Missouri Territory, was formed, and the county seat was fixed at Arkansas Post.*

Besides Arkansas County, Lawrence County was formed January 15, 1815, and Clark, Hempstead and Pulaski Counties, December 15, 1818.

Missouri neglected it seems to provide a judicial district for her five southern or Arkansas counties. Therefore Congress, in 1814, authorized the President to appoint an additional judge for Missouri Territory, "who should hold office four years and reside in or near the village of Arkansas,"—across the river from Arkansas Post.

March 2, 1819, Congress created the Territory of Arkansas out of the Missouri Territory. It was only a territory of the second class, and the machinery of government consisted of the governor and three judges, who constituted the executive, judicial and legislative departments, their official acts requiring the consent of Congress. President Monroe appointed James Miller, governor; Robert Crittenden, secretary; Charles Jouett, Andrew Scott and Robert P. Letcher, judges of the superior court. The act designated Arkansas Post as the temporary seat of government. In the absence of the Governor, Robert Crittenden, "acting governor," convened the first session of the provisional government on August 3, 1819. The act continued the new territory under the laws of Missouri Territory. The five counties designated above as formed prior to the division of Arkansas, had been represented in the Missouri Territorial legislature. Elijah Kelly, of Clark County, was a representative, and he rode on horseback from his home to St. Louis. The session was probably not a week in length, and the pay and mileage little or nothing.

This first Territorial legislature appointed a treasurer and auditor, provided a tax for general purposes, and divided the five counties into two judicial circuits: First, Arkansas and Lawrence Counties; Second, Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead Counties.

*During the latter part of the eighteenth century, something of the same municipal division was made, and called "Arkansas Parish," the name being derived from an old Indian town called Arkansæa.

April 21, 1820, Congress passed an act perfecting the Territorial organization, and applying the same provisions to Arkansas that were contained in the act creating Missouri into a Territory of the first class.

The first legislative body elected in Arkansas convened at Arkansas Post, February 7 to 24, 1820. In the council were: President, Edward McDonald; secretary, Richard Searcy; members, Arkansas County, Sylvanus Phillips; Clark County, Jacob Barkman; Hempstead County, David Clark; Lawrence County, Edward McDonald; Pulaski County, John McElmurry. In the house of representatives: Speaker, Joseph Hardin (William Stephenson was first elected, served one day and resigned, on account of indisposition); J. Chamberlain, clerk; members, Arkansas County, W. B. R. Horner, W. O. Allen; Clark, Thomas Fish; Hempstead, J. English, W. Stevenson; Lawrence, Joseph Hardin, Joab Hardin; Pulaski, Radford Ellis, T. H. Tindall. This body later adjourned to meet October following, continuing in session until the 25th.

At this adjourned session the question of the removal of the Territorial seat of government from Arkansas Post to "the Little Rock," came up on a memorial signed by Amos Wheeler and others. "The Little Rock" was in contradistinction to "the Rocks," as were known the beautiful bluffs, over 200 feet high, a little above and across the river from "the Little Rock." In 1820 Gov. Miller visited the Little Rock—Petit Rocher—with a view to selecting a new seat of government. The point designated was the northeast corner of the Quapaw west line and Arkansas River. Immediately upon the formation of the Territory, prominent parties began to look out for a more central location for a capital higher up the river, and it was soon a general understanding that the seat of government and the county seat of Pulaski County, the then adjoining county above Arkansas County on the river, would be located at the same place. A syndicate was formed and Little Rock Bluff was pushed for this double honor. The government had not yet opened the land to public entry, as the title of the Quapaws had just been

extinguished. These parties resorted to the expedient of locating upon the land "New Madrid floats," or claims, under the act of February 17, 1815, which authorized any one whose land had been "materially injured" by the earthquake of 1811 to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands open for sale. Several hundred acres were entered under these claims as the future town site. The county seat of Pulaski County was, contrary to the expectation of the Little Rock syndicate, located at Cadron, near the mouth of Cadron Creek, where it enters the Arkansas River.

On the 18th day of October, 1820, the Territorial seat of government was removed from the Post of Arkansas to the Little Rock, the act to take effect June 1, 1821. The next Territorial legislature convened in Little Rock, October 1 to 24, 1821. The council consisted of Sam C. Roane, president, and Richard Searcy, secretary. In the house William Trimble was speaker, and A. H. Sevier, clerk.

The third legislature met October 6 to 31, 1823. Sam C. Roane was president of the council, and Thomas W. Newton, secretary; while T. Farrelly was speaker, and D. E. McKinney, clerk of the house.

The fourth legislature was held October 3 to November 3, 1825. Of the council, the president was Jacob Barkman; secretary, Thomas W. Newton. Of the house, Robert Bean was speaker; David Barber, clerk.

The fifth Territorial legislature was held October 1 to 31, 1827, and a special session held October 6 to October 28, 1828; E. T. Clark served as president of the council, and John Clark, secretary; J. Wilson was speaker of the house, and Daniel Ringo, clerk.

In the sixth legislature, Charles Caldwell was president of the council, and John Caldwell, secretary; John Wilson was speaker of the house, and Daniel Ringo, clerk.

The seventh legislature held October 3 to November 7, 1831, had Charles Caldwell as president of the council, and Absalom Fowler, secretary; William Trimble was speaker of the house, and G. W. Ferebee, secretary.

In the eighth legislature, October 7 to November 16, 1833, John Williamson was president of the council and William F. Yeomans, secretary; John Wilson was speaker of the house, and James B. Keatts, clerk.

The ninth legislature met October 5 to November 16, 1835. The president of the senate was Charles Caldwell; secretary, S. T. Sanders. John Wilson was speaker of the house and L. B. Tully, clerk.

This was the last of the Territorial assemblies. James Miller was succeeded as governor by George Izard, March 4, 1825, and Izard by John Pope, March 9, 1829. William Fulton followed Pope March 9, 1835, and held the office until Arkansas became a State.

Robert Crittenden was secretary of State (nearly all of Miller's term "acting governor"), appointed March 3, 1819, and was succeeded in office by William Fulton, April 8, 1829; Fulton was succeeded by Lewis Randolph, February 23, 1835.

George W. Scott was appointed Territorial auditor August 5, 1819, and was succeeded by Richard C. Byrd, November 20, 1829; Byrd was followed by Emzy Wilson, November 5, 1831; and the latter by William Pelham, November 12, 1833, his successor being Elias N. Conway, July 25, 1835.

James Scull, appointed treasurer August 5, 1819, was succeeded by S. M. Rutherford, November 12, 1833, who continued in office until the State was formed.

The counties in 1825 had been increased in number to thirteen: Arkansas, Clark, Conway, Chicot, Crawford, Crittenden, Lawrence, Miller, Hempstead, Independence, Pulaski, Izard and Phillips. The territory was divided into four judicial circuits, of which William Trimble, Benjamin Johnson, Thomas P. Eskridge and James Woodson Bates were, in the order named, the judges. The delegates in Congress from Arkansas Territory were James W. Bates, 1820-23; Henry W. Conway, 1823-29; Ambrose H. Sevier, 1829-36.

The Territorial legislature, in common with all other legislatures of that day, passed some laws which would have been much better not passed, and

others that remained a dead letter on the books. Among other good laws which were never enforced was one against duelling. In 1825 Whigs and Democrats allowed party feelings to run high, and some bloody duels grew out of the heat of campaigns.

Robert Crittenden and Henry W. Conway fought a duel October 29, 1827. At the first fire Conway fell mortally wounded and died a fortnight thereafter.

December 4, 1837, John Wilson, who, it will be noticed, figured prominently in the preceding record of the Territorial assemblies, was expelled from the house of representatives, of which body he was speaker, for killing J. J. Anthony.

A constitutional convention, for the purpose of arranging for the Territory to become a State in the Union, was held in Little Rock, in January, 1836. Its duty was to prepare a suitable constitution and submit it to Congress, and, if unobjectionable, to have an act passed creating the State of Arkansas. John Wilson was president, and Charles P. Bertrand, secretary, of the convention. Thirty-five counties were represented by fifty-two members.

June 15, 1836, Arkansas was made a State, and the preamble of the act recites that there was a population of 47,700.

The first State legislature met September 12 to November 8, 1836, later adjourning to November 6, 1837, and continued in session until March 5, 1838. The president of the senate was Sam C. Roane; secretary, A. J. Greer; the speaker of the house was John Wilson (he was expelled and Grandison D. Royston elected); clerk, S. H. Hempstead.

The second constitutional convention, held January 4 to January 23, 1864, had as president, John McCoy, and secretary, R. J. T. White. This convention was called by virtue of President Lincoln's proclamation. The polls had been opened chiefly at the Federal military posts, and the majority of delegates were really refugees from many of the counties they represented. It simply was an informal meeting of the Union men in response to the President's wish, and they mostly made their own credentials. The Federal army occupied the

Arkansas River and points north, while the south portion of the State was held by the Confederates. It is said the convention on important legal questions was largely influenced by Hon. T. D. W. Yonly, of Pulaski County. The convention practically re-enacted the constitution of 1836, abolished slavery, already a fact, and created the separate office of lieutenant-governor, instead of the former *ex-officio* president of the senate. The machinery of State government was thus once more in operation. The convention wisely did its work and adjourned.

The next constitutional convention was held January 7 to February 18, 1868. Thomas M. Bowen was president, and John G. Price, secretary. The war was over and the Confederates had returned and were disposed to favor the constitution which they found the Unionists had adopted in their absence, and was then in full force in the State. Isaac Murphy (Federal) had been elected governor under the constitution of 1864, and all the State offices were under control of the Unionists. His term as governor would expire in July, 1868.

This convention made sweeping changes in the fundamental laws. The most prominent were the disfranchisement of a large majority of the white voters of the State, enfranchising the negroes, and providing for a complex and plastic system of registration. This movement, and its severe character throughout, were a part of the reconstruction measures emanating from Congress. Arkansas was under military rule and the constitution of 1864, and this condition of affairs, had been accepted by the returned conquered Confederates. But the Unionists, who had fled to the Federal military posts for protection, were generally eager to visit their vanquished enemies with the severest penalties of the law. A large part of the intelligence and tax-payers of the State were indiscriminately excluded from the polls, and new voters and new men came to the front, with grievances to be avenged and ambitions to be gratified. The unusual experiment of the reversal of the civic conditions of the ex-slaves with their former masters was boldly undertaken. Impetuous men now

prevailed in the name of patriotism, the natural reflex swing of the pendulum—the anti-climax was this convention of reconstruction to the convention of secession of 1861. The connection between these two conventions—1861–1868—is so blended that the convention of '61 is omitted in its chronological order, that the two may be set properly side by side.

March 4, 1861, a State convention assembled in Little Rock. The election of delegates was on February 18, preceding. The convention met the day Abraham Lincoln was inducted into office as president of the United States. The people of Arkansas were deeply concerned. The conservative minds of the State loved the Union as sincerely as they regretted the wanton assaults that had been made upon them by the extremists of the North. The members of that convention had been elected with a view to the consideration of those matters already visible in the dark war-clouds lowering upon the country. The test of the union and disunion sentiment of that body was the election of president of the convention. Judge David Walker (Union) received forty votes against thirty-five votes for Judge B. C. Totten. Hon. Henry F. Thomasson introduced a series of conservative resolutions, condemning disunion and looking to a convention of all the States to "settle the slavery question" and secure the perpetuation of the Union. The resolutions were passed, and the convention adjourned to meet again in May following. This filled the wise and conservative men of the State with great hopes for the future. But, most unfortunately, when the convention again met war was already upon the country, and the ordinance of secession was passed, with but one negative vote. The few days between the adjournment and re-assembling of the convention had not made traitors of this majority that had so recently condemned disunion. The swift-moving events, everywhere producing consternation and alarm, called out determined men, and excitement ruled the hour.

The conventions of 1861 and 1868—secession and reconstruction! When the long-gathering cloud-burst of civil war had passed, it left a cen-

ture's trail of broken hearts, desolated homes, ruined lives, and a stream of demoralization overflowing the beautiful valleys of the land to the mountain tops. The innocent and unfortunate negro was the stumbling-block at all times. The convention of 1861 would have founded an empire of freedom, buttressed in the slavery of the black man; the convention of 1868 preferred to rear its great column of liberty upon the ashes of the unfortunate past; in every era the wise, conservative and patriotic sentiment of the land was chained and bound to the chariot-wheels of rejoicing emotion. Prudence and an intelligent insight into the future alone could prevent men from "losing their reason."

The constitution of 1868, as a whole, was not devoid of merit. It opened the way for an age of internal improvements, and intended the establishment of a liberal public free school system, and at the same time provided safeguards to protect the public treasury and restrain reckless extravagance.

Then the legislatures elected under it, the State officers, and the representatives in the upper and lower Congress, were in political accord with the dominant party of the country. Gen. Grant was president; Powell Clayton, governor; Robert J. L. White, secretary of State; J. R. Berry, auditor, and Henry Page, treasurer. The first legislature under the constitution of 1868 passed most liberal laws to aid railroads and other internal improvements, and provided a system of revenue laws to meet the new order of affairs. During 1869 to 1871 railroad aid and levee bonds to the amount of \$10,419,773.74 were issued. The supreme court of the State in after years declared the railroad aid, levee and Halford bonds void, aggregating \$8,604,773.74. Before his term of governor had expired, Gov. Clayton was elected United States senator (1871-77), and in 1873 Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey was elected to a like position.

The climax and the end of reconstruction in Arkansas will always be an interesting paragraph in the State's history. Elisha Baxter and Joseph Brooks were the gubernatorial candidates at the election of 1872. Both were Republicans, and Brooks was considered one of the most ardent of that party. Baxter was the nominee of the party

and on the same ticket with Grant, who was candidate for president. Brooks was nominated on a mixed ticket, made up by disaffected Republicans, but on a more liberal platform toward the Democrats than the regular ticket. On the face of the first returns the Greeley electors and the Brooks ticket were in the majority, but when the votes were finally canvassed, such changes were made, from illegal voting or bulldozing it was claimed, as to elect the Grant and Baxter tickets. Under the constitution of 1868, the legislature was declared the sole judge of the election of State officers. Brooks took his case before that body at its January term, 1873—at which time Baxter was inaugurated—but the assembly decided that Baxter was elected, and, whether right or wrong, every one supposed the question permanently settled.

Brooks however, went before the supreme court (McClure being chief justice), that body promptly deciding that the legislature was by law the proper tribunal, and that as it had determined the case its action was final and binding. Baxter was inaugurated in January, 1873; had been declared elected by the proper authorities, and this had been confirmed by the legislature, the action of the latter being distinctly approved by the supreme court. The adherents of Brooks had supposed that they were greatly wronged, but like good citizens all acquiesced. Those who had politically despised Brooks—perhaps the majority of his voters—had learned to sympathize with what they believed were his and their mutual wrongs. Baxter had peacefully administered the office more than a year, when Brooks went before Judge John Whytock, of the Pulaski circuit court, and commenced *quo warranto* proceedings against Baxter. The governor's attorneys filed a demurrer, and the case stood over. Wednesday, April 15, 1874, Judge Whytock, in the absence of Baxter's attorneys, overruled the demurrer, giving judgment of ouster against Baxter, and instantly Brooks, with an officer, hastened to the State house, demanded the surrender of the office, and arrested Baxter. Thus a stroke of the pen by a mere circuit court judge *in banc* plunged the State into tumult.

Couriers sped over the city, and the flying news gave the people a genuine sensation. Indeed, not only Baxter but the State and the nation received a great surprise.

As soon as Baxter was released, though only under arrest a few minutes, he fled to St. John's College, in the city, and from this headquarters called for soldiers, as did Brooks from the State house, and alas, poor Arkansas! there were now again two doughty governors beating the long roll and swiftly forming in the ranks of war. Brooks converted the State house and grounds into a garrison, while Baxter made headquarters at the old Anthony Hotel, and the dead-line between the armed foes was Main Street. Just in time to prevent mutual annihilation, though not in time to prevent bloodshed, some United States soldiers arrived and took up a position of armed neutrality between the foes.

If there can be anything comical in a tragedy it is furnished just here in the fact that, in the twinkling of an eye, the adherents and voters of the two governors had changed places, and each was now fighting for the man whom he had opposed so vehemently. And in all these swift changes the supreme court had shown the greatest agility. By some remarkable legerdemain, Brooks, who was intrenching himself, had had his case again placed before the supreme court, and it promptly reversed itself and decided that the circuit court had jurisdiction. The wires to Washington were kept hot with messages to President Grant and Congress. The whole State was in dire commotion with "mustering squadrons and clattering cars." The frequent popping of picket guns was in the land; a steamboat, laden with arms for Baxter, was attacked and several killed and many wounded. Business was again utterly prostrated and horrors brooded over the unfortunate State; and probably the most appalling feature of it all was that in the division in the ranks of the people the blacks, led by whites, were mostly on one side, while the whites were arrayed on the other. Congress sent the historical Poland Committee to investigate Arkansas affairs. President Grant submitted all legal questions to his attorney-general.

The President, at the end of thirty days after the forcible possession of the office, sustained Baxter—exit Brooks. The end of the war, the climax of reconstruction in Arkansas, had come. Peace entered as swiftly as had war a few days before. The sincerity and intensity of the people's happiness in this final ending are found in the fact that when law and order were restored no one was impeached, no one was imprisoned for treason.

The report of the Poland Committee, 1874, the written opinion of Attorney-General Williams, the decision of the Arkansas supreme court by Judge Samuel W. Williams, found in Vol. XXIX of Arkansas Reports, page 173, and the retiring message of Governor Baxter, are the principal records of the literature and history of the reign of the dual governors. The students of law and history in coming time will turn inquiring eyes with curious interest upon these official pages. The memory of "the thirty days" in Arkansas will live forever, propagating its lessons and bearing its warnings; the wise moderation and the spirit of forbearance of the people, in even their exulting hour of triumph, will be as beacon lights shining out upon the troubled waters, transmitting for all time the transcendent fact that in the hour of supreme trial the best intelligence of the people is wiser than their rulers, better law-givers than their statesmen, and incomparably superior to their courts.

The moment that President Grant officially spoke, the reconstruction constitution of 1868 was doomed. True, the people had moved almost in mass and without leadership in 1873, and had repealed Article VIII of the constitution, disfranchising a large part of the intelligent tax-payers of the State.

The constitutional convention of 1874, with the above facts fresh before it, met and promulgated the present State constitution. G. D. Royston was president, and T. W. Newton, secretary. The session lasted from July 14 to October 31, 1874. From the hour of its adoption the clouds rolled away, and at once commenced the present unexampled prosperity of the State. Only here and there in Little Rock and other points in the State

may one see the mute but eloquent mementos of the past, in the dilapidated buildings, confiscated during the lifetime of some former owner, mayhap, some once eminent citizen, now in his grave or self-expatriated from a State which his life and genius had adorned and helped make great. Municipalities and even small remote districts are paying off the last of heavy debts of the "flush times." Long suffering and much chastened State and people, forgetting the past, and full of hope for the future, are fitly bedecking (though among the youngest) the queenliest in the sisterhood of States.

In this connection it will be of much interest to notice the names of those individuals, who, by reason of their association with various public affairs, have become well and favorably known throughout the State. The term of service of each incumbent of the respective offices has been preserved and is here given. The following table includes the acting Territorial and State governors of Arkansas, with date of inauguration, party politics, etc:

Territory and State.	Year of Election.	Date of Inauguration.	Length of Term.	By What Political Party Elected.	His Majority or Plurality.	Total Vote Cast at Election.
James Miller.....	App't'd	March 3, 1819				
George Izard.....	App't'd	March 4, 1825				
John Pope.....	App't'd	March 9, 1829				
Wm. Fulton.....	App't'd	March 9, 1835				
J. S. Conway.....	1836	September 13, 1836	4 yrs.	Dem.	1,102M	7,716
Archibald Tell.....	1840	November 4, 1840	4 yrs.	Dem.		
Samuel Adams.....	Acting	Apr. 29 to Nov. 9, 1844				
T. S. Drew.....	1844	November 5, 1844	5 yrs.	Dem.	1,731P	17,387
J. Williamson.....	Acting	Apr. 9 to May 7, 1846				
R. C. Byrd.....	Acting	Jan. 11 to Apr. 19, 1849				
J. S. Roane.....	1849	April 19, 1849*		Dem.	163	6,809
R. C. Byrd.....	Acting	1849				
J. R. Hampton.....	Acting	1851				
E. N. Conway.....	1852	November 15, 1852	4 yrs.	Dem.	3,027	27,857
E. N. Conway.....	1854	November 17, 1854	4 yrs.	Dem.	12,363	42,861
H. M. Rector.....	1860	November 15, 1860	2 yrs.	I. D.	2,461	61,198
T. Fletcher.....	Acting	Nov. 4 to Nov. 15, 1862		Con.	(no record)	
H. Flannagin.....	1862	November 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Con.	10,912	26,266
I. Murphy.....	1864	April 18, 1864		Fed.	(no record)	
P. Clayton.....	1868	July 2, 1868	4 yrs.	Rep.	(no record)	
O. A. Hadley.....	Acting	January 17, 1871	2 yrs.	Rep.	(no record)	
E. Baxter.....	1872	January 6, 1872	2 yrs.	Rep.	2,948	80,721
A. H. Garland.....	1874	November 12, 1874	2 yrs.	Dem.	76,453	
W. R. Miller.....	1876	January 11, 1877	2 yrs.	Dem.	32,215	108,633
W. R. Miller.....	1878	January 17, 1879	2 yrs.	Dem.	88,730	
T. J. Churchill.....	1880	January 13, 1881	2 yrs.	Dem.	52,761	115,619
J. H. Berry.....	1882	January 13, 1883	2 yrs.	Dem.	28,481	147,169
B. T. Embury.....	Acting	Sep. 25 to Sep. 30, 1883				
S. P. Hughes.....	1884	January 17, 1885	2 yrs.		45,236	156,310
J. W. Stayton.....	Acting					
S. P. Hughes.....	1886		2 yrs.	Dem.	17,411	163,839
D. E. Barker.....	Acting					
J. P. Eagle.....	1888		2 yrs.	Dem.	15,006	187,397

* Special election.

The secretaries of Arkansas Territory have been: Robert Crittenden, appointed March 3, 1819; William Fulton, appointed April 8, 1829; Lewis Randolph, appointed February 23, 1835.

Secretaries of State: Robert A. Watkins, September 10, 1836, to November 12, 1840; D. B. Greer, November 12, 1840, to May 9, 1842; John Winfrey, acting, May 9, to August 9, 1842; D. B. Greer, August 19, 1840, to September 3, 1859 (died); Alexander Boileau, September 3, 1829, to January 21, 1860; S. M. Weaver, January 21, 1860, to March 20, 1860; John I. Stirman, March 24, 1860, to November 13, 1862; O. H. Oates, November 13, 1862, to April 18, 1864; Robert J. T. White, Provisional, from January 24, to January 6, 1873; J. M. Johnson, January 6, 1873, to November 12, 1874; B. B. Beavers, November 12, 1874, to January 17, 1879; Jacob Frolich, January 17, 1879, to January, 1885; E. B. Moore, January, 1885, to January, 1889; B. B. Chism (present incumbent).

Territorial auditors of Arkansas: George W. Scott, August 5, 1819, to November 20, 1829; Richard C. Byrd, November 20, 1829, to November 5, 1831; Emzy Wilson, November 5, 1831, to November 12, 1833; William Pelham, November 12, 1833, to July 25, 1835; Elias N. Conway, July 25, 1835, to October 1, 1836.

Auditors of State: Elias N. Conway, October 1, 1836, to May 17, 1841; A. Boileau, May 17, 1841, to July 5, 1841 (acting); Elias N. Conway, July 5, 1841, to January 3, 1849; C. C. Danley, January 3, 1849, to September 16, 1854 (resigned); W. R. Miller, September 16, 1854, to January 23, 1855; A. S. Huey, January 23, 1855, to January 23, 1857; W. R. Miller, January 23, 1857, to March 5, 1860; H. C. Lowe, March 5, 1860, to January 24, 1861 (acting); W. R. Miller, January 24, 1861, to April 18, 1864; J. R. Berry, April 18, 1864, to October 15, 1866; Stephen Wheeler, January 6, 1873, to November 12, 1874; W. R. Miller, October 15, 1866, to July 2, 1868; John Crawford, January 11, 1877, to January 17, 1883; A. W. Files, January, 1883, to January, 1887; William R. Miller (died in office), January, 1887, to November, 1887; W. S. Dunlop, appointed November 30, 1887, to

January, 1889; W. S. Dunlop, January, 1889 (present incumbent).

Territorial treasurers: James Scull, August 15, 1819, to November 12, 1833; S. M. Rutherford, November 12, 1833, to October 1, 1836.

State treasurers: W. E. Woodruff, October 1, 1836, to November 20, 1838; John Hutt, November 20, 1838, to February 2, 1843; John C. Martin, February 2, 1843, to January 4, 1845; Samuel Adams, January 4, 1845, to January 2, 1849; William Adams, January 2, 1849, to January 10, 1849; John H. Crease, January 10, 1849, to January 26, 1855; A. H. Rutherford, January 27, 1855, to February 2, 1857; J. H. Crease, February 2, 1857, to February 2, 1859; John Quindley, February 2, 1859, to December 13, 1860 (died); Jared C. Martin, December 13, 1860, to February 2, 1861; Oliver Basham, February 2, 1861, to April 18, 1864; E. D. Ayers, April 18, 1864, to October 15, 1866; L. B. Cunningham, October 15, 1866, to August 19, 1867 (removed by military); Henry Page, August 19, 1867 (military appointment), elected 1868 to 1874 (resigned); R. C. Newton, May 23, 1874, to November 12, 1874; T. J. Churchill, November 12, 1874, to January 12, 1881; W. E. Woodruff, Jr., January 12, 1881, to January, 1891.

Attorneys-general: Robert W. Johnson, 1843; George C. Watkins, October 1, 1848; J. J. Crittenden, February 7, 1851; Thomas Johnson, September 8, 1856; J. L. Hollowell, September 8, 1858; P. Jordon, September 7, 1861; Sam W. Williams, 1862; C. T. Jordan, 1864; R. S. Gantt, January 31, 1865; R. H. Deadman, October 15, 1866; J. R. Montgomery, July 21, 1868; T. D. W. Yonley, January 8, 1873; J. L. Witherspoon, May 22, 1874; Simon P. Hughes, November 12, 1873, to 1876; W. F. Henderson, January 11, 1877, to 1881; C. B. Moore, January 12, 1881, to 1885; D. W. Jones, January, 1885, to 1889; W. E. Atkinson, January, 1889 (present incumbent).

Commissioners of immigration and of State lands: J. M. Lewis, July 2, 1868; W. H. Grey, October 15, 1872; J. N. Smithee, June 5, 1874.

These officers were succeeded by the commissioner of State lands, the first to occupy this position being J. N. Smithee, from November 12, 1874, to

November 18, 1878; D. W. Lear, October 21, 1878, to November, 1882; W. P. Campbell, October 30, 1882, to March, 1884; P. M. Cobbs, March 31, 1884, to October 30, 1890.

Superintendents of public instruction: Thomas Smith, 1868 to 1873; J. C. Corbin, July 6, 1873; G. W. Hill, December 18, 1875, to October, 1878; J. L. Denton, October 13, 1875, to October 11, 1882; Dunbar H. Pope, October 11 to 30, 1882; W. E. Thompson, October 20, 1882, to 1890.

Of the present State officers and members of boards, the executive department is first worthy of attention. This is as follows:

Governor, J. P. Eagle; secretary of State, B. B. Chism; treasurer, William E. Woodruff, Jr.; attorney-general, W. E. Atkinson; commissioner of State lands, Paul M. Cobbs; superintendent public instruction, W. E. Thompson; State geologist, John C. Brauner.

Board of election canvassers: Gov. J. P. Eagle, Sec. B. B. Chism.

Board of commissioners of the common school fund: Gov. J. P. Eagle, Sec. B. B. Chism, Supt. W. E. Thompson.

State debt board: Gov. J. P. Eagle; Aud. W. S. Dunlop, and Sec. B. B. Chism.

Penitentiary board—commissioners: The Governor; the attorney-general, W. E. Atkinson, and the secretary of State.

Lessee of penitentiary: The Arkansas Industrial Company.

Printing board: The Governor, president; W. S. Dunlop, auditor, and W. E. Woodruff, Jr., treasurer.

Board of railroad commissioners (to assess and equalize the railroad property and valuation within the State): The Governor, secretary of State and State auditor.

Board of Trustees of Arkansas Medical College: J. A. Dibrell, M. D., William Thompson, M. D., William Lawrence, M. D.

The Arkansas State University, at Fayetteville, has as its board of trustees: W. M. Fishback, Fort Smith; James Mitchell, Little Rock; W. B. Welch, Fayetteville; C. M. Taylor, South Bend; B. F. Avery, Camden; J. W. Kessie, Latour; Gov.

Eagle, *ex-officio*; E. H. Murfree, president, A. I. U.; J. L. Cravens, secretary.

Of the Pine Bluff Normal, the president is J. Corbin, Pine Bluff; the board is the same as that of the State University.

Board of dental surgery: Dr. L. Augspath. Dr. H. C. Howard, Dr. M. C. Marshall. Dr. L. G. Roberts, and Dr. N. N. Hayes.

State board of health: Drs. A. L. Brey-sacher, J. A. Dibrell, P. Van Patten, Lorenzo R. Gibson, W. A. Cantrell, V. Brunson.

Board of municipal corporations: *Ex-officio*—The Governor, secretary of State and State auditor.

Board of education: The Governor, secretary of State and auditor.

Board of review for donation contests: The Governor, auditor of State and attorney-general.

Board of examiners of State script: The Governor, secretary of State and auditor.

Reference to the presidential vote of Arkansas, from the year 1836 up to and including the election of 1888, will serve to show in a general way the political complexion of the State during that period. The elections have resulted as follows:*

1836—Van Buren (D), 2,400; Harrison (W), 1,162; total 3,638.

1840—Harrison (W), 5,160; Van Buren (D), 6,049; Birney (A), 889; total 11,209.

1844—Polk (D), 8,546; Clay (W), 5,504; total 15,050.

1848—Taylor (W), 7,588; Cass (D), 9,300; total 16,888.

*Scattering votes not given.

1852—Pierce (D), 12,170; Scott, 7,404; total 19,577.

1856—Buchanan (D), 21,910; Fillmore, 10,787; total 32,697.

1860—Douglas (D), 5,227; Breckenridge, 28,532; Bell, 20,297.

1864—No vote.

1868—Grant (R), 22,112; Seymour, 19,078; total 41,190.

1872—Grant (R), 41,377; Greeley, 37,927; total 79,300.

1876—Tilden (D), 58,360; Hayes (R), 38,669; total 97,029.

1880—Garfield (R), 42,435; Hancock (D), 60,475; total, 107,290.

1884—Cleveland (D), 72,927; Blaine, 50,895; total, 125,669.

1888—Harrison (R), 58,752; Cleveland (D), 88,962; Fisk, 593; total, 155,965.

In accepting the vote of Arkansas, 1876, objection was made to counting it, as follows: "First, because the official returns of the election in said State, made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified to the secretary of said State as elected, were not elected as electors for President of the United States at the election held November 5, 1876; and, second, because the returns as read by the tellers are not certified according to law. The objection was sustained by the Senate but not sustained by the House of Representatives."



CHAPTER V.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE STATE—MISCONCEPTIONS REMOVED—EFFECTS OF SLAVERY UPON AGRICULTURE—
EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE WAR—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS—COMPARATIVE
ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTS—GROWTH OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—
WONDERFUL SHOWING OF ARKANSAS—ITS DESIRABILITY AS A
PLACE OF RESIDENCE—STATE ELEVATIONS.

Look forward what's to come, and back what's past;
Thy life will be with praise and prudence graced;
What loss or gain may follow thou may'st guess,
Then wilt thou be secure of the success.—*Denham*

BEFORE entering directly upon the subject of the material life and growth of Arkansas, it is necessary to clear away at the threshold some of the obstructions that have lain in its pathway. From the earliest settlement slavery existed, and the negro slave was brought with the first agricultural communities. Slave labor was profitable in but two things—cotton and sugar. Arkansas was north of the sugar cane belt, but was a splendid field for cotton growing. Slave labor and white labor upon the farms were never congenial associates. These things fixed rigidly the one road in the agricultural progress of the State. What was therefore the very richness of heaven's bounties, became an incubus upon the general welfare. The fertile soil returned a rich reward even with the slovenly applied energies of the slaves. A man could pay perhaps \$1,000 for a slave, and in the cotton field, but really nowhere else, the investment would yield an enormous profit.

The loss in waste, or ill directed labor, in work carelessly done, or the want of preparation, tools or machinery, or any manner of real thrift, gave little or no concern to the average agriculturist. For personal comfort and large returns upon investments that required little or no personal attention, no section of the world ever surpassed the United States south of the 36° of north latitude. Wealth of individuals was rated therefore by the number of slaves one possessed. Twenty hands in the cotton field, under even an indifferent overseer, with no watchful care of the master, none of that saving frugality in the farming so imperative elsewhere upon farms, returned every year an income which would enable the family to spend their lives traveling and sight-seeing over the world. The rich soil required no care in its tilling from the owner. It is the first and strongest principle in human nature to seek its desires through the least exertion. To raise cotton, ship to market and dispose of it, purchasing whatever was wanted, was the inevitable result of such conditions. This was by far the easiest mode, and hence manufactures, diversity of farming or farming pursuits, were not an imperative necessity—indeed, they were not felt to be necessities at all. The evil, the blight of slavery

upon the whites, was well understood by the intelligence of the South, by even those who had learned to believe that white labor could not and never would be profitable in this latitude; that—most strange! the white man who labored at manual labor, must be in the severe climate and upon the stubborn New England soil. It was simply effect following cause which made these people send off their children to school, and to buy their every want, both necessities and luxuries—importing hay, corn, oats, bacon, mules, horses and cattle even from Northern States, when every possible natural advantage might be had in producing the same things at home. It was the easiest and cheapest way to do. In the matter of dollars and cents, the destroying of slavery was, to the farmers of the Upper Mississippi Valley, a permanent loss. Now the New South is beginning to send the products of its farms and gardens even to Illinois. The war, the abolition of slavery, the return of the Confederates to their desolated homes, and their invincible courage in rolling up their sleeves and going to work, and the results of their labors seen all over the South, form one of the grandest displays of the development of the latent forces of the great American people that can be found in history.

There is not a thing, not even ice, but that, in the new social order of Arkansas, it can produce for its own use quite as well as the most favored of Northern States. The one obstruction in the way of the completed triumph of the State is the lingering idea among farmers that for the work of raising cotton, black labor is better than white. This fallacy is a companion of the old notion that slavery was necessary to the South. Under proper auspices these two articles of Arkansas—cotton and lumber—alone may make of it the most prosperous State in the Union; and the magician's wand to transform all this to gold is in securing the intelligent laborer of the North, far more than the Northern capital prayed for by so many. The North has its homeless millions, and the recent lessons in the opening of Oklahoma should be promptly appreciated by the people of this State. For the next decade to manufacture every pound of cotton raised in the State, as well as husbanding and man-

ufacturing all the lumber from these grand old forests, is to solve the questions in the race of State prosperity and general wealth among the people. When free labor supplanted slave labor what a wonderful advance it gave the whole section; when intelligent skilled labor supplants ignorance and unskilled labor, what a transcendent golden epoch will dawn. There is plenty of capital to-day in the State, if it was only put in proper co-operative form, to promote the establishment of manufactories that would liberally reward the stockholders, and make them and Arkansas the richest people in the world. Such will attract hundreds of thousands of intelligent and capable wage workers from the North, from all over the world, as well as the nimble-witted farm labor in the gardens, the orchards, the fields and the cotton plantations. This will bring and add to the present profits on a bale of cotton, the far richer dividend on stocks in factories, banks, railroads and all that golden stream which is so much of modern increase in wealth. The people of Arkansas may just as well have this incalculable abundance as to not have it, and at the same time pay enormous premiums to others to come and reap the golden harvests. Competent laborers—skilled wage workers, the brawn and brain of the land—are telling of their unrest in strikes, lockouts, combinations and counter combinations; in short, in the conflict of labor and capital, they are appealing strongly to be allowed to come to Arkansas—not to enter the race against ignorant, incapable labor, but simply to find employment and homes, where in comfort and plenty they can rear their families, and while enriching themselves to return profits a thousand fold. Don't fret and mope away your lives looking and longing for capital to enter and develop your boundless resources. Capital is a royal good thing, but remember it is even a better thing in your own pockets than in some other person's. Open the way for proper, useful labor to come and find employment; each department, no matter how small or humble the beginning, once started will grow rapidly, and the problem will have been solved. Only by the North taking the raw product of the South and putting it in the hands of skilled labor has their enormous

capital been secured. The profits on high priced labor will always far excel that on ignorant or cheap workmen. The time is now when this kind of labor and the small farmers and gardeners are awaiting a bidding to enter Arkansas. When the forlorn hope returned from the late war, they met the stern necessity, and demonstrated the fact that here, at least, the people can create their own capital. Let them now anticipate the future by this heroic triumph of the past. The Gods help those only who help themselves.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
but in ourselves."

To the Northern home-seeker the thing of first importance is to tell of the temperate climate at all seasons, and its extraordinary healthfulness, curing him of the false idea spread so wide that the topography of the State is seen from the decks of steamers, or on the lines of railroad which are built along the swamps and slashes, mostly on account of the easy grades on these lines. Then show from the records the low rate of taxation and the provisions of the law by which high taxation is forever prevented. From this preliminary may be unfolded to him some of the wonderful natural resources which are awaiting development. Here both tongue and pen will fall far short of telling all or nearly all. In climate, health, soil, timber, minerals, coal, rocks, clays, marls, sand, navigable streams, mineral and fresh waters, Arkansas may challenge any similar sized spot on the globe. It has more miles of navigable streams than any other State in the Union, and these are so placed as to give the whole territory the advantages thereof, as though the engineers had located them. It has unequalled water power—the Mammoth Spring alone furnishing enough water power to propel all the machinery west of the Mississippi River. The topography of the State is one of its most inviting features. Its variety in this respect is only equaled by the diversity of its soils. The traveler who in approaching this section concludes that it consists chiefly of swamp bottoms, and water-covered slashes, may readily learn from the records that three-quarters of the State's surface is uplands, ranging from the gentle swells of prairie and

woodland to the grandly beautiful mountain scenery; and on the mountain benches, and at the base, are as rich and beautiful valleys as are kissed by the rays of the sun in his season's round. Take the whole range of agricultural products of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and all can be produced quite as well in Arkansas as in any of these States. In the face of this fact, for more than a generation Arkansas raised scarcely any of the products of these Northern communities, but imported such as it had to have. It could not spare its lands from the cultivation of the more profitable crops of cotton. In a word, the truth is the State was burdened with natural wealth—this and slave labor having clogged the way and impeded its progress. With less labor, more cotton per acre and per hand, on an average, has been produced in Arkansas than in any other Southern State, and its quality has been such as to win the prize wherever it has been entered in competition. Its reputation as a fruit-growing State is not excelled. In the New Orleans Exposition, in California, Ohio and everywhere entered, it has taken the premium over all competitors. Its annual rainfall exceeds that of any Southern State, and it cannot, therefore, suffer seriously from drouths. There is not a spot upon the globe which, if isolated from all outside of its limits, could sustain in health and all the civilized comforts a population as large as might Arkansas. Fifty thousand people annually come hither and are cured, and yet a general nebulous idea prevails among many in the North that the health and climate of the State are not good. The statistics of the United States Medical Department show the mortality rate at Little Rock to be less than at any other occupied military post in the country. There is malaria in portions of the State, but considering the vast bottom stretches of timber-land, and the newness of the country's settlement, it is a remarkable fact that there is less of this disease here than in Pennsylvania; while all the severer diseases of the New England and Northern States, such as rheumatism, consumption, catarrh and blood poison, are always relieved and generally cured in Arkansas; malignant scarlet fever and diphtheria have never yet appeared. That dreadful decimator,

yellow fever, has only visited the eastern portion of the State, but in every case it was brought from abroad, and has never prevailed in this locality as an epidemic. Therefore, the largest factories, schools and universities in the world should be here. The densest population, the busiest haunts of men, will inevitably come where their rewards will be greatest—the struggle for life less severe. Five hundred inhabitants to the square mile will not put to the full test the limitless resources of this wonderful commonwealth. Ten months of summer without one torrid day, with invariable cool and refreshing nights, and two months only of winter, where a man can work out of doors every day in the year in comfort, with less cost in physician's bills, expense in food, clothing and housing, are some of the inducements the State offers to the poor man. There are millions of acres of fertile lands that are offered almost without money and without price; land nearly any acre of which is worth more intrinsically than any other similar sized body of land in the world. There are 5,000,000 acres of government lands in the State, and 2,000,000 acres of State lands. The rainfall in 1886 was 46.33; average mean temperature, 58.7°; highest, 97.8°; lowest, above zero, 7.6°. Of the 33,500,000 acres in the State there are soils richer and deeper than the Nile; others that excel the alluvial corn belt of the Northern States; others that may successfully compete with the noted Cuba or James River, Virginia, tobacco red soil districts, or the most noted vineyards of France or Italy. Here is the land of wine and silk, where side by side will grow the corn and the fig—the land overhung with the soft, blue skies, and decked with flowers, the air laden with the rich perfumes of the magnolias, on the topmost pinnacle of whose branches the Southern mocking-bird by day and by night swells its throat with song—

“Where all, save the spirit of man, is divine.”

The artificial and local causes which have obstructed the State's prosperity are now forever gone. There is yet the unsolved problem of the political negro, but this is in Illinois, Kansas and Ohio, exactly as it is in Arkansas. It is only the

common problem to the Anglo-Saxon of the United States, which, in the future as in the past, after many mistakes and even great wrongs, he will forever settle and for the best. Throw politics to the winds; only remember to profit by the mistakes of the North in inviting immigration, and thereby avoid the ominous presence of anarchism, socialism, and those conditions of social life latent in “the conflict of labor and capital.” These are some of the portentous problems now confronting the older States that are absent from Arkansas; they should be kept away, by the knowledge that such ugly conditions are the fanged whelps of the great brood of American demagogues—overdoses of politics, washed down by too much universal voting. It is of infinitely more importance to guard tax-receipts than the ballot boxes. When vice and ignorance vote their own destruction, there need be no one to compassionate their miseries, but always where taxes run high, people's liberties run low. The best government governs the least—the freest government taxes the least.

Offer premiums to the immigration of well-informed, expert labor, and small farmers, dairy-men, gardeners and horticulturists and small traders. Let the 7,000,000 acres of government and State lands be given in forty-acre tracts to the heads of families, who will come and occupy them. Instead of millions of dollars in donations to great corporations and capitalists, give to that class which will create capital, develop the State, and enrich all the people. Railroads and capitalists will follow these as water runs down the hill. Arkansas needs railroads—ten thousand miles yet—it needs great factories, great cities, universities of learning and, forsooth, millionaires. But its first and greatest needs are small farmers, practical toilers, skilled mechanics, and scattered all over the State beginnings in each of the various manufactures; the beginnings, in short, of that auspicious hour when it ceases to ship any of its raw materials. It is a law of life, that, in a society where there are few millionaires, there are few paupers. Where the capital of a country is gathered in vast aggregations in the possession of a few, there the children cry for bread—the poor constantly in-

crease, wages fall, employment too often fails, and the hoarse mutterings of parading mobs and bread riots take the places of the laughter and the songs of the laborers to and from the shops and the fields.

The following from the government official reports of the growth and value of the manufactures of the State is to be understood as reaching only to 1880, when it had but commenced to emerge from the old into the new life:

Year.	Establishments.	Capital.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Wages.	Val. Materials.	Value Products.
1850.....	261	\$ 305,045	812	30		\$150,876	\$ 215,789	\$ 537,908
1860.....	518	1,316,610	1,831	46		554,240	1,280,503	2,880,578
1870.....	1,070	1,782,913	3,977	47	82	673,963	2,506,998	4,620,234
1880.....	1,202	2,953,130	4,307	90	160	925,358	4,392,080	6,756,159

Ideas of values are most easily reached by comparisons. The following figures, taken from official government reports, explain themselves:

	Value of Farms.	Machinery	Live Stock.	Products.
Arkansas.....	\$ 74,249,655	\$ 4,637,497	\$ 20,472,425	\$43,796,261
Nebraska.....	105,932,541	7,829,915	32,440,265	31,708,914
Iowa.....	507,430,227	29,371,884	124,715,103	36,103,073
Kansas.....	235,178,031	9,734,634	60,907,149	52,240,501
Minnesota.....	193,724,260	13,089,783	31,904,821	49,468,907

The products are the profits on the capital invested. Words can add nothing to these figures in demonstrating the superiority of Arkansas as an agricultural State, except the explanation that Southern farming is yet more or less carried on under the baneful influences of the days of slavery, unintentional indifference and the absence of watchful attention by the proprietor.

Cotton grows finely in all parts of this commonwealth and heretofore in two-thirds of its territory it has been the main crop. In the fertile bottoms the product per acre has reached as high as 2,000 pounds of seed cotton, while on the uplands it runs from 600 to 1,000 pounds. The census of 1880 shows that Arkansas produces more cotton per acre, and at less expense, than any of the so-called cotton States. In 1880 the yield was 608,256 bales, grown on 1,042,970 acres. That

year Georgia raised 814,441 bales, on 2,617,138 acres. The estimated cost per acre of raising cotton is \$6. It will thus be seen that it cost \$9,444,972 in Georgia to raise 256,185 more bales of cotton than Arkansas had grown—much more than double the land to produce less than one-fourth more cotton. Less than one-twentieth of the cotton land of the latter State has been brought under cultivation.

The superiority of cotton here is attested by the fact that the greatest cotton thread manufacturers in the world prefer the Arkansas cotton to any other in the market. The product has for years carried off the first prizes over the world's competition.

The extra census bulletin, 1880, gives the yield of corn, oats and wheat products in Arkansas for that year as follows: Corn, 24,156,517 bushels; oats, 2,219,824 bushels; wheat, 1,269,730 bushels. Remembering that this is considered almost exclusively a cotton State, these figures of the cereals will be a genuine surprise. More wheat is grown by 40,000 bushels and nearly three times as much corn as were raised in all New England, according to the official figures for that year.

From the United States agricultural reports are obtained these interesting statistics concerning the money value of farm crops per acre:

	Corn.	Rye.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Illinois.....	\$ 6 77	\$ 6 64	\$ 6 46	\$30 32	\$ 7 66
Indiana.....	8 86	7 30	5 92	30 08	7 66
Ohio.....	11 52	9 08	7 90	34 48	9 85
Kansas.....	6 44	5 98	6 12	37 40	5 89
Virginia.....	7 52	5 16	5 34	43 50	17 30
Tennessee.....	7 91	7 32	5 73	28 08	14 95
Arkansas.....	11 51	9 51	11 07	78 65	22 94

The following is the average cash value per acre on all crops taken together:

Maine.....	\$13 51	North Carolina.....	\$10 79
New Hampshire.....	13 56	South Carolina.....	10 09
Vermont.....	11 60	Georgia.....	10 35
Massachusetts.....	26 71	Florida.....	8 52
Rhode Island.....	29 32	Alabama.....	13 49
Connecticut.....	16 82	Mississippi.....	14 76
New York.....	14 15	Louisiana.....	22 40
New Jersey.....	18 05	Arkansas.....	20 40
Pennsylvania.....	17 68	Tennessee.....	12 39
Delaware.....	15 80	West Virginia.....	12 74
Maryland.....	17 82	Kentucky.....	13 58
Virginia.....	10 91	Ohio.....	15 58

Michigan.....	\$18 96	Kansas.....	\$ 9 11
Indiana.....	14 66	Nebraska.....	8 60
Illinois.....	12 47	California.....	17 18
Wisconsin.....	13 80	Oregon.....	17 11
Minnesota.....	10 29	Nevada.....	16 13
Iowa.....	8 88	Colorado and	
Missouri.....	10 78	the Territories.....	14 69
		Texas.....	

The advance of horticulture in the past decade in the State has been extraordinary. Twenty years ago its orchard products amounted to very little. By the census reports of 1880, the total yield of fruit was \$867,426. This was \$100,000 more than the yield of Florida, with all the latter's immense orange groves. As universally as has the State been misunderstood, it is probably in reference to its fruits and berries that the greatest errors have long existed. If one visits the apple and peach regions of the North, it is found to be the general belief that Arkansas is too far south to produce either, whereas the truth is that, especially in apples, it has no equal either in the United States or in the world. This fact was first brought to public attention at the World's Fair, at New Orleans, 1884-85, where the Arkansas exhibit was by far the finest ever made, and the State was awarded the first premium, receiving the World's medal and a special notice by the awarding committee. Thus encouraged, the State was represented at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Boston, in September, 1887. Sixty-eight varieties of Arkansas seedling apples were in the exhibit, to contend with all the champion fruit growers of the globe. The State won the Wilder medal, which is only given by reason of extraordinary merit, and in addition to this was awarded the first premium for the largest and best collection of apples, consisting of 128 varieties.

The collection which won the Boston prizes was then shipped to Little Rock, and after being on exhibition there twenty days, was re-packed and shipped to the National Horticultural meeting in California, which met at Riverside, February 7, 1888. Arkansas again won the first prize, invading the very home of Pomona, and bearing off the first honors as it had in eastern and northern sections of the Union. The "Arkansas Shannon" is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest apple now grown anywhere.

Strawberries are another late discovery of the resources of Arkansas. The yield and quality are very superior. So rapidly has the industry grown that, during the fruit season, the Iron Mountain road runs a special daily fruit train, leaving Little Rock late in the afternoon and reaching St. Louis early the next morning. This luscious product, of remarkable size, ripens about the first of April.

Of all cultivated fruit the grape has held its place in poetry and song, in sacred and profane history, as the first. It finds in Arkansas the same conditions and climate of its native countries, between Persia and India. The fruit and its wine produced here are said by native and foreign experts to equal, if not surpass, the most famous of Italy or France. The vines are always healthy and the fruit perfect. The wild muscadine and scuppernong grow vines measuring thirty-eight and one-half inches around, many varieties fruiting here to perfection that are not on the open air lists at all further north.

The nativity of the peach is the same as that of the grape, and it, too, therefore, takes as kindly to the soil here as does the vine. Such a thing as budded peach trees are of very recent date, and as a consequence the surprises of the orchardists in respect to this fruit are many. Some of the varieties ripen in May, and so far every kind of budded peaches brought from the North, both the tree and the fruit, have improved by the transplanting. The vigor of the trees seems to baffle the borers, and no curled leaves have yet been noticed. In quality and quantity the product is most encouraging, and the next few years will see a marked advance in this industry.

For fifty years after the settlement of the State peach seedlings were grown, and from these, as in the case of the apple, new and superior varieties have been started, noted for size, flavor, abundance and never failing crops.

The Chickasaw plum is so far the most successfully grown, and is the best. It is a perfected fruit easily cultivated, and is free from the curculio, while the trees are healthy and vigorous beyond other localities.

In vegetables and fruits, except the tropical

plants, Arkansas is the banner State. In the fruit and vegetable kingdom there is found in luxuriant growth everything in the long list from corn to the fig.

The yield and quality of Arkansas tobacco is remarkable when it is remembered that this industry has received so little attention. Thirty years ago State Geologist Owen informed the people that he found here the same, if not better, tobacco soil, than the most favored districts of Cuba. The yield of tobacco, in 1880, was 970,230 pounds. Yet so little attention or experiment has been given the subject that an experimental knowledge of the State's resources in this respect cannot be claimed to have been gained.

In 1880 the State produced: Barley, 1,952 bushels; buckwheat, 548 bushels; rye, 22,387 bushels; hay, 23,295 tons; Irish potatoes, 492,627 bushels; sweet potatoes, 881,260 bushels.

From the census reports of the same year are gleaned the following: Horses, total, 146,333; mules and asses, 87,082; working oxen, 25,444; milch cows, 249,407; other cattle, 433,392; sheep, 246,757; swine, 1,565,098; wool, 557,368 pounds; milk, 316,858 gallons; butter, 7,790,013 pounds; cheese, 26,310 pounds. All parts of the State are finely adapted to stock-raising. The excellence and abundance of pure water, the heavy growth of blue grass, the cane brakes and abundant mast, sustain the animals during most of the winter in marketable condition. In respect to all domestic animals here are presented the same conditions as in nearly every line of agriculture—cheapness of growth and excellence of quality.

The improvement in cattle has been retarded by the now conceded fact that the "Texas fever" is asserted by some to be seated in the State. This affects Northern cattle when imported, while it has no effect on native animals. Except for this unfortunate reality there would be but little time lost in developing here the great dairy industry of the country. But good graded cattle are now being raised in every portion, and so rich is the locality in this regard that in stock, as in its fruits, care and attention will produce new varieties of unrivaled excellence. Arkansas is the natural home

and breeding ground of animals, all growing to great perfection, with less care and the least cost.

Taxes here are not high. The total taxation in Illinois in 1880, assessed on real and personal property, as per census reports, for State, county and all civil divisions less than counties, was \$24,586,018; the same year in Arkansas the total tax was \$1,839,090. Farm lands are decreasing in value in Illinois nearly as fast as they are increasing in Arkansas. The total taxation in the United States in 1880 was the enormous sum of \$312,750,721. Northern cities are growing, while their rural population is lessening. The reverse of this is the best for a State. The source of ruin to past nations and civilizations has all arisen from an abuse of the taxing powers. Excessive taxation can only end in general ruin. This simple but great lesson should be instilled into the minds of all youths, crystallized into the briefest maxim, and written over every threshold in the land; hung in the porches of every institution of learning; imprinted upon every plow handle and emblazoned on the trees and jutting rocks. The State that has taxed its people to build a \$25,000,000 State house, has given deep shame to the intelligence of this age. Taxes are the insidious destroyer of nations and all liberty, and it is only those freemen who jealously guard against this evil who will for any length of time maintain their independence, equality or manhood.

The grade profile of the Memphis Route shows the elevations of the various cities and towns along that line to be as follows in feet, the datum plane being tide water of the Gulf of Mexico: Kansas City, 765; Rosedale, 825; Merriam, 900; Lenexa, 1,040; Olathe, 1,060; Bonita, 1,125; Ocheltree, 1,080; Spring Hill, 1,020; Hillsdale, 900; Paola, 860; Pendleton, 855; Fontana, 925; La Cygne, 840; Barnard, 810; Pleasanton, 865; Miami, 910; Prescott, 880; Fulton, 820; Hammond, 875; Fort Scott, 860; Clarksburg, 885; Garland, 865; all in Kansas; Arcadia, 820; Liberal, 875; Iantha, 990; Lamar, 1,000; Kenoma, 980; Golden City, 1,025; Lockwood, 1,065; South Greenfield, 1,040; Everton, 1,000; Ash Grove, 1,020; Bois d'Arc, 1,250; Campbells, 1,290;

Nichols Junction, 1,280; Springfield, 1,300; Turner, 1,210; Rogersville, 1,475; Fordland, 1,600; Seymour, 1,680; Cedar Gap, 1,685; Mansfield, 1,520; Norwood, 1,510; Mountain Grove, 1,525; Cabool, 1,250; Sterling, 1,560; Willow Springs, 1,400; Burnham, 1,360; Olden, 1,280; West Plains, 950; Brandsville, 1,000; Koshkonong, 970; Thayer, last point in Missouri, 575; Mammoth

Spring, Ark., 485; Afton, 410; Hardy, 370; Williford, 330; Ravenden, 310; Imboden, 300; Black Rock, 290; Portia, 285; Hoxie, 295; Sedgwick, 270; Bonnaville, 320; Jonesboro, 275; Nettieton, 250; Big Bay Siding, 250; Hatchie Coon, 250; Marked Tree, 250; Tyranza, 240; Gilmore, 225; Clarketon, 240; Marion, 235; West Memphis, 200; Memphis, 280.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICS—IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT—THE TWO OLD SCHOOLS OF POLITICIANS—TRIUMPH OF THE JACKSONIANS—EARLY PROMINENT STATE POLITICIANS—THE GREAT QUESTION OF SECESSION—THE STATE VOTES TO JOIN THE CONFEDERACY—HORROR OF THE WAR PERIOD—THE RECONSTRUCTION DISTRESS—THE BAXTER-BROOKS EMBROGLIO.

In knots they stand, or in a rank they walk,
 Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk;
 Fictious, and favouring this or t'other side,
 As their weak fancy or strong reason guide.—*Dryden.*



None sense there is no portion of the history of Arkansas more instructive than its political history, because in this is the key to the character of many of its institutions, as well as strong indications of the trend of the public mind, and the characteristics of those men who shaped public affairs and controlled very largely in the State councils.

Immediately upon the formation of the Territorial government, the President of the United States sent to Arkansas Post Gov. James Miller, Robert Crittenden, secretary, and C. Jouett,

Robert P. Letcher and Andrew Scott, judges, to organize the new Territorial government. Gov. Miller, it seems, gave little attention to his office,

and therefore in all the early steps of formation Crittenden was the acting governor; and from the force of character he possessed, and his superior strength of mind, it is fair to conclude that he dominated almost at will the early public affairs of Arkansas.

This was at the time of the beginning of the political rivalry between Clay and Jackson, two of the most remarkable types of great political leaders this country has produced—Henry Clay, the superb; "Old Hickory," the man of iron; the one as polished a gem as ever glittered in the political heavens—the other the great diamond in the rough, who was of the people, and who drew his followers with bands of steel. These opposites were destined to clash. It is well for the country that they did.

Robert Crittenden was a brother of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and by some who knew him long and well he was deemed not only his

brother's peer, but in many respects his intellectual superior. It goes without the saying, he was a born Whig, who, in Kentucky's super-loyal fashion, had Clay for his idol, and, to put it mildly, Jackson to dislike.

President Monroe had appointed the first Territorial officers, but the fact that Crittenden was secretary is evidence that politics then were not running very high. Monroe was succeeded in 1824 by John Quincy Adams. It would seem that in the early days in Arkansas, the Whigs stood upon the vantage grounds in many important respects. By the time Adams was inaugurated the war political to the death between Clay and Jackson had begun. But no man looked more carefully after his own interests than Jackson. He had large property possessions just across the line in Tennessee, besides property in Arkansas. He induced, from his ranks in his own State, some young men of promise to come to Arkansas. The prize now was whether this should be a Whig or Democratic State. President Adams turned out Democratic officials and put in Whigs, and Robert Crittenden for a long time seemed to hold the State in his hand. Jackson's superiority as a leader over Clay is manifested in the struggles between the two in Arkansas. Clay's followers here were men after his fashion, as were Jackson's men after his mold. Taking Robert Crittenden as the best type, he was but little inferior to Clay himself in his magnetic oratory and purity of principles and public life; while Jackson sent here the Seviars, Conways and Rectors, men of the people, but of matchless resolution and personal force of character. No two great commanders ever had more faithful or able lieutenants than were the respective champions of Old Hickory and Harry of the West, in the formative days of the State of Arkansas. The results were, like those throughout the Union, that Jackson triumphed in the hard strife, and Arkansas entered the Union, by virtue of a bill introduced by James Buchanan, as a Jackson State, and has never wavered in its political integrity.

As an evidence of the similarity of the contests and respective leaders of the two parties

here to those throughout the country, it is only necessary to point out that Crittenden drew to his following such men as Albert Pike, a genius of the loftiest and most versatile gifts the country has so far produced, while Jackson, ever supplying reinforcements to his captains, sent among others, as secretary of the Territory, Lewis Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and whose wife was pretty Betty Martin, of the White House, a niece of Jackson's. Randolph settled in Hempstead County when it was an unbroken wilderness, and his remains are now resting there in an unknown grave.

Clay, it seems, could dispatch but little additional force to his followers, even when he saw they were the hardest pressed by the triumphant enemy. There was not much by which one could draw comparisons between Clay and Jackson—unless it was their radical difference. As a great orator, Clay has never been excelled, and he lived in a day when the open sesame to the world's delights lay in the silver tongue; but Jackson was a hero, a great one, who inspired other born heroes to follow him even to the death.

Arkansas was thus started permanently along the road of triumphant democracy, from which it never would have varied, except for the war times that brought to the whole country such confusion and political chaos. Being a Jackson State, dominated by the blood of the first governor of Tennessee—Gen. John Sevier, a man little inferior to Jackson himself—it was only the most cruel circumstance that could force the State into secession. When the convention met on the 4th of March, 1861, "on the state of the Union," its voice was practically unanimous for the Union, and that body passed a series of as loyal resolutions as were ever penned, then adjourning to meet again in the May following. The convention met May 6, but the war was upon the country, and most of the Gulf States had seceded. Every one knew that war was inevitable; it was already going on, but very few realized its immensity. The convention did not rush hastily into secession. An ordinance of secession was introduced, and for days, and into the nights, run-

ning into the small hours, the matter was deliberated upon—no preliminary test vote was forced to an issue. Delegates were present in anxious attendance from the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia. They knew that the fate of their action largely depended upon the attitude of Arkansas. If Arkansas voted no, then the whole secession movement would receive a severe blow. The afternoon before the final vote, which was to take place in the evening, these commissioners from other States had made up their minds that Arkansas might possibly vote down secession. When the convention adjourned for supper, they held a hurried consultation, and freely expressed their anxiety at the outlook. It was understood that the discussion was closed, and the night session was wholly for the purpose of taking a vote. All was uncertainty and intense excitement. Expressions of deepest attachment to the Union and the old flag were heard. The most fiery and vehement of the secessionists in the body were cautious and deliberative. There was but little even of vehement detestation of the abolitionists—a thing as natural then for a Southern man to despise as hatred is natural to a heated brain.

At a late hour in the evening, amid the most solemn silence of the crowded hall, an informal vote was taken. All except six members voted to secede. A suppressed applause followed the announcement of the vote. A hurried, whispered conference went on, and the effort was made to have the result unanimous. Now came the final vote. When the name of Isaac Murphy, afterward the military governor, was reached, it was passed and the roll call continued. It was so far unanimous, with Mr. Murphy's name still to call. The clerk called it. Mr. Murphy arose and in an earnest and impressive manner in a few words explained the dilemma he was in, but said, "I cannot violate my honest convictions of duty. I vote 'No.'"

When the day of reconstruction began, at first it was under the supervision of the military, and it is yet the greatest pity that Congress did not let the military alone to rehabilitate the States they had conquered. Isaac Murphy was made governor.

No truer Union man lived than he. He knew the people, and his two years of government were fast curing the wounds of war. But he was turned out of office.

The right to vote compels, if it is to be other than an evil, some correct and intelligent understanding of the form of government prevailing in the United States, and of the elementary principles of political economy. The ability to read and write, own property, go to Congress or edit a political paper, has nothing to do with it, no more than the color of the skin, eyes or hair of the voter. The act of voting itself is the sovereign act in the economic affairs of the State; but if the government under its existing form is to endure, the average voter must understand and appreciate the fundamental principles which, in the providence of God, have made the United States the admiration of the world.

Arkansas, the Democratic State, was in political disquiet from 1861 to 1874—the beginning of the war and the end of reconstruction. When in the hands of Congress it was returned at every regular election as a Republican party State. The brief story of the political Moses who led it out of the wilderness is of itself a strange and interesting commentary on self-government.

When the war came there lived in Batesville Elisha Baxter, a young lawyer who had been breasting only financial misfortunes all his life. Utterly failing as a farmer and merchant, he had been driven to study law and enter the practice to make a living. An honest, kind-hearted, good man, loving his neighbor as himself, but a patriot every inch of him, and loving the Union above all else, his heart was deeply grieved when he saw his adopted State had declared for secession. He could not be a disunionist, no more than he could turn upon his neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens of Arkansas. He determined to wash his hands of it all and remain quietly at home. Like all others he knew nothing of civil war. His neighbors soon drove him from his home and family, and, to save his life, he went to the Northern army, then in Southern Missouri. He was welcomed and offered a commission in the Federal

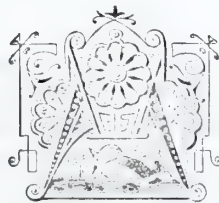
army and an opportunity to return to his State. He declined the offer; he could not turn and shed the blood of his old neighbors and former friends. In the vicissitudes of war this non-combatant was captured by an Arkansas command, paroled and ordered to report to the military authorities at Little Rock. He made his way thither, and was thrown into a military prison and promptly indicted for high treason. Then only he began to understand the temper of the times, for the chances of his being hanged were probably as a thousand to one to acquittal. In this extremity he broke jail and fled. He again reached the Northern army in which he accepted a commission, and returned to his old home in Batesville, remaining in military command of the place. He was actively engaged in recruiting the Union men of Northern Arkansas and forming them into regiments. It goes without saying that Baxter never raised a hand to strike back at those who had so deeply wronged him, when their positions were reversed and he had the power in his hands.

At the fall election, 1871, Baxter was the regular Republican candidate for governor, and Joseph Brooks was the Independent Republican nominee. The Republican party was divided and each

bid for the Democratic vote by promises to the ex-Confederates. Brooks may have been elected, but was counted out. Baxter was duly inaugurated. When he had served a year the politicians, it is supposed, who controlled Arkansas, finding they could not use Baxter, or in other words that they had counted in the wrong man, boldly proceeded to undo their own acts, dethrone Baxter and put Brooks in the chair of State. An account of the Baxter-Brooks war is given in another chapter.

Thus was this man the victim of political circumstances; a patriot, loving his country and his neighbors, he was driven from home and State; a non-combatant, he was arrested by his own friends as a traitor and the hangman's halter dangled in his face; breaking prison and stealing away like a skulking convict, to return as ruler and master by the omnipotent power of the bayonet; a non-party man, compelled to be a Republican in politics, and finally, as a Republican, fated to lead the Democratic party to success and power.

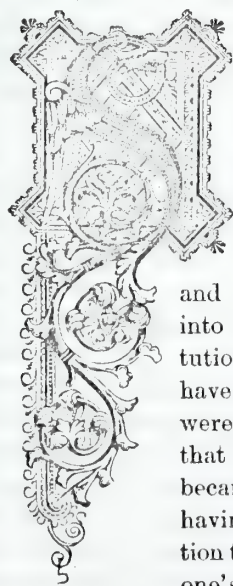
The invincible Jacksonian dynasty, built up in Arkansas, with all else of public institutions went down in the sweep of civil war. It has not been revived as a political institution. But the Democratic party dominates the State as of old.



CHAPTER VII.

SOCIETIES, STATE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—THE KU KLUX KLAN—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—
 ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—BUREAU OF MINES—
 ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS—STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE WHEEL
 —THE STATE CAPITAL—THE CAPITOL BUILDING—STATE LIBRARIES—STATE
 MEDICAL SOCIETY—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE
 —SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—ARKANSAS LUNATIC ASYLUM—AR-
 KANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY—THE STATE DEBT.

Heaven forming each on other to depend,
 A master, or a servant, or a friend,
 Bids each on other for assistance call,
 Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.—*Pope.*



SECRET societies are a form of social life and expression which, in some mode of existence, antedate even authentic history. Originally a manner of securing defense from the common enemies of tribes and peoples, they have developed into social and eleemosynary institutions as advances in civilization have been made. At first they were but a severe necessity, and as that time slowly passed away, they became a luxury and a pleasure, having peculiar and strong attraction to nearly all men. That part of one's nature which loves to lean upon others for aid, even in the social scale, finds its expression in some of the many forms of societies, clubs, organizations or institutions that now pervade nearly all the walks of life. In every day existence, in business, church, state, politics and pleasure, are societies and organizations everywhere—for the purposes of gain, charity and

comfort—indeed, for the sole purpose of finding something to do, would be the acknowledgment of many a society motto. The causes are as diversified as the bodies, secret and otherwise, are numerous.

The South furnishes a most remarkable instance of the charm there is in mystery to all men, in the rise and spread of the Ku Klux Klan, a few years ago. Three or four young men, in Columbia, Tenn., spending a social evening together, concluded to organize a winter's literary society. All had just returned from the war, in which they had fought for the "lost cause," and found time hanging dull upon them. Each eagerly caught at the idea of a society, and soon they were in the intricacies of the details. Together, from their sparse recollections of their schoolbooks, they evolved the curious name for the society. The name suggested to them that the sport to be derived from it might be increased by making it a secret society. The thing was launched upon this basic idea. In everything connected with it each one was fertile it seems in adding mystery to mystery in their meetings and personal movements.

The initiation of a new member was made a grand and rollicking affair. So complete had the members occasioned their little innocent society to be a mystery, that it became in an astonishingly brief time a greater enigma to themselves than even to outsiders. It swiftly spread from the village to the county, from the county to the State, and over-ran the Southern States like a racing prairie fire, changing in its aims and objects as rapidly as it had grown. From simply frightening the poor night-prowling darkeys, it became a vast and uncontrollable semi-military organization; inflicting punishment here, and there taking life, until the State of Tennessee was thrown into utter confusion, and the military forces were called out; large rewards were offered for the arrest even of women found making any of the paraphernalia of the order. Government detectives sent to pry into their secrets were slain, and a general reign of terror ensued. No rewards could induce a member to betray his fellows; and the efforts of the organizers to control the storm they had raised, were as idle as the buzzing of a summer fly. Thousands and thousands of men belonged to it, who knew really little or nothing about it, and who to this day are oblivious of the true history of one of the most remarkable movements of large bodies of men that has ever occurred in this or perhaps any country. It was said by leading members of the order that they could, in twenty-four hours, put tens of thousands of men in line of battle, all fully armed and equipped. It was indeed the "Invisible Empire." By its founders it was as innocent and harmless in its purposes as a Sunday-school picnic, yet in a few weeks it spread and grew until it overshadowed the land—but little else than a bloody, headless riot. The imaginations of men on the outside conjured up the most blood-curdling falsehoods as to its doings: while those inside were, it seems, equally fertile in schemes and devices to further mystify people, alarm some and terrify others, and apparently the wilder the story told about them, the more they would enjoy it. Its true history will long give it rank of first importance to the philosophic and careful, painstaking historian.

Among societies of the present day, that organization known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is recognized as a prominent one. The Grand Lodge of the order in Arkansas was organized June 11, 1849. Its first past grand master was John J. Horner, elected in 1854. His successors to date have been as follows: James A. Henry, 1858; P. O. Hooper, 1859–1866; Richard Bragg, Sr., 1862; Peter Brugman, 1867, 1868, 1871; Isaac Eolsom, 1873; Albert Cohen, 1874; John B. Bond, 1876; E. B. Moore, 1878; James S. Holmes, 1880; Adam Clark, 1881; W. A. Jett, 1882; James A. Gibson, 1884; George W. Hurley, 1885; H. S. Coleman, 1886, and A. S. Jett, 1887. The present able officers are R. P. Holt, grand master; J. P. Woolsey, deputy grand master; Louis C. Lincoln, grand warden; Peter Brugman, grand secretary; H. Ehrenbers, grand treasurer; H. S. Coleman, grand representative; A. S. Jett, grand representative; Rev. L. B. Hawley, grand chaplain; John R. Richardson, grand marshal; J. G. Parker, grand conductor; William Mosby, grand guardian; W. J. Glenn, grand herald. In the State there are eighty-two lodges and a total membership, reported by the secretary at the October meeting, 1888, of 2,023. The revenue from subordinate lodges amounts to \$13,832, while the relief granted aggregates \$2,840. There were sixteen Rebekah lodges organized in 1887–88.

The Masonic fraternity is no less influential in the affairs of every part of the country, than the society just mentioned. There is a tradition—too vague for reliance—that Masonry was introduced into Arkansas by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago, and that therefore the first lodge was established at Arkansas Post. Relying, however, upon the records the earliest formation of a lodge of the order was in 1819, when the Grand Lodge of Kentucky granted a dispensation for a lodge at Arkansas Post. Robert Johnson was the first master. Judge Andrew Scott, a Federal judge in the Territory, was one of its members. But before this lodge received its charter, the seat of government was removed to Little Rock, and the Arkansas Post lodge became extinct. No other lodge was attempted to be established until 1836, when

a dispensation was granted Washington Lodge No. 82, at Fayetteville, October 3, 1837. Onesimus Evans, was master; James McKissick, senior warden; Mathew Leeper, junior warden.

In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Louisiana granted the second dispensation for a lodge at Arkansas Post—Morning Star Lodge No. 42; the same year granting a charter to Western Star Lodge No. 43, at Little Rock. Of this Edward Cross was master; Charles L. Jeffries, senior warden; Nicholas Peay, junior warden. About this time the Grand Lodge of Alabama granted a charter to Mount Horeb Lodge, of Washington, Hempstead County.

November 21, 1838, these four lodges held a convention at Little Rock and formed the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

The representatives at this convention were: From Washington Lodge No. 82, of Fayetteville, Onesimus Evans, past master; Washington L. Wilson, Robert Bedford, Abraham Whinnery, Richard C. S. Brown, Samuel Adams and Williamson S. Oldham.

From Western Star Lodge No. 43, of Little Rock, William Gilchrist, past master; Charles L. Jeffries, past master; Nicholas Peay, past master; Edward Cross, past master; Thomas Parsel, Alden Sprague and John Morris.

From Morning Star Lodge No 42, of the Post of Arkansas, John W. Pullen.

From Mount Horeb Lodge, of Washington, James H. Walker, Allen M. Oakley, Joseph W. McKean and James Trigg.

Of this convention John Morris, of Western Star Lodge No. 43, was made secretary. Mr. Morris is still living (1889), a resident of Auburn, Sebastian County, and is now quite an old man. Mr. John P. Karns, of Little Rock, was in attendance at the convention, although not a delegate. These two are the only ones surviving who were present on that occasion.

The Grand Lodge organized by the election of William Gilchrist, grand master; Onesimus Evans, deputy grand master; James H. Walker, grand senior warden; Washington L. Wilson, grand junior warden; Alden Sprague, grand treasurer, and George C. Watkins, grand secretary.

The constituent lodges, their former charters being extinct by their becoming members of a new jurisdiction, took new numbers. Washington Lodge, at Fayetteville, became No. 1; Western Star, of Little Rock, became No. 2; Morning Star, of the Post of Arkansas, became No. 3, and Mount Horeb, of Washington, became No. 4. Of these Washington No. 1, and Western Star No. 2, are in vigorous life, but Morning Star No. 3, and Mount Horeb No. 4, have become defunct.

From this beginning of the four lodges, with a membership of probably 100, the Grand Lodge now consists of over 400 lodges, and a membership of about 12,000.

The following are the officers for the present year: R. H. Taylor, grand master, Hot Springs; J. W. Sorrels, deputy grand master, Farmer, Scott County; D. B. Warren, grand lecturer, Gainesville; W. A. Clement, grand orator, Rover, Yell County; W. K. Ramsey, grand senior warden, Camden; C. A. Bridewell, grand junior warden, Hope; George H. Meade, grand treasurer, Little Rock; Fay Hempstead, grand secretary, Little Rock; D. D. Leach, grand senior deacon, Augusta; Samuel Peete, grand junior deacon, Batesville; H. W. Brooks, grand chaplain, Hope; John B. Baxter, grand marshal, Brinkley; C. C. Hamby, grand sword bearer, Prescott; S. Solmson, senior grand steward, Pine Bluff; A. T. Wilson, junior grand steward, Eureka Springs; J. C. Churchill, grand pursuivant, Charlotte, Independence County; Ed. Metcalf, grand tyler, Little Rock.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Arkansas, was organized under authority from the Illinois Commandery, and called McPherson Post No. 1, of Little Rock. The district then passed under command of the Department of Missouri, and by that authority was organized Post No. 2, at Fort Smith.

The Provisional Department of Arkansas was organized June 18, 1883, Stephen Wheeler being department commander, and C. M. Vaughan, adjutant-general. A State encampment was called to meet at Fort Smith, July 11, 1883. Six posts were represented in this meeting, when the following State officers were elected: S. Wheeler, com-

mander; M. Mitchell, senior vice; R. E. Jackson, junior vice; H. Stone, quartermaster, and the following council: John F. Owen, A. S. Fowler, W. W. Bailey, A. Walrath, Benton Turner.

There are now seventy-four posts, with a membership of 2,500, in the State. The present officers are: Department commander, A. S. Fowler; senior vice commander, John Vaughan; junior vice commander, E. A. Ellis; medical director, T. G. Miller; chaplain, T. R. Early.

The council of administration includes A. A. Whissen, Thomas Boles, W. S. Bartholomew, R. E. Renner and I. B. Lawton. The following were the appointments on the staff of the department commander: Assistant adjutant-general, N. W. Cox; assistant quartermaster-general, Stephen Wheeler; judge advocate, S. J. Evans; chief mustering officer, S. K. Robinson; department inspector, R. S. Curry. Headquarters were established at Little Rock, Ark.

There are other bodies in the State whose aims and purposes differ materially from those previously mentioned. Among these is the Arkansas Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture, which was organized as a State institution at the session of the legislature in 1889. The governor appointed M. F. Locke commissioner, the latter making M. W. Manville assistant. They at once proceeded to organize the department and open an office in the State-house. The legislature appropriated for the next two years for the bureau the sum of \$18,000.

This action of the legislature was in response to a demand from all parts of the State, which, growing in volume for some time, culminated in the meeting in Little Rock of numerous prominent men, and the organization of the Arkansas State Bureau of Immigration, January 31, 1888. A demand from almost every county prompted Gov. Senior P. Hughes to issue a call for a State meeting. The meeting was composed only of the best representative citizens. Gov. Hughes, in his address, stated that "the State should have an agricultural, mining and manufacturing bureau, which should be a bureau of statistics and immigration, also." Hon. Logan H. Roots was elected

president of the convention. He voiced the purposes of the meeting still further when he said, "We want to educate others on the wealth-making properties of our State." A permanent State organization was effected, one delegate from each county to constitute a State Board of Immigration, and the following permanent officers were chosen: Logan H. Roots, of Little Rock, president; Dandridge McRae, of Searcy, vice-president; H. L. Rammel, of Newport, secretary; George R. Brown, of Little Rock, treasurer; J. H. Clendenning, of Fort Smith, A. M. Crow, of Arkadelphia, W. P. Fletcher, of Lonoke, additional executive committee. The executive committee issued a strong address and published it extensively, giving some of the many inducements the State had to offer immigrants. The legislature could not fail to properly recognize such a movement of the people, and so provided for the long needed bureau.

Arkansas Agricultural Association was organized in 1885. It has moved slowly so far, but is now reaching the condition of becoming a great and prosperous institution. The entire State is soon to be made into sub-districts, with minor organizations, at least one in each Congressional district, with a local control in each, and all will become stockholders and a part of the parent concern. A permanent State fair and suitable grounds and fixtures are to be provided in the near future, when Arkansas will successfully vie with any State in the Union in an annual display of its products.

The officers of the Agricultural Association for 1889, are as follows: Zeb. Ward, president, Little Rock; B. D. Williams, first vice-president, Little Rock; T. D. Culberhouse, vice-president First Congressional district; D. McRae, vice president Second Congressional district; W. L. Tate, vice-president Third Congressional district; J. J. Sumpster, vice-president Fourth Congressional district; J. H. Vanhoose, vice-president Fifth Congressional district; M. W. Manville, secretary; D. W. Bizzell, treasurer.

Arkansas State Horticultural Society was organized May 24, 1879, and incorporated January 31, 1889. Under its completed organization the

first fair was held in Little Rock, commencing Wednesday, May 15, 1889. President, E. F. Babcock; secretary, M. W. Manville; executive committee, S. H. Nowlin, chairman, Little Rock; George P. C. Rumbough, Little Rock; Rev. S. H. Buchanan, Little Rock; E. C. Kinney, Judsonia, and Fred Dengler, Hot Springs, constitute the official board.

In 1881 three farmers of Prairie County met and talked over farm matters, and concluded to organize a society for the welfare of the farming community. The movement grew with astonishing rapidity. It was organized as a secret, non-political society, and in matters of trade and commerce proposed to give its members the benefit of combination. In this respect it advocated action in concert with all labor unions or organizations of laborers. A State and National organization was effected, and the sub-organizations, extending to the smallest school districts, were required to obtain authority and report to the State branch and it in return to the National head. Thus far its originators sought what they believed to be the true co-operative method in their business affairs.

The next object was to secure beneficial legislation to farmers—each one to retain his political party affiliations, and at the ballot-box to vote for either farmers or those most closely identified with their interests as might be found on the respective party tickets.

The officers of the National society are: Isaac McCracken, president, Ozone, Ark., and A. E. Gardner, secretary and treasurer, Dresden, Tenn. The Arkansas State Wheel officers are: L. P. Featherstone, president, Forrest City; R. H. Morehead, secretary, White Chapel, and W. H. Quayle, treasurer, Ozan.

The scheme was inviting to honest farmers and the humble beginning soon grew to be a most prosperous society—not only extending over the State, but reaching boldly across the line into other States. When at the zenith of its prosperity, it is estimated there were 60,000 members of the order in Arkansas. This was too tempting a prospect for the busy political demagogues, and to the

amazement of the better men in the society, they soon awoke to the fact that they were in the hands of the wily politicians. It is now estimated that the ranks in Arkansas are reduced to 20,000 or less—all for political causes. The movement now is to purge the society of politics and in the near future to meet the Farmer's Alliance in St. Louis, and form a combination of the two societies. It is hoped by this arrangement to avoid the demagogues hereafter, and at the same time form a strong and permanent society, which will answer the best interests of the farming community.

As stated elsewhere, the location of a capital for Arkansas early occupied the attention of its citizens. On November 20, 1821, William Russell and others laid off and platted Little Rock as the future capital of the Territory and State. They made a plat and a bill of assurances thereto, subdividing the same into lots and blocks. They granted to Pulaski County Lots 3 and 4 in trust and on the conditions following, viz.: "That the said county of Pulaski within two years" should erect a common jail upon said Lots 3 and 4. Out of this transaction grew a great deal of litigation. The first jail was built of pine logs in 1823. It stood until 1837, when it was burned, and a brick building was erected in its stead. This stood for many years, but through the growth of the city, it in time became a public nuisance and was condemned, and the location moved to the present site of the stone jail.

The Territory was organized by Congress in 1819, and the seat of government located at the Post of Arkansas. In the early part of 1820 arose the question of a new site for the seat of government, and all eyes turned to Pulaski County. A capital syndicate was formed and Little Rock Bluff fixed upon as the future capital. The one trouble was that the land at this point was not yet in market, and so the company secured "sunk land scrip" and located this upon the selected town site. The west line of the Quapaw Indian reservation struck the Arkansas River at "the Little Rock" and therefore the east line of the contemplated capital had to be west of this Quapaw line. This town survey "west of the point of rocks,

immediately south of the Arkansas River, and west of the Quapaw line," was surveyed and returned to the recorder at St. Louis as the new town site and Territorial capital—called Little Rock. The dedication of the streets, etc., and the plat as laid off, was dated November 10, 1821. Grounds were given for a State house, and other public buildings and purposes, and for "the permanent seat of justice of said county (Pulaski)" was dedicated an entire half square, "bounded on the north by Markham Street and on the west by Spring Street and on the south by Cherry (now Second) Street" for court house purposes. In return the county was to erect a court house and jail on the lots specified for these purposes, "within ten years from the date hereof." A market house was to be erected by the city on Lots 4 and 5, Block 99. The latter in time was built on these lots, the upper story containing a council chamber, which was in public use until 1864, when the present city hall was erected.

By an act of the legislature, October 24, 1821, James Billingsly, Crawford County, Samuel C. Roane, Clark County, and Robert Bean, Independence County, were appointed commissioners, "to fix on a proper place for the seat of justice of the County of Pulaski;" the act further specifying "they shall take into consideration donations and future divisions." The latter part of the sentence is made still more important by the fact that at that time the western boundary of Pulaski County was 100 miles west, at the mouth of Petit Jean, and the eastern boundary was a few miles below Pine Bluff.

October 18, 1820, the Territorial seat of government was removed from the Post of Arkansas to the Little Rock, the act to take effect June 1, 1821. It provided "that there shall be a bond * * * for the faithful performance of the promise and good faith by which the seat of government is moved."

In November, 1821, about the last of the belongings of the Territorial capital at the Post were removed to Little Rock. It was a crossing point on the river of the government road leading to Missouri, and the place had often been designated

as the "Missouri Crossing," but the French had generally called it Arkapolis.

During the short time the Territorial capital was at Arkansas Post, no effort was made to erect public buildings, as from the first it was understood this was but a temporary location. When the capital came to Little Rock a one-story double log house was built, near the spot where is now the Presbyterian Church, or near the corner of Scott and Fifth Streets. This building was in the old style of two rooms, with an open space between, but all under the same roof. In 1826 the log building was superseded by a one-story frame. March 2, 1831, Congress authorized the Territory to select ten sections of land and appropriate the same toward erecting capitol buildings; and in 1832 it empowered the governor to lease the salt springs. With these different funds was erected the central building of the present capitol, the old representative hall being where is now the senate chamber. In 1836, when Arkansas became a State, there was yet no plastering in any part of the brick building, and in the assembly halls were plain pine board tables and old fashioned split bottomed chairs, made in Little Rock.

In 1886, at the remarkably small cost of \$35,000, were added the additions and improvements and changes in the capitol building, completing it in its present form. And if the same wisdom controls the State in the future that has marked the past, especially in the matter of economy in its public buildings, there will be only a trifling additional expenditure on public buildings during the next half century. The State buildings are sufficient for all public needs; their plainness and cheapness are a pride and glory, fitting monuments to the past and present generation of rulers and law makers, testifying to their intelligence and integrity.

The State library was started March 3, 1838, at first solely as a reference and exchange medium. It now has an annual allowance of \$100, for purchasing books and contains 25,000 volumes, really more than can suitably be accommodated.

The Supreme Court library was established in January, 1851. It has 8,000 volumes, including

all the reports and the leading law works. The fees of attorneys' license upon admission to the bar, of ten dollars, and a dollar docket fee in each case in court, constitute the fund provided for the library.

The State Medical Society, as now constituted, was formed in May, 1875. It held its fourteenth annual session in 1889, at Pine Bluff. Edward Bentley is the acting president, and L. P. Gibson, secretary. Subordinate societies are formed in all parts of the State and are represented by regular delegates in the general assemblies. In addition to the officers for the current year above given are Z. Orts, assistant secretary, A. J. Vance, C. S. Gray, B. Hatchett and W. H. Hill, vice-presidents in the order named.

The State Board of Health was established by act of the legislature, March 23, 1881. It is composed of six commissioners, appointed by the governor, "a majority of whom are to be medical graduates and of seven years' practice in the profession." The board is required to meet once in every three months. The secretary is allowed a salary of \$1,000 per annum, but the others receive no compensation except traveling expenses in the discharge of official duties.

The present board is composed of Dr. A. L. Breysacher, president; Dr. Lorenzo R. Gibson, secretary; Doctors J. A. Dibrell, P. Van Patton, W. A. Cantrell and V. Brunson.

The beginning which resulted in the present elegant State institution for deaf mutes was a school established near the close of the late war, in Little Rock, by Joseph Mount, an educated mute, who gathered a few of these unfortunate ones together and taught a private school. The State legislature incorporated the school and made a small provision for it, July 17, 1868, the attendance that year being four pupils. The buildings are on the beautiful hill just west of the Union Depot, the improvement of the grounds being made in 1869. The attendance in 1870 was 43 pupils, which in the last session's report, 1888, reached the number of 109; and the superintendent, anticipating an attendance for the current two years of 150, has solicited appropriations accordingly.

The board of trustees of the Deaf Mute Institute includes: Hon. George E. Dodge, president; Col. S. L. Griffith, vice-president; Maj. R. H. Parham, Jr., secretary; Hon. W. E. Woodruff, treasurer; Maj. George H. Meade and Col. A. R. Witt. The officers are: Principal, Francis D. Clarke; instructors: John W. Michaels, Mrs. I. H. Carroll, Miss Susan B. Harwood, Miss Kate P. Brown, Miss Emma Wells, S. C. Bright; teacher of articulation, Miss Lottie Kirkland. Mrs. M. M. Beattie is matron; Miss Lucinda Nations, assistant; Miss Clara Abbott, supervises the sewing, and Mrs. Amanda Harley is housekeeper. The visiting physician is J. A. Dibrell, Jr., M. D.; foreman of the printing office, T. P. Clarke; foreman of the shoe shop, U. G. Dunn. Of the total appropriations asked for the current two years, \$80,970, \$16,570 is for improvements in buildings, grounds, school apparatus, or working departments.

The Arkansas School for the Blind was incorporated by act of the legislature, February 4, 1859, and opened to pupils the same year in Arkadelphia. In the year of 1868 it was removed to Little Rock, and suitable grounds purchased at the foot of Center Street, on Eighteenth Street.

This is not an asylum for the aged and infirm, nor a hospital for the treatment of disease, but a school for the young of both sexes, in which are taught literature, music and handcraft. Pupils between six and twenty-six years old are received, and an oculist for the purpose of treating pupils is a part of its benefits; no charge is made for board or tuition, but friends are expected to furnish clothing and traveling expenses.

It is estimated there are 300 blind of school age in the State. The legislature has appropriated \$140 a year for each pupil. On this allowance in two years the steward reported a balance unexpended of \$1,686.84. In 1886 was appropriated \$6,000 to build a workshop, store-room, laundry and bake-oven. In 1860 the attendance was ten—five males and five females; in 1862, seven males and six females. The year 1888 brought the attendance up to fifty males and fifty-two females, or a total of 102. During the last two years six have graduated here—three in the

industrial department, and three in the industrial and literary department. Four have been dismissed on account of recovered eyesight.

The trustees of the school are: J. R. Rightsell, S. M. Marshall, W. C. Ratcliffe, J. W. House, and D. G. Fones; the superintendent being John H. Dye.

Another commendable institution, carefully providing for the welfare of those dethroned of reason, is the Arkansas State Lunatic Asylum, which was authorized by act of the legislature of 1873, when suitable grounds were purchased, and highly improved, and buildings erected. The institution is three miles west of the capitol and one-half mile north of the Mount Ida road. Eighty acres of ground were originally purchased and enclosed and are now reaching a high state of improvement. The resident population of the asylum at present is 500 souls, and owing to the crowded conditions an additional eighty acres were purchased in 1887, making in all 160 acres. A careful inquiry shows there are in the State (and not in the asylum, for want of room) 198 insane persons, entitled under the law to the benefits of the institution. Of the 411 patients in the asylum in 1888, only four were pay patients.

John G. Fletcher, R. K. Walker, A. L. Breyssacher, John D. Adams and William J. Little are trustees of the institution, while Dr. P. O. Hooper is superintendent.

In 1885 the legislature made an appropriation of \$92,500 for the erection of additional buildings and other needed improvements. This fund was not all used, but the remainder was returned into the State treasury. The total current expenses for the year 1887 aggregated \$45,212.60. The current expenses on patients the same year were \$29,344.80. The comfort of the unfortunates—the excellence of the service, the wholesome food given them, and at the same time the minimum cost to the tax payers, prove the highest possible commendation to those in charge.

The Arkansas Industrial University is the promise, if not the present fulfillment, of one of the most important of State institutions. It certainly deserves the utmost attention from the best people

of the State, as it is destined to become in time one of the great universities of the world. It should be placed in position to be self-supporting, because education is not a public pauper and never can be permanently successful on charity. Any education to be had must be earned. This law of nature can no more be set aside than can the law of gravitation, and the ignorance of such a simple fact in statesmen and educators has cost our civilization its severest pains and penalties.

The industrial department of the institution was organized in June, 1885. The act of incorporation provided that all males should work at manual labor three hours each day and be paid therefor ten cents an hour. Seven thousand dollars was appropriated to equip the shops. Practical labor was defined to be not only farm and shop work, but also surveying, drawing and laboratory practice. Mechanical arts and engineering became a part of the curriculum. The large majority of any people must engage in industrial pursuits, and to these industrial development and enlightenment and comfort go hand-in-hand. Hence the real people's school is one of manual training. Schools of philosophy and literature will take care of themselves; think of a school (classical) endeavoring to train a Shakespeare or Burns! To have compelled either one of these to graduate at Oxford would have been like clipping the wings of the eagle to aid his upward flight. In the education at least of children nature is omnipotent and pitiless, and it is the establishment of such training schools as the Arkansas Industrial University that gives the cheering evidence of the world's progress. In its continued prosperity is hope for the near future; its failure through ignorance or bigotry in the old and worn out ideas of the dead past, will go far toward the confirmation of the cruel cynicism that the most to be pitied animal pell-melled into the world is the new-born babe.

The University is situated at Fayetteville, Washington County. It was organized by act of the legislature, based on the "Land Grant Act" of Congress of 1862, and supplemented by liberal donations from the State, the County of Washington, and the city of Fayetteville. The school

was opened in 1872. March 30, 1877, the legislature passed the act known as the "Barker Bill," which made nearly a complete change in the purview of the school and brought prominently forward the agricultural and mechanical departments. "To gratify our ambitious" [but mistaken] "youth," says the prospectus, "we have, under Section 7 of the act, provided for instruction in the classics."

Under the act of Congress known as the "Hatch Bill," an Agricultural Experimental Station has been organized. Substantial buildings are now provided, and the cost of board in the institution is reduced to \$8 per month. The attendance at the present time is ninety-six students, and steps are being taken to form a model stock-farm. The trustees, in the last report, say: "We recommend that girls be restored to the privileges of the institution." The law only excludes females from being beneficiaries, and females may still attend as pay students.

A part of the University is a branch Normal School, established at Pine Bluff, for the purpose of educating colored youth to be school teachers. These Normal Schools have for some years been a favorite and expensive hobby in most of the Northern States. There is probably no question that, for the promotion of the cause of education among the negroes, they offer unusual attractions.

The following will give the reader a clear comprehension of the school and its purposes. Its departments are:

Mechanic arts and engineering, agriculture, experiment station, practical work. English and modern languages, biology and geology, military

science and tactics, mathematics and logic, preparatory department, drawing and industrial art, and music.

To all these departments is now added the medical department, located at Little Rock. This branch was founded in 1871, and has a suitable building on Second Street. The tenth annual course of lectures in this institution commenced October 3, 1888; the tenth annual commencement being held March 8, 1889. The institution is self-supporting, and already it ranks among the foremost medical schools in the country. The graduating class of 1888 numbered twenty.

The State Board of Visitors to the medical school are Doctors W. W. Hipolite, W. P. Hart, W. B. Lawrence, J. M. Keller, I. Folsom.

The debt of Arkansas is not as large as a cursory glance at the figures might indicate. The United States government recently issued a statistical abstract concerning the public debt of this State that is very misleading, and does it a great wrong. In enumerating the debts of the States it puts Arkansas at \$12,029,100. This error comes of including the bonds issued for railroad and levee purposes, that have been decided by the Supreme Court null and void, to the amount of nearly \$10,000,000. They are therefore no part of the State indebtedness.

The real debt of the State is \$2,111,000, including principal and accumulated interest. There is an amount in excess of this, if there is included the debt due the general government, but for all such the State has counter claims, and it is not therefore estimated in giving the real indebtedness.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR—AN ANALYTIC VIEW OF THE PROFESSION OF LAW—SPANISH AND FRENCH LAWS—
 ENGLISH COMMON LAW—THE LEGAL CIRCUIT RIDERS—TERRITORIAL LAW AND LAWYERS
 —THE COURT CIRCUITS—EARLY COURT OFFICERS—THE SUPREME COURT—PROMI-
 NENT MEMBERS OF THE STATE BENCH AND BAR—THE STANDARD
 OF THE EXECUTION OF LAW IN THE STATE.

Laws do not put the least restraint
 Upon our freedom, but maintain 't;
 Or if they do, 'tis for our good,
 To give us freer latitude;
 For wholesome laws preserve us free
 By stinting of our liberty.—*Butler.*

THE Territory when under Spanish or French rule was governed by much the same laws and customs. The home government appointed its viceroys, who were little more than nominally under the control of the king, except in the general laws of the mother country. The necessary local provisions in the laws were not strictly required to be submitted for approval to the master powers before being enforced in the colony. Both governments were equally liberal in bestowing the lands upon subjects, and as a rule, without cost. But the shadow of feudal times still lingered over each of them, and they had no conception that the real people would want to be small landholders, supposing that in the new as in the old world they would drift into villanage, and in some sense be a part of the possession of the landed aristocracy. Hence,

these governments are seen taking personal charge as it were of the colonies; providing them masters and protectors, who, with government aid, would transport and in a certain sense own them and their labor after their arrival. The grantee of certain royal rights and privileges in the new world was responsible to the viceroy for his colony, and the viceroy to the king. The whole was anti-democratic of course, and was but the continued and old, old idea of "the divine rights of rulers."

The commentaries of even the favorite law-writers to-day in this democratic country are blurred on nearly every page with that monstrous heresy, "the king can do no wrong"—the governing power is infallible, it needs no watching, no jealous eye that will see its errors or its crimes: a fetich to be blindly worshiped, indiscriminately, whether it is an angel of mercy or a monster of evil. When Cannibal was king he was a god, with no soul to dictate to him the course he pursued. "The curiosities of patriotism under adversity" just here suggests itself as a natural title-page to one of the most remarkable books yet to be written.

The bench and bar form a very peculiar result

of modern civilization—to-day fighting the most heroic battles for the poor and the oppressed; to-morrow, perhaps, expending equal zeal and eloquence in the train of the bloody usurper and tyrant. As full of inconsistencies as insincerity itself, it is also as noted for as wise, conservative and noble efforts in behalf of our race as ever distinguished patriot or sage.

The dangers which beset the path of the lawyer are a blind adherence to precedent, and a love of the abstruse technicalities of the law practice. When both or either of these infirmities enter the soul of the otherwise young and rising practitioner, his usefulness to his fellow man is apt to be permanently impaired. He may be the "learned judge," but will not be the great and good one.

The history of the bench and bar should be an instructive one. The inquirer, commencing in the natural order of all real history, investigating the cause or the fountain source, and then following up the effects flowing from causes, is met at the threshold with the question, Why? What natural necessity created this vast and expensive supernumerary of civilization? The institution in its entirety is so wide and involved, so comprehensive and expensive, with its array of court officials, great temples, its robes, ermine and wool-sacks; its halls, professors, schools and libraries, that the average mind is oppressed with the attempt to grasp its outlines. In a purely economic sense it produces not one blade of grass. After having elucidated this much of the investigation as best he can, he comes to a minor one, or the details of the subject. For illustration's sake, let it be assumed that he will then take up the consideration of grand juries, their origin, history and present necessity for existence. These are mere hints, but such as will arrest the attention of the student of law of philosophical turn of mind. They are nothing more than the same problems that come in every department of history. The school of the lawyer is to accept precedent, the same as it is a common human instinct to accept what comes to him from the fathers—assuming everything in its favor and combating everything that would dispute "the old order." It is the exceptional mind which

looks ancient precedent in the face and asks questions, Whence? Why? Whither? These are generally inconvenient queries to indolent content, but they are the drive-wheels of moving civilization.

One most extraordinary fact forever remains, namely, that lawyers and statesmen never unfolded the science of political economy. This seems a strange contradiction, but nevertheless it is so. The story of human and divine laws is much alike. The truths have not been found, as a rule, by the custodians of the temples. The Rev. Jaspers are still proclaiming "the world do move." Great statesmen are still seriously regulating the nation's "balance of trade," the price of interest on money, and through processes of taxation enriching peoples, while the dear old precedents have for 100 years been demonstrated to be myths. They are theoretically dead with all intelligent men, but are very much alive in fact. Thus the social life of every people is full of most amusing curiosities, many of them harmless, many that are not.

The early bench and bar of Arkansas produced a strong and virile race of men. The pioneers of this important class of community possessed vigorous minds and bodies, with lofty ideals of personal honor, and an energy of integrity admirably fitted to the tasks set before them.

The law of the land, the moment the Louisiana purchase was effected, was the English common law, that vast and marvelous structure, the growth of hundreds of years of bloody English history, and so often the apparent throes of civilization.

The circuit riders composed the first bench and bar here, as in all the western States. In this State especially the accounts of the law practice—the long trips over the wide judicial circuits; the hardships endured, the dangers encountered from swollen streams ere safe bridges spanned them; the rough accommodations, indeed, sometimes the absence of shelter from the raging elements, and amid all this their jolly happy-go-lucky life, their wit and fun, their eternal electioneering, for every lawyer then was a politician; their quickened wits and schemes and devices to advantage

each other, both in and out of the courts, if all could be told in detail, would read like a fascinating romance. These riders often traveled in companies of from three to fifteen, and among them would be found the college and law-school graduates, and the brush graduates, associated in some cases and opposed in others. And here, as in all the walks of life, it was often found that the rough, self-educated men overmatched the graduates in their fiercest contests. While one might understand more of the books and of the learned technicalities of law, the other would know the jury best, and overthrow his antagonist. In the little old log cabin court rooms of those days, when the court was in session, the contest of the legal gladiators went on from the opening to the closing of the term. Generally the test was before a jury, and the people gathered from all the surrounding country, deeply interested in every movement of the actors. This was an additional stimulus to the lawyer politicians, who well understood that their ability was gauged by the crowd, as were their successes before the jury. Thus was it a combination of the forum and "stump." Here, sometimes in the conduct of a noted case, a seat in Congress would be won or lost. A seat in Congress, or on the "wool sack," was the ambition of nearly every circuit rider. Their legal encounters were fought out to the end. Each one was dreadfully in earnest—he practiced no assumed virtues in the struggle; battling as much at least for himself as his client, he would yield only under compulsion, even in the minor points, and, unfortunately, sometimes in the heat of ardor, the contest would descend from a legal to a personal one, and then the handy duello code was a ready resort. It seems it was this unhappy mixture of law and politics that caused many of these bloody personal encounters. In the pure practice of the law, stripped of political bearings, there seldom, if ever, came misunderstandings.

They must have been a fearless and earnest class of men to brave the hardships of professional life, as well as mastering the endless and involved intricacies of the legal practice of that day. The law then was but little less than a mass of un-

meaning technicalities. A successful practitioner required to have at his fingers' ends at least Blackstone's Commentaries and Chitty's Pleadings, and much of the wonders contained in the Rules of Evidence. Libraries were then scarce and their privations here were nearly as great as in the common comforts for "man and beast." There have been vast improvements in the simplifying of the practice, the abolition of technical pleadings especially, since that time, and the young attorney of to-day can hardly realize what it was the pioneers of his profession had to undergo.

A judicial circuit at that early day was an immense domain, over which the bench and bar regularly made semi-annual trips. Sometimes they would not more than get around to their starting point before it would be necessary to go all over the ground again. Thus the court was almost literally "in the saddle." The saddle-bags were their law offices, and some of them, upon reaching their respective county-seats, would signalize their brief stays with hard work all day in the court-room and late roystering at the tavern bar at night, regardless of the demurrers, pleas, replications, rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, declarations and bills that they knew must be confronted on the morrow. Among these jolly sojourners, "during court week" in the villages, dignity and circumspection were often given over exclusively to the keeping of the judge and prosecutor. Circumstances thus made the bench and bar as social a set as ever came together. To see them returning after their long journeyings, sunburned and weatherbeaten, having had but few advantages of the laundry or bathtub, they might have passed for a returning squad of cavalry in the late war. One eccentric character made it a point never to start with any relays to his wardrobe. When he reached home after his long pilgrimage it would be noticed that his clothes had a stuffed appearance. The truth was that when clean linen was needed he bought new goods and slipped them on over the soiled ones. He would often tell how he dreaded the return to his home, as he knew that after his wife attended to his change of wardrobe he was "most sure to catch cold."

On one occasion two members of the bar met at a county seat where court was in session a week. They had come from opposite directions, one of them riding a borrowed horse seventy miles, while the other on his own horse had traveled over 100 miles. Upon starting home they unwittingly exchanged horses, and neither discovered the mistake until informed by friends after reaching their destination. The horses could hardly have been more dissimilar, but the owners detected no change. It was nearly the value of the animals to make the return exchange, yet each set out, and finally returned with the proper horse. No little ingenuity must have been manifested in finally unraveling the great mystery of the affair.

Surrounded as they were with all these ill conditions, as a body of men they were nevertheless learned in the law, great in the forum, able and upright on the bench. Comparisons are odious, but it is nothing in disparagement to the present generation of courts and lawyers, to say that to be equally great and worthy with these men of the early bench and bar of Arkansas, is to exalt and ennoble the profession in the highest degree.

Sixty years have now passed since the first coming of the members of this calling to the State of Arkansas. In 1819 President Monroe appointed James Miller, governor, Robert Crittenden, secretary, and Charles Jouitt, Andrew Scott and Robert P. Letcher, judges of the Superior Court, for the new Territory of Arkansas. All these, it seems, except Gov. Miller, were promptly at the post of duty and in the discharge of their respective offices. In the absence of Mr. Miller, Mr. Crittenden was acting governor. These men not only constituted the first bench and bar, but the first Territorial officials and the first legislature. They were all located in the old French town of Arkansas Post. The lawyers and judges were the legislative body, which enacted the laws to be enforced in their respective districts. At their first legislative session they established but five statute laws, and from this it might be inferred that there were few and simple laws in force at that time, but the reader will remember that from the moment of the Louisiana purchase all the new territory passed under

the regulation and control of the English common law—substantially the same system of laws then governing England.

It is a singular comment on American jurisprudence that this country is still boasting the possession of the English habeas corpus act, wrung by those sturdy old barons from King John,—a government by the people, universal suffrage, where the meanest voter is by his vote also a sovereign, and therefore he protects himself against—whom?—why, against himself by the English habeas corpus act, which was but the great act of a great people that first proclaimed a higher right than was the “divine right of kings.” When these old Englishmen presented the alternative to King John, the writ or the headsman’s ax, he very sensibly chose the lesser of the two great inconveniences. And from that moment the vital meaning of the phrase “the divine right of kings” was dead in England.

In America, where all vote, the writ of habeas corpus has been time and time again suspended, and there are foolish men now who would gladly resort to this untoward measure, for the sake of party success in elections. There is no language of tongue or pen that can carry a more biting sarcasm on our boasted freemen or free institutions than this almost unnoticed fact in our history.

One of the acts of the first legislative session held in August, 1819, was to divide the Territory into two judicial circuits. As elsewhere stated, the counties of Arkansas and Lawrence constituted the First circuit; Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead Counties forming the Second.

The judges of the Superior Courts were assigned to the duties of the different circuits. At the first real Territorial legislature, composed of representatives elected by the people, the Territory was divided into three judicial circuits. The courts, however, for the different circuits, were all held at the Territorial capital. There was no circuit riding, therefore, at this time.

Judicial circuits and judges residing therein were not a part of judiciary affairs until 1823. The judges of the First circuit from that date, with time of appointment and service, were: T. P. Eskridge,

December 10, 1823; Andrew Scott, April 11, 1827; Sam C. Roane, April 17, 1829-36. The list of prosecuting attorneys includes: W. B. R. Horner, November 1, 1823; Thomas Hubbard, November 5, 1828, to February 15, 1832; G. D. Royston, September 7, 1833; Shelton Watson, October 4, 1835; A. G. Stephenson, January 23, 1836.

Of the Second circuit the judges were: Richard Searcy, December 10, 1823, and J. W. Bates, November, 1825, to 1836; while the prosecuting attorneys were R. C. Oden, November 1, 1823; A. H. Sevier, January 19, 1824 (resigned); Sam C. Roane, September 26, 1826; Bennett H. Martin, January 30, 1831; Absalom Fowler, —; D. L. F. Royston, July 25, 1835; Townsend Dickinson, November 1, 1823; A. F. May, March 29, 1825 (died in office); W. H. Parrott, April 21, 1827; S. S. Hall, August 31, 1831; J. W. Robertson, September 17, 1833; E. B. Ball, July 19, 1836.

Samuel S. Hall was judge of the Third circuit, serving from December, 1823, to 1836. As prosecuting attorneys, are found the names of T. Dickinson, January 10, 1823; A. D. G. Davis, June 21, 1829; S. G. Sneed, November 11, 1831; David Walker, September 13, 1833; Thomas Johnson, October 4, 1835; W. F. Denton, January 23, 1836.

The appointment of Charles Caldwell as judge of the Fourth circuit dates from December 27, 1828; while E. T. Clark, February 13, 1830; J. C. P. Tolleson, February 1, 1831; and W. K. Sebastian, from January 25, 1833, served as prosecuting attorneys.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas has ever comprised among its members men of dignity, wisdom and keen legal insight. The directory of these officials contains the names of many of those whose reputation and influence are far more than local. It is as follows:

Chief justices: Daniel Ringo, 1836; Thomas Johnson, 1844; George C. Watkins, 1852 (resigned); E. H. English, 1854 (also Confederate); T. D. W. Yonley, 1864 (Murphy constitution); E. Baxter, 1864 (under Murphy regime); David Walker, 1866 (ousted by military); W. W. Wilshire, 1868 (removed); John McClure, 1871, (re-

moved); E. H. English, 1874. Sterling R. Cockrill is present chief justice.

Associate justices: Thomas J. Lacey, 1836; Townsend Dickinson, 1836; George W. Paschal, 1842; W. K. Sebastian, 1843; W. S. Oldham, 1845; Edward Cross, 1845; William Conway, 1846; C. C. Scott, 1848; David Walker, 1847 and 1874; Thomas B. Hanley, 1858 (resigned); F. I. Batson, 1858 (resigned); H. F. Fairchild, 1860 (died); Albert Pike, 1861 (also Confederate); J. J. Clendenin, 1866 (ousted); T. M. Bowen, 1868; L. Gregg, 1868; J. E. Bennett, 1871; M. L. Stephenson, 1872; E. J. Searle, 1872; W. M. Harrison, 1874; J. T. Bearden, 1874 (appointed); Jesse Turner, 1878; J. R. Eakin, 1878; W. W. Smith, 1882; B. B. Battle, 1885, re-elected. By law three additional judges were elected April 2, 1889: Simon B. Hughes, W. E. Hemingway and Mont. H. Sandels.

Reporters: Albert Pike, N. W. Cox, E. H. English, J. M. Moore, L. E. Barber, B. D. Turner and W. W. Mansfield (present incumbent).

Clerks: H. Haralson, L. E. Barber, N. W. Cox, and W. P. Campbell (in office).

Special chief justices: William Story, F. W. Compton, J. L. Witherspoon, S. H. Hempstead, C. B. Moore, Thomas Johnson, R. A. Howard, George A. Gallagher, B. B. Battle, Sam W. Williams, A. B. Williams, G. N. Cousin, Isaac Strain, N. Haggard, Edward Cross, R. C. S. Brown, L. A. Pindall, Sam C. Roane, George Conway, Sackfield Macklinin, John Whytock, C. C. Farrelley, W. W. Smith, W. I. Warwick, B. B. Morse, B. D. Turner, George W. Caruth, S. H. Harrington.

In this list are the names of nearly all early members of the Arkansas bar. Commencing here as young attorneys in their profession, many of them have left illustrious names—names that adorn the history of the State and Nation, and time will not dim nor change the exalted esteem now given them. Not one of them but that was an example of that wonderful versatility of American genius—the young lawyer becoming great in the practice of his profession in the wild wood; or celebrated on the bench for decisions that came to the

world like beacon lights from the unknown land; or as senators holding civilized people spell-bound by their wisdom and eloquence; and all, at all times, listening for their country's call to play as conspicuous a part in camp and field as they had in the walks of civil life. To undertake all these things is not wonderful with a people so cosmopolitan as those of the west, but to be pre-eminent in each or all alike is most remarkable.

Of this brilliant galaxy of pioneer legal lights—giants indeed—there now remain as a connecting link with the present generation only the venerable Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington City, and Judge Jesse Turner, of Van Buren.

Writing in a reminiscent way of the bench and bar, Albert Pike says: "When I came to the bar there were William Cummins, Absalom Fowler, Daniel Ringo, Chester Ashley, and Samuel Hall, at Little Rock. I served on a jury in 1834 where Robert Crittenden was an attorney in the case; the judge was Benjamin Johnson, who died in December, 1834, at Vicksburg. Parrott and Oden died before I went to Little Rock. Judge William Trimble was an old member of the bar when I entered it, as was Col. Horner, of Helena. Thomas B. Hanley had recently come to Helena from Louisiana. I think Maj. Thomas Hubbard and George Conway were practicing at Washington in 1835. Judge Andrew Scott had been Territorial judge, but retired and lived in Pope County. Frederick W. Trapnall and John W. Cocke came from Kentucky to Little Rock in 1836, and also William C. Scott and his partner, Blanchard. I think Samuel H. Hempstead and John J. Clendenin came in 1836. John B. Floyd lived and practiced law in Chicot County." Gen. Pike further mentions Judge David Walker, John Linton, Judges Hoge and Sneed, John M. Wilson, Alfred W. Wilson, Archibald Yell, Judge Fowler, Judge Richard C. S. Brown, Bennett H. Martin, Philander Little, Jesse Turner and Sam W. Williams as among the eminent lawyers of the early courts of Arkansas.

The list of those who have occupied positions as circuit judges and prosecuting attorneys in the various circuits, will be found of equal interest with the names mentioned in connection with a

higher tribunal. It is as below, the date affixed indicating the beginning of the term of service:

Judges of the First circuit: W. K. Sebastian, November 19, 1840; J. C. P. Tolleson, February 8, 1843; John T. Jones, December 2, 1842; Mark W. Alexander, ———; George W. Beasley, September 6, 1855; C. W. Adams, November 2, 1852; Thomas B. Hanley, ———; E. C. Bronough, August 25, 1858; O. H. Oates, March 3, 1859; E. C. Bronough, August 23, 1860; Jesse M. Houks, September 17, 1865; John E. Bennett, July 23, 1868; C. C. Waters, February 23, 1871; M. L. Stephenson, March 24, 1871; W. H. H. Clayton, March 10, 1873; J. N. Cypert, October 31, 1874; M. T. Saunders, October 30, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: W. S. Mosley, November 14, 1840; A. J. Greer, November 9, 1841; S. S. Tucker, January 20, 1840; Alonzo Thomas, August 5, 1842; W. N. Stanton, December 2, 1842; N. M. Foster, December 4, 1843; A. H. Ringo, March 2, 1849; H. A. Badham, March 12, 1851; L. L. Mack, September 6, 1855; S. W. Childress, August 30, 1856; Lincoln Featherstone, August 23, 1860; Z. P. H. Farr, December 1, 1862; B. C. Brown, January 7, 1865; P. O. Thweat, October 15, 1866; C. B. Fitzpatrick, March 16, 1871; W. H. H. Clayton, March 23, 1871; Eugene Stephenson, April 23, 1873; C. A. Otey, October 31, 1874; D. D. Leach, October 13, 1876; P. D. McCulloch (three terms); Greenfield Quarles, October 30, 1884; S. Brundridge, October 30, 1886.

Judges of the Second circuit: Isaac Baker, November 23, 1840; John C. Murray, August 18, 1851; W. H. Sutton, January 11, 1845; John C. Murray, August 22, 1858; Josiah Gould, February 26, 1849; W. M. Harrison, May 17, 1865; T. F. Sorrells, August 22, 1853; W. C. Hazeldine, April 14, 1871; J. F. Lowery, December 12, 1863; L. L. Mack, October 31, 1874; William Story, July 23, 1868; W. F. Henderson, April 26, 1874; J. G. Frierson, October 31, 1882; W. A. Case, vice Frierson, deceased, March 17, 1884, elected September 1, 1884; J. E. Riddick, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: John S. Roane, November 15, 1840; Samuel Wooly, September 19, 1842; J. W. Bocage, November 20,

1843; S. B. Jones, April 20, 1846; T. F. Sorrells, February 26, 1849; W. P. Grace, August 22, 1853; S. F. Arnett, August 23, 1856; D. W. Carroll, August 30, 1860; C. C. Godden, May 17, 1865; W. F. Slemmons, October 15, 1866; D. D. Leach, December 16, 1868; R. H. Black, May 6, 1873; J. E. Riddick, October 13, 1876; W. A. Cate, October 14, 1878; E. F. Brown, May 5, 1870; W. B. Edrington (four terms), October 30, 1880; J. D. Block, October, 1888.

Judges of the Third circuit: Thomas Johnson, November 13, 1840; William Conway, November 15, 1844; W. C. Scott, December 11, 1846; R. H. Nealy, February 28, 1851; W. C. Bevins, August 23, 1856; W. R. Cain, August 23, 1860; L. L. Mack, March 15, 1866; Elisha Baxter, July 23, 1868; James W. Butler, March 10, 1873; William Byers, October 30, 1874; R. H. Powell (three terms), October 30, 1882; J. W. Butler, May, 1887. Prosecuting attorneys: N. Haggard, November 30, 1840; S. S. Tucker, January 20, 1842; S. H. Hempstead, February, 1842; A. R. Porter, December 2, 1842; S. C. Walker, December 2, 1846; J. H. Byers, March 5, 1849; W. K. Patterson, August 30, 1856; F. W. Desha, August 30, 1860; L. L. Mack, July 8, 1861; T. J. Ratcliff, July 9, 1865; M. D. Baber, October 15, 1866; W. A. Inman, December 8, 1868; J. L. Abernathy, October 31, 1874; Charles Coffin, October 14, 1878; M. N. Dyer (two terms), October 30, 1882; W. B. Padgett, October 30, 1886; J. L. Abernathy, October, 1888.

Judges of the Fourth circuit: J. M. Hoge, November 13, 1840; S. G. Sneed, November 18, 1844; A. B. Greenwood, March 3, 1851; F. I. Batson, August 20, 1853; J. M. Wilson, February 21, 1859; J. J. Green, August 23, 1860; Y. B. Sheppard, May 9, 1863; Thomas Boles, August 3, 1865; W. N. May, April 24, 1868; M. L. Stephenson, July 23, 1868; C. B. Fitzpatrick, March 23, 1871; J. Huckleberry, April 10, 1872; J. M. Pittman, October 31, 1874; J. H. Berry, October 21, 1878; J. M. Pittman (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: Alfred M. Wilson, November 13, 1840; A. B. Greenwood, January 4, 1845; H. F. Thomasson, September 6, 1853; Lafayette Gregg, August 23,

1856; B. J. Brown, December 1, 1862; J. E. Cravens, January 7, 1865; Squire Boon, October 15, 1866; Elias Harrell, August 11, 1868; S. W. Peel, April 26, 1873; E. I. Stirman, October 13, 1876; H. A. Dinsmore (three terms), October 14, 1878; J. Frank Wilson, October 30, 1884; J. W. Walker, October 30, 1866; S. M. Johnson, October 30, 1888.

Judges of the Fifth circuit: J. J. Clendenin, December 28, 1840; W. H. Field, December 24, 1846; J. J. Clendenin, September 6, 1854; Liberty Bartlett, November 12, 1854; E. D. Ham, July 23, 1868; Benton J. Brown, September 30, 1874; W. W. Mansfield, October 31, 1874; Thomas W. Pound, September 9, 1878; W. D. Jacoway, October 31, 1878; G. S. Cunningham (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: R. W. Johnson, December 29, 1840; George C. Watkins, January 11, 1845; J. J. Clendenin, February 17, 1849, to 1854; J. L. Hollowell, September 8, 1858, to 1860; Sam W. Williams, May 10, 1860; Pleasant Jordan, September 7, 1861; Sam W. Williams, July 6, 1863; John Whytock, December 19, 1865; R. H. Dedman, October 15, 1866; N. J. Temple, August 15, 1868; Arch Young, August 24, 1872; Thomas Barnes, April 23, 1873; J. P. Byers, October 31, 1873; A. S. McKennon, October 14, 1878; J. G. Wallace (two terms), October 31, 1882; H. S. Carter, October 30, 1886.

Sixth circuit—judges: William Conway, December 19, 1840; John Field, February 3, 1843; George Conway, August 1, 1844; John Quillin, March 2, 1849; Thomas Hubbard, August 22, 1854; A. B. Smith, February 7, 1856; Shelton Watson, September 26, 1858; Len B. Green, April 5, 1858; A. B. Williams, January 28, 1865; J. T. Elliott, October 2, 1865; J. J. Clendenin, October 31, 1874; J. W. Martin, October 31, 1878; F. T. Vaughan, October 31, 1882; J. W. Martin, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: G. D. Royston, November 11, 1840; O. F. Rainy, June 12, 1843; Isaac T. Tupper, January 18, 1844; A. W. Blevins, January 11, 1847; E. A. Warner, March 3, 1851; Orville Jennings, August 23, 1853; E. W. Gantt, August 22, 1854; James K. Young, August 30, 1860; Robert Carrigan, September 13,

1865; J. F. Ritchie, October 15, 1866; T. B. Gibson, January 11, 1868; Charles C. Reid, Jr., April 30, 1871; F. T. Vaughan, September 18, 1876; T. C. Trimble, September 30, 1878; F. T. Vaughan, September 30, 1880; T. C. Trimble, October 31, 1882; R. J. Lea, October 30, 1884; Gray Carroll, October 30, 1886; R. J. Lea, October 30, 1888.

Seventh circuit—judges: R. C. S. Brown, 1840; W. W. Floyd, November 30, 1846. (December 20, 1849, the State was re-districted into six circuits. Hence this was abolished for the time.) William Byers, July 8, 1861; R. H. Powell, May 11, 1866; John Whytock, July 23, 1868; J. J. Clendenin, May 29, 1874; Jabez M. Smith, October 31, 1874; J. P. Henderson (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: John M. Wilson, November 20, 1840; J. M. Tebbetts, December 5, 1844; Elisha Baxter, December 7, 1861; W. B. Padgett, August 29, 1865; W. R. Coody, October 15, 1866; E. W. Gantt, July 31, 1868; J. M. Harrell, May 5, 1873; M. J. Henderson, October 31, 1874; James B. Wood, October 14, 1878; J. P. Henderson (three terms), October 31, 1882; W. H. Martin, October 30, 1888.

Eighth circuit—judges: C. C. Scott, December 2, 1846; William Davis, July 3, 1848 (abolished December 20, 1849); James D. Walker, July 25, 1861; Elias Harrell, May 8, 1865; William Story, March 27, 1867; E. J. Earle, July 23, 1868; T. G. T. Steele, February 23, 1873; L. J. Joyner, October 31, 1874; H. B. Stuart, October 31, 1878; R. D. Hearn, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: Richard Lyons, February 5, 1847; N. W. Patterson, October 25, 1865; C. G. Reagan, January 7, 1865; J. C. Pratt, July 23, 1868; T. M. Gunter, October 15, 1866; Duane Thompson, January 4, 1874; George A. Kingston, July 26, 1871; J. D. McCabe, October 31, 1874; J. H. Howard, April 26, 1873; Rufus D. Hearn (three terms), July 6, 1874; Lafayette Gregg, November 13, 1862; W. M. Green (three terms), October 30, 1884.

Ninth circuit—judges: H. B. Stuart, November 28, 1862; W. N. Hargrave, —, 1865; E. J. Searle, February 25, 1867; G. W. McCowan, July 23, 1868; J. T. Elliott, April 26, 1873; J. K. Young, October 31, 1874; C. F. Mitchell, October 31, 1882;

L. A. Byrne, November 4, 1884; A. B. Williams, vice Mitchell, resigned, September 10, 1884; C. E. Mitchell, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: A. J. Temple, July 8, 1861; A. T. Craycraft, January 7, 1865; E. J. Searle, February 19, 1866; R. C. Parker, October 15, 1866; N. J. Temple, January 20, 1867; J. R. Page, January 9, 1869; J. M. Bradley, April 26, 1873; Dan W. Jones, October 31, 1874; B. W. Johnson, October 13, 1876; John Cook, October 14, 1880; T. F. Webber (four terms), October 31, 1882.

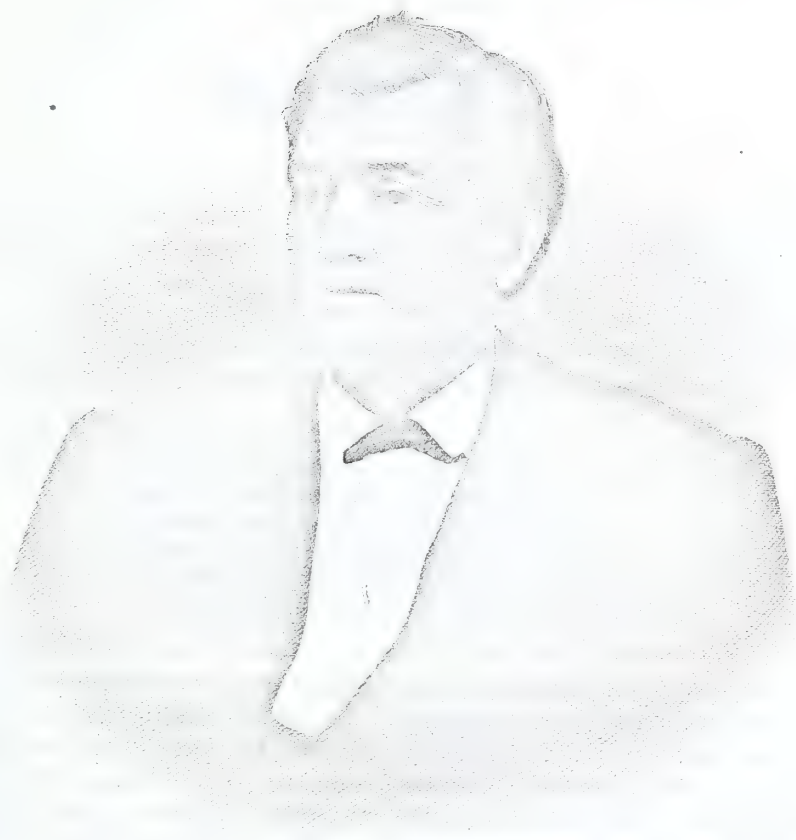
Judges of the Tenth circuit: H. P. Morse, July 23, 1868; D. W. Carroll, October 28, 1874; T. F. Sorrells, October 31, 1874; J. M. Bradley, October 30, 1882; C. D. Wood, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: J. McL. Barton, March 29, 1869; H. King White, April 20, 1871; M. McGehee, April 29, 1873; J. C. Barrow, October 31, 1874; C. D. Woods, October 30, 1882; M. L. Hawkins, *vice* Woods, October 10, 1886; R. C. Fuller, October 30, 1888.

Eleventh circuit—judges: J. W. Fox, April 30, 1873; H. N. Hutton, July 24, 1874; John A. Williams, October 31, 1874; X. J. Pindall, October 31, 1878; J. A. Williams (two terms), October 30, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: H. M. McVeigh, April 26, 1873; Z. L. Wise, October 31, 1874; T. B. Martin, October 10, 1878; J. M. Elliott (five terms), October 10, 1880.

Twelfth circuit—judges: P. C. Dooley, April 26, 1873; J. H. Rogers, April 20, 1877; R. B. Rutherford, October 2, 1882; John S. Little, October 20, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: D. D. Leach, April 26, 1873; John S. Little (three terms), April 2, 1877; A. C. Lewers (two terms), September 20, 1884; J. B. McDonough, October 30, 1888.

Thirteenth circuit—judges: M. D. Kent, April 26, 1873; B. F. Askew, October 30, 1882; C. W. Smith, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: W. C. Langford, April 26, 1873; W. F. Wallace, June 5, 1883; H. P. Snead (three terms), October 30, 1884.

Fourteenth circuit—judges: George A. Kingston, April 26, 1873; R. H. Powell, May, 1887. Prosecuting attorneys: Duane Thompson, April 26, 1873; De Ross Bailey, May, 1887.



Respectfully yours
Elisha Buxton

L. D. Belden was appointed judge of the Fifteenth circuit April 26, 1873, the prosecuting attorney being G. G. Lotta, elected April 23, 1873.

Sixteenth circuit—judge: Elisha Mears, April 26, 1873. Prosecuting attorneys: H. N. Withers,

September 27, 1873; V. B. Shepard, April 30, 1874.

By an act of April 16, 1873, the State was divided into sixteen judicial circuits, but two years later a reduction to eleven in number was made.

CHAPTER IX.

THE LATE CIVIL WAR—ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE TROUBLOUS TIMES—PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—THE CALL TO ARMS—THE FIRST TROOPS TO TAKE THE FIELD—INVASION OF THE STATE BY THE FEDERAL ARMY—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—NAMES OF OFFICERS—OUTLINE OF FIELD OPERATIONS—CLAIBOURNE AND YELL—EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE MEMORANDA—EVACUATION OF THE STATE—RE-OCCUPATION—THE WAR OF 1812—THE MEXICAN WAR—STANDARD OF AMERICAN GENERALSHIP.

The cannon's hush'd! nor drum nor clarion sound;
 Helmet and hauberk gleam upon the ground;
 Horsemen and horse lie weltering in their gore;
 Patriots are dead, and heroes dare no more;
 While solemnly the moonlight shrouds the plain,
 And lights the lurid features of the slain.—*Montgomery.*



ARKANSAS was not among the States that may be called leaders in inaugurating the late war. It only passed a secession ordinance May 6, 1861, nearly a month after hostilities had commenced, and Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 ninety-day troops "to put down the rebellion." The reluctance with which the State finally joined its sister States is manifested by the almost unanimous refusal of the State convention, which met in March, 1861—the day Lincoln was inaugurated—and nearly unanimously voted down secession and passed a series of conservative resolutions, looking to a national convention to settle in

some way the vexed question of slavery, and then voting a recess of the convention. When this re-assembled war was upon the country, and the ordinance of secession was passed, only, however, after full discussion, pro and con. There was but one vote against secession finally, and that was given by Isaac Murphy—afterward the military governor of Arkansas.

Local authorities received instructions to arm and equip forty regiments of State troops. The ruling minds of the State were averse to war, and resisted it until they were forced into the position of siding with their neighbors or with the Union cause. In the South, as in the North, there were inconsiderate hot-heads, who simply wanted war for war's sake—full of false pretenses, but eager for war with or without a pretext. These extremists of each party were, unconsciously, per-

haps, but in fact, the two blades of the pair of scissors, to cut asunder the ties of the Union of States. Slavery, possibly not directly the cause of the war, was the handiest pretext seized upon at the time, with such disastrous results. In the dispensations of heaven, had the fanatics of the North and the fire-eaters of the South been hung across the clothes-line, as a boy sometimes hangs cats, and left in holy peace to fight it out, what a blessing for mankind it would have been!

The history of the late war cannot yet be written. Its most profound effects are not yet evolved. The actual fighting ceased nearly a generation ago, and the cruel strife is spoken of as over. It is the effects that true history observes. The chronicler records the dates and statistics, and files these away for the future historian. It is highly probable that there is no similar period in history where the truth will be so distorted as by him who tells "the story of the war."

Anyone can begin to see that there are many things now that were unknown before the war. Great changes are still being worked out, and whether or not yet greater ones are to come, no one knows. The abolitionists thirty years ago hated the slave owners,—the slave holders loved slavery. The former thought to forever end slavery on this continent by liberating the slaves, and now the once alarmed slave owner has discovered that the great benefits of the abolition of slavery have been to the whites far more than to the blacks.

There is little idea of what the real historian one hundred years from now will be compelled to say of these "blessed times." He will most probably smile in pity upon all this self-laudation and wild boast. If men could have known the effects to follow in all the important movements of peoples, it is highly probable there would have been no civil war. Those who "sectionally hated" may sleep quietly in their graves, because they died unconscious as to whether their supposed bloody revenge, driven hurtling at the enemy, was a bullet or a boomerang.

The Southern individual may look with envy to the pension fund now being poured out in Northern States, while, instead of this, he should only

remember that the Southern soldier is making his way unaided in the world. It should not be forgotten that the rapid development of the South is sadly in want of the constant labor of thousands of immigrants, and that the New South is just entering upon a period of surprising and unexampled prosperity, which certainly must continue.

In Arkansas, as in Illinois, when Fort Sumter was fired on, instantly there was a storm of excitement to "let slip the dogs of war." Action took the place of argument. The best men in the community, those who had so long talked and pleaded against war, closed their mouths, and with sore hearts turned their eyes away from the sad outlook. The young and the inconsiderate seized the power to rule, and (though they knew it not) to ruin. Bells were rung, drums were beaten, and fifes made strident martial music, and people rushed into the streets. Open air meetings for the Confederate cause gathered, and songs and speeches inflamed the wildest passions of men. Poor men! they little recked the cruel fate into which they were plunging their country—not only themselves, but generations to come. A fifer and drummer marching along the streets, making harsh and discordant noises, were soon followed by crowds of men, women and children. Volunteers were called for by embryo captains, and from these crowds were soon recruited squads to be crystallized into armies with heavy tramp and flying banners—the noisy prologue to one of the bloodiest tragedies on which time has ever rung up the curtain.

The first official action of the State was that authorizing the raising and equipping of seven regiments. These were soon ready to report with full ranks. Seven regiments! Even after the war was well on foot, men were forming companies in hot haste, in fear that before they could reach the field of action the war would be over. And after they were mustered in and at their respective rendezvous, without uniforms and with sticks for guns, learning the rudiments of drill, they were restless, troubled seriously with the fear that they would never see or feel the glory of battle. The youths of the State had rushed to the recruiting stations with the eager thoughtlessness with which

they would have put down their names for picnic, hunting or fishing expeditions, and the wild delights of a season of camp life. Perhaps to some came indistinct ideas of winning glory on the field and a triumphant return home, to be met by the happy smiles of a people saved—when the bells would ring and flowers be strewn in the highway.

The seven regiments first authorized by the military board (the board consisting of the governor, Col. Sam W. Williams and Col. B. C. Totten) had hardly been formed when more soldiers were wanted. Ten additional regiments were authorized, and of the ten seven were recruited and organized. Fourteen infantry regiments besides the cavalry and artillery had been a strong demand on the people, but the calls for men were increased. By voluntary enlistments twenty-one infantry regiments were finally in the field. Including cavalry and artillery, Arkansas had about 25,000 volunteer soldiery.

Then came the remorseless conscription. The glamour of soldiering was now all gone. Ragged, hungry, wounded and worn with hard marches, men had suffered the touch of the hand of the angel of destruction. The relentless conscripting went on. The number of years before old age exempted was lengthened, and the age of youth exempting was shortened, until as said by Gen. Grant, they were "robbing the cradle and the grave" to recruit their decimated ranks in the army.

There are no records now by which can be told the number of men Arkansas had in the Confederate army, but it is supposed by those best informed to have had nearly 40,000. In addition to this the State furnished soldiers to the Union army. In the history of wars it is doubtful if there is anything to exceed this in the heroic sacrifices of any people.

The original seven regiments were authorized as the first exuberant war expression of the State. They were State troops, armed and equipped by the State; but the fact is that the poorest men went into the army at their individual expense and armed and equipped themselves. This was the rule—not by men only who were fighting for their slave property, but largely by men who had never owned

or expected to own a slave. When the Union army under Gen. Curtis was bearing down to invade Arkansas, ten more regiments were authorized and responded to this call, and seven additional regiments were raised and mustered into the State's service.

A military board had been provided for, consisting of three men, the governor and two advisors, who had a general supervision in organizing and equipping the army.

The first regiment raised in the State is known as the Pat Cleburne regiment. Patrick A. Cleburne, colonel, was soon made a general, and took his brigade east of the Mississippi River. The gallant and dashing leader was killed in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. At the first call to arms he raised a company and named it the Yell Rifles, of which he was first captain, and on the formation of the first regiment he became colonel, rising up and up by rapid promotions to a major-generalship.

The names of Yell and Pat Cleburne are entwined closely in the hearts of the people of Arkansas. Yell was killed at the bloody battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, at the head of his charging column. The military lives and deaths of the two men were much alike. Their names and fames are secure in history. There is a touch of romance about Pat Cleburne's life in Arkansas. A Tipperary boy, of an excellent family, born in 1828, he had, when not more than sixteen years of age, joined the English army, where he was for more than a year before his whereabouts became known. His friends secured his release from the army, when he at once bade adieu to his native land and sailed for America. Stopping in 1849, a short time in Cincinnati, he was for a while a drug clerk. In 1859 he came to Helena, Ark., and engaged here also as a prescription clerk, in the meantime reading law; he was made a licensed attorney in 1856. In the bloody street affray soon after, between Hindman and Dorsey Rice, he was drawn into the fracas and was shot through the body by a brother of Rice's, who came upon the ground during the *melée*. The latter noticed the encounter, and seeing that Cleburne stood at one side, pistol in hand, fired. On

turning to see who had shot him, Cleburne saw James Marriott, a brother-in-law of Dorsey Rice, with pistol in hand, and under the mistake that he was the assailant, shot him dead. Cleburne lingered a long time from his wound but finally recovered.

In the yellow fever scourge in Helena, in 1855, he was at one time about the only well person remaining to care for the sick and dying. He was a strict member of the church and for some years a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church, Helena. He was engaged to wed Miss Tarleton, of Mobile, when he fell upon the battle field, and the dead soldier lay upon the ground, with his arms folded over his breast, as if even in death he would protect the sacred tokens of love that he wore next his heart.

The military board elected two brigadier-generals—James Yell and N. B. Pierce. The latter was sent to Northwestern Arkansas, where was fought the first battle on Arkansas soil—Pea Ridge, or as it is better known in the South, Elkhorn. This was a severe engagement, and a decisive one.

There is yet some confusion in referring to the respective numbers of the Arkansas regiments. Gen. Pierce, supposing he had full power, gave numbers Third, Fourth and Fifth to what the board, the proper and only authority, designated as numbers Second, Third and Fourth. The following shows the board's numbering and names of the colonels:

First, Col. P. H. Cleburne; Second, Col. Gratiot; Third, Col. Dockery; Fourth, Col. Davis Walker; Fifth, Col. D. C. Cross; Sixth, Col. Lyon; Seventh, Col. Shaver; Eighth, Col. W. K. Patterson; Ninth, Col. John Roane; Tenth, Col. T. D. Merrick; Eleventh, Col. Jabez M. Smith; Twelfth, Col. E. W. Gantt; Thirteenth, Col. J. C. Tappan; Fourteenth, Col. W. C. Mitchell, (never completed); Fifteenth, Col. Dawson; Seventeenth, Col. G. W. Lamar, Lieut.-Col. Sam W. Williams.

In the scraps of records now to be found there are mentioned as the different arms in the Confederate service of Arkansas men, in addition to those above given, the following: Light artillery, Hill's; batteries, Blocher's, Brown's, Etter's, Hughey's,

Marshall's and West's; cavalry battalions, Chrisman's, Crawford's, Hill's, Witherspoon's; detached companies, Brown's, Coarser's, Desha's, Ranger's, Fitzwilliam's, Miller's and Palmer's; regiments, Carroll's, Dobbius', Newton's; infantry, regiments from one to thirty-nine, inclusive.

Four regiments of infantry of Federal recruits were raised in Arkansas, the First commanded by Col. M. La Rue Harrison; the Fourth by Elisha Baxter. The First Arkansas Light Artillery was 150 strong. The Arkansas Infantry Brigade was under command of Col. James M. True. August 5, 1863, Adj't Gen. Thomas made a trip to the Southwest for the purpose of gathering in all the negroes possible by scouting bands, and to enlist the able bodied men. The First Arkansas Battery was commanded by Capt. Dent D. Stark, and the First Arkansas Cavalry by Maj. J. J. Johnson. The Second Arkansas Cavalry is mentioned. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle, authorized to raise the Third Arkansas Cavalry, reported 400 strong. The Fourth Arkansas Cavalry comprised nine companies, commanded by Capt. W. A. Martin.

The Second and Third Arkansas colored infantry regiments are mentioned, in addition to the Second and Third white regiments.

In the spring of 1861, the Richmond government authorized Col. T. B. Flournoy to raise a regiment. It was collected in and about Little Rock and Col. Fagan was elected commander. This command went to Virginia. Gen. Churchill organized the first regiment of cavalry, with rendezvous at Little Rock. Gen. T. C. Hindman organized Hindman's Legion. It consisted of infantry and cavalry and had fifteen companies. He took his command east of the river. Under the direction of the military board Col. Rosey Carroll's regiment of cavalry was raised. The Second Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Infantry was mustered at Osage Springs, by Col. Dandridge McRea. James McIntosh became colonel and Capt. H. H. Brown, major. J. P. Eagle was first lieutenant colonel and afterward colonel. Col. McIntosh was killed at Pea Ridge, but had been promoted a brigadier-general a few days before his death.

The absence of war archives from the State.

the most of them that were preserved until after the war being now in Washington, and the passing away of so many of the prominent participants, and a common fault of human memory, make it well-nigh impossible to gather for permanent form any satisfactory roster of the different Confederate commands or the order of their organization. No Arkansan so far, which is much to be regretted, has attempted to write a history of the State in the civil struggle.

Gov. J. P. Eagle happened to keep duplicates of certain reports he made while in the service, and discovered them recently where they had been laid away and forgotten among old papers. Fortunately when he made the reports the idea occurred to him to keep a copy for himself, that some day he might look over them and be interested.

"This is a list of the killed and wounded in my regiment," he remarked, "the Second Arkansas, from May 8 to August 31, 1864, and the other is a report of the same from November 26, 1864, to March 21, 1865."

The Second Arkansas at the beginning of the war was a mounted regiment, commanded by Col. James McIntosh. It was dismounted early in the conflict. Col. McIntosh was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the spring of 1862. He led his brigade bravely into the heaviest fighting at the battle of Elkhorn (Pea Ridge), where he was killed. He was succeeded by Col. Embry, who was soon after succeeded by Col. Flannagin, afterwards the "War Governor" of Arkansas. Flannagin was succeeded by Col. James Williamson, who lost a leg at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Col. J. T. Smith then became colonel. He was killed July 28 following, in the fight at Lick Skillet Road, and J. P. Eagle, now governor of Arkansas, became colonel. Col. Eagle had been wounded at Moore's Mills, and at the time of his promotion was not with the famous regiment. He remained in command until the regiment was consolidated with other regiments and the whole formed into one regiment, with Col. H. G. Bunn commanding. Gov. Eagle became lieutenant-colonel and George Wells, major.

The battle of Elkhorn checked the advance of Curtis' army into Arkansas, and the Federals remained hovering in the southwest of Missouri and northwest of Arkansas for some time. Immediately after the fight Van Dorn's forces were withdrawn and taken east of the Mississippi to resist the Federal advance down the river to Vicksburg. Gen. T. C. Hindman returned and took command of the Confederates in Arkansas and established headquarters at Little Rock and slightly fortified the place.

Gen. Curtis then moved with the Federal army down the valley of White River, acting in conjunction with the river fleet, and when he reached Cotton Plant a flank attack was made on his army and the battle of Cotton Plant was fought. The Confederates were repulsed, and Curtis moved on and took possession of Helena, the Confederates retiring. Northern and Northeastern Arkansas were then in the possession of the Union army. The Federals were in the possession of the Mississippi down to a point just above Vicksburg. The Confederates made a futile effort to re-capture Helena, July 4, 1863, but heavy rains, swollen streams and impassable roads thwarted every move.

June 2, 1862, Gov. Rector issued the following:

"It being essential that but one military organization shall exist within the Trans-Mississippi department, all Arkansas troops are hereby transferred to the Confederate service."

(Signed) H. M. RECTOR,

Gov. & Prest. Mil. Board.

The authorities at Richmond, as well as in the Trans-Mississippi district, were anxiously awaiting news of the war steamer, "Arkansas," then building up the mouth of Red River. June 2, 1862, she steamed out of that river and passed the fleet guarding the river for the purpose of capturing the rebel steamer. The attempt and success in running the fiery gauntlet was one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed on western rivers. Proudly the vessel kept on her course, sending volleys into every vessel to the right and left, and at nearly every turn of her wheels encountering new enemies. A Federal surgeon of the Union fleet said that wonderful trip of the "Arkansas" reminded him

of the Irishman's advice on going into the "free fight"—"wherever you see a head hit it." The Confederate reports say two Federal gun-boats were captured and others disabled.

August 7, following, the "Arkansas," when five miles above Baton Rouge on her way down the river, again encountered Federal gun-boats. Her machinery being disabled, after she had fought long and well, her crew "blew her up, and all escaped."

January 3, 1863 Gen. J. M. Schofield wrote to Gen. Curtis, from Fayetteville, Ark.: "The operations of the army since I left it have been a series of blunders, from which it narrowly escaped disaster * * At Prairie Grove (fought in December, 1862) Blunt and Herron were badly beaten in detail and owed their escape to a false report of my arrival with re-enforcements." It now is revealed that Hindman did not know the extent of his victory, but supposed he was about to be overwhelmed by the enemy. Thus the two armies were as secretly as possible running away from each other.

July 13, 1863, Gen. E. Kirby Smith wrote from Shreveport, headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi district, to Govs. Thomas C. Reynolds, F. R. Lubbock, H. Flannagin and Thomas O. Moore, calling on these, as the heads of their respective States, to meet him at Marshall, Tex., August 15, following: "I have attempted to impartially survey the field of my labor. * * I found on my arrival the headquarters of Arkansas district at Little Rock. * * Vicksburg has fallen. The enemy possesses the key to this department. * * The possession of the Mississippi River by the enemy cuts off this department from all communication with Richmond, consequently we must be self-sustaining, and self-reliant in every respect. * * With God's help and yours I will cheerfully grapple with the difficulties that surround us." etc.

This was a gloomy but a correct view of the situation west of the Mississippi River after the fall of Vicksburg.

On January 11, 1863, from Helena, Gen. Fiske reported to Washington: "Found Gorman actively organizing expedition to go up White River to

co-operate with Gen. McClelland on Arkansas River. Twenty-five transports are waiting the signal to start."

From "Prairie Landing, twenty-five miles up Arkansas, January 13, 1863," Amos F. Eno, secretary *pro tem* of Arkansas and adjutant-general, telegraphed Staunton: "Left Helena on 11th, and took with me books and papers of office of military government of Arkansas."

January 14, 1863, the Federals captured St. Charles, the Confederates evacuating the day before.

January 18, Gen. W. A. Gorman occupied Devall's Bluff, which the Confederates had also evacuated.

These captures and evacuations were the preliminary movements looking toward Little Rock, the Federals clearing out the small outposts, and the Confederates gathering in their forces.

On August 5, 1863, Gen. Frederick Steele "assumed the command of the army to take the field from Helena, and advance upon Little Rock."

In his order for movement mention is made of the following: First division—cavalry under command of Gen. J. W. Davidson; Second division—Eighteenth, Forty-third, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiments, Illinois Infantry; Twelfth Michigan, Twenty-second Ohio, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, Third Minnesota, Fortieth Iowa and Forty-third Indiana Infantry regiments; Third division—Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth Iowa, Forty-third Indiana, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry regiments; and the Fifth Kansas, First Indiana Cavalry, and a brigade under Col. Powell Clayton. Four batteries of field pieces—five wagons to each regiment; 160 rounds of ammunition, 40 rounds to each cartridge-box; 400 rounds to each piece of artillery, and sixty days' rations for the whole army, were the supplies granted these forces.

Gen. Steele was occupied in the expedition from Helena to Little Rock, from August 5 to September 10. The cavalry under Gen. Davidson had to scour the country to the right and left as they made their slow advance. Twelve miles east of Little Rock, at Bayou Meta bridge, was a heavy

skirmish, indeed, a regular battle, being the first serious effort to check the Federal advance upon the capital. Again there was heavy fighting six miles east of Little Rock, at what is now the Brugman place. Here Confederate Col. Coffee, of Texas, was killed. This was the last stand made in defense of the city, and in a short time Davidson's cavalry appeared in Argenta, and trained their field pieces on the city, and fired a few shots, when the place was surrendered by the civil authorities, September 10, 1863. The Confederates had evacuated but a few hours before the Federal cavalry were galloping through the streets, and posting sentinels here and there.

There was no confusion, no disorder, and none of the usual crimes of war under similar circumstances. In an hour after Gen. Steele was in possession of the city he had it under strict control, and order prevailed. Gen. Reynolds was put in command of Little Rock.*

The Confederates wisely retreated to Arkadelphia. They were pursued by the Federals as far as Malvern, but no captures were made and no heavy skirmishing occurred.

It is said that Price evacuated Little Rock under the impression that his force was far inferior to that of Gen. Steele. Those who were Confederate officers and in Little Rock now believe that his force was equal at least in numbers to Steele's.

*Abstract from consolidated tri-monthly report of the Army of Arkansas, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele commanding, for September 10, 1863: headquarters, Little Rock:

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Division (Davidson).....	200	3,328	5,272	7,725	18
Second Division (Englemann).....	140	2,047	2,390	6,885	
Third Division (Rice).....	123	1,683	2,316	4,007	
Infantry Brigade (Traer).....	89	1,796	2,250	2,825	6
Cavalry Brigade (Clayton).....	30	445	736	1,200	5
Artillery (Hayden).....	15	495	607	844	28
Cavalry escort (McLean).....	4	64	91	12	
Total.....	619	9,854	14,362	23,620	57

Gen. Price had not made a mistake of the comparative strength of the two armies. The commissary informs me that on the morning of the evacuation he issued 8,000 rations—full number.

They think that Price had based his idea of the enemy's numbers by allowing the usual proportion of armies of infantry and artillery to cavalry. They believe also that the Confederates at Little Rock at the evacuation had between 11,000 and 12,000 men present—not the number for duty—basing this upon the number of rations issued that day.

After the occupation of Little Rock the Federals dominated all that portion of the State north and east of the Arkansas River, and yet their actual occupied posts were the only grounds over which Confederate rangers were not frequently roving with impunity.

The Confederates exercised ruling power all south and west of the Ouachita River, and for quite a while the territory between the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers was a kind of "No Man's Land" so far as the armies were concerned.

Steele early in 1864, having been re-enforced, began to move on Arkadelphia. Price retreated to Camden, where the Confederates had several factories for the manufacture of war materials.

Price made a stand against Steele and fought the battle of Prairie D'Ann, but there was nothing decisive in this engagement, although it was a severe one. Price withdrew and fell back on Rondo, in the southwest corner of the State.

In the meantime Banks' expedition was ascending Red River, the plan being to catch Price between Banks and Steele, and destroy the Confederate army. Price and Gen. Dick Taylor did not wait for Banks, but met and overwhelmingly defeated him. Having defeated Banks, they turned and gave Steele battle at Jenkins' Ferry, and defeated him. This was the great and decisive battle of the Trans-Mississippi district.

Steele retreated and fell back on Little Rock, his superior generalship being shown in extricating his badly crippled army and saving it on the withdrawal.

The Federal expeditions were well planned for "bagging" the whole Confederate Trans-Mississippi army, but the vicissitudes of war ordained otherwise. Banks' expedition and its overwhelming misfortunes ruined him as a military man throughout

the North, while the brilliant successes of Price raised the hopes of the Confederacy. Some, however, still criticise.

Price failed to follow up his advantage and either destroy or capture Steele's entire army. Had he fully known the condition of affairs at Richmond possibly he might have adopted that course. The Federals were confined within their fortified posts and Confederate bands were again scouring over the State.

Price, losing no time, then started on his raid back into Missouri to carry out his long cherished hope of re-possessing that State. The history of that raid and the dissolution and end of the Confederacy are a familiar part of the country's history.

Other wars than that mentioned have occupied the attention of people of this section, though perhaps not to such an extent as the great civil strife. There were not people in Arkansas to go to the War of 1812, and the State becomes connected with that struggle chiefly because Archibald Yell, the brave young hero, was at the battle of New Orleans, and afterward became one of the most prominent citizens of Arkansas. He was born in North Carolina, in August, 1797, and consequently was but fifteen years of age when the second war with England began. But the lad then and there won the inalienable friendship of Gen. Jackson.

Arkansas acquired no little fame in the Mexican War, chiefly, however, through the gallantry and death of Gov. Yell, the leader of the Arkansas forces. When troops were called for in the year 1846, in the war with Mexico, Yell was a member of Congress. A regiment of cavalry was raised and he was asked to take the command, and obedient to this request he promptly resigned his seat to assume leadership. Albert Pike was a captain in the regiment.

At the battle of Buena Vista, on February 22, 1847, Yell led his cavalry command in one of the most desperate charges in the annals of war. In his enthusiasm he spurred on his horse far in advance of his men. He was charging the enemy, which outnumbered his force more than five to one. He reached the ranks of the enemy almost

alone, and raising himself in the saddle commenced to slash right and left, totally unmindful that it was one against thousands. Just as the foremost of his men came up he was run through the body and killed. William A. L. Throckmorton, of Fayetteville, it is agreed, was the first to reach the side and catch the falling form of his loved leader. Mr. Throckmorton says he saw the man who gave the fatal thrust and quickly killed him, thus avenging so far as the wretched greaser's life could go the life of as gallant and noble a knight as ever responded to bugle call. He was the dashing cavalier, great in peace, superb in war. Leading his trusty followers in any of the walks of life, death alone could check him, nothing could conquer him.

After the war was over the government brought his remains and delivered them to his friends in Fayetteville, his home, who lovingly deposited them beneath the cold white marble shaft which speaks his fame. The burial ceremony occurred August 3, 1847, and a vast concourse of people, the humblest and highest in the State, were the sincere and deep mourners on the occasion.

Arkansas won everlasting laurels through its gallant soldiers in the Mexican War.

Omitting all reference to the Revolutionary War, there are conclusions to be drawn from the wars our countrymen have been engaged in since the days when Gen. Jackson was the national hero. None of these were significant enough to be used by the philosophic historian from which to draw conclusions as to the character of modern or contemporary Americans as warriors, or their distinguishing characteristics as a warlike nation. The late Civil War, however, furnishes a wide and ample field for such investigation. An impartial view of the late struggle presents first of all this remarkable fact. In by far the longest and greatest war of modern times, neither side has given the age a great captain, as some call greatness, though one furnished Grant, the other, Lee, both men without a superior; whilst in the ranks and among the sub commands, no battles in history are at all comparable for excellence and superior soldiery to those of the great Civil War. On both sides there were any number of great field

commanders, as great as ever drew a sword. But they received orders, did not give them, and in the execution of orders never were excelled. Lee, Grant, Jackson, Sherman, Hancock, Johnston, Sheridan and hundreds of others on both sides, to the humblest in the ranks, were immortal types of the soldier in the field. These men were like Napoleon's marshals—given a command or order they would risk life itself to execute it. But on neither side was there the least exhibition of the qualities of a Napoleon or Von Moltke.

Napoleon was his own secretary of war, government, cabinet, and commander in the field, and for this very reason, he was Von Moltke's inferior as a great commander, whose genius saw the weak point, the point of victory on the map of the enemy's country, and struck it with a quick and decisive blow.

Our Civil War and the Franco-German War were closely together in time. War was hardly over in America when it commenced in Europe. Any student of German history who has studied the German-Prussian war, can not but know that Von Moltke was the pre-eminent captain in all the histories of wars. Had Washington or Richmond had his peer at the commencement of our struggle, the high probabilities are that the war would have been over before the first twelve months had expired.

In war, it is a fact, that it is the strategy before the armies meet in battle array which decides the struggle. It is only thus that one man can

become more powerful than a million with guns in their hands. It is in this sense—this application of the science of modern warfare, that a commander wins battles and decides victories. He conquers enemies, not by drawing his sword, but, studying his maps in his quiet den when others sleep, he directs the movements of his armies and leaves the details of the actual fight to others. He is indifferent to the actual fighting part of it, because he has settled all that long beforehand by his orders.

In all actual battles, as was testified by the Federal commanders before Congress about the battle of Gettysburg, if victory is not organized beforehand, all is chance, uncertainty, and both armies are little else than headless mobs—ignorant of whether they are whipping or being whipped. The field commander may save the day and turn the tide and gain a victory, but what is it after all,—so many men killed and captured on either side, and then recruited up, and rested a little, only to repeat the bloody carnage again and again.

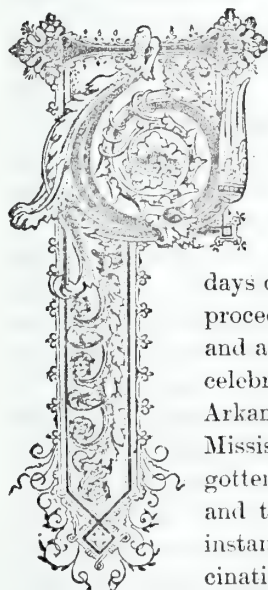
Let it be assumed that the absence of great military genius on both sides is the highest compliment that can be paid to American civilization. War is barbarism. The higher civilization will eradicate all practical knowledge of the brutality of warfare from men's minds. Then there will be no wars, save that of truth upon the false—intelligence upon ignorance. How grandly divine will be, not only the great leaders in this holy struggle for victory, but the humblest of all privates!



CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES—THE REAL ESTATE BANK OF ARKANSAS—STATE ROADS AND OTHER HIGHWAYS—
THE MILITARY ROADS—NAVIGATION WITHIN THE STATE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE
PRESENT—DECADENCE OF STATE NAVIGATION—STEAMBOAT RACING—ACCIDENTS TO
BOATS—THE RISE AND GROWTH OF THE RAILROAD SYSTEMS—A SKETCH
OF THE DIFFERENT LINES—OTHER IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our eras move.—*Prior.*



THE first session of the new State legislature, among other acts, incorporated the State Bank, and as if further determined to show that the legislature was at least in the front in those days of wild-cat bank enterprises, proceeded to make money cheap and all rich by incorporating the celebrated Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. Already John Law's Mississippi bubble had been forgotten—the old continental money and the many other distressing instances of those cruel but fascinating fictions of attempts to make credits wealth. No statesman in the world's history has ever yet made an approach to the accomplishment of such an impossibility, and still nearly all financial legislation is founded upon this basic idea. State and national banks have been the alluring will-o'-the-wisps in this persistent folly. All experience teaches that the government that becomes a money-changer soon becomes the powerful robber, and the places of just rulers are filled with tax bandits—there the

lordly rulers are banditti, and the people the most wretched of slaves.

The State Bank was, as were all such institutions of that day in any of the States, demoralizing in the financial affairs of the people, encouraging extravagance and debt, and deceiving men with the appearances of wealth to their ultimate ruin.

The Real Estate Bank, as its name indicates, was for the purpose of loaning money on real estate security. Up to that time the American farmer had not learned to base his efforts upon anything except his labor. To produce something and sell it was the whole horizon of his financial education. If, while his crop was maturing, he needed subsistence he went to his merchant and bought the fewest possible necessities on credit. It was an evil hour when he was tempted to become a speculator. Yet there were some instances in which the loans on real estate resulted in enabling men to make finely improved cotton plantations. But the rule was to get people in debt and at the same time exhaust the cash in the bank. The bank could collect no money, and the real estate owner was struggling under mortgages he could not pay. Both lender and borrower were sufferers, and the double infliction was upon them of a public and individual indebtedness. The Real Estate

Bank made an assignment in 1842, and for years was the source of much litigation. It practically ceased to do business years before it had its doors closed and was wound up, and the titles to such lands as it had become the possessor of passed to the State.

The old State Bank building, in front of the State house, is the only reminder of the institution which promised so much and did so little for the public. The old building is after the style of all such buildings—a low, two-story brick or stone, with huge Corinthian columns in front, having stone steps to ascend to the first floor. Similar structures can be found in Illinois, Missouri and all the Western and Southern States. The one in Little Rock is unsightly and gloomy and does little else but cumber the ground. It is in the way, owing to a difficulty in the title, of such a modern and elegant building as would be in keeping with the rapidly advancing and beautiful “City of Roses.”

Roads and highways have always occupied public consideration. Being so crossed with rivers passing from the west toward the Mississippi River, the early settlers all over the confines of this State passed up the streams and for some time used these as the only needed highways. In the course of time they began to have bridle-paths crossing from settlement to settlement.

The United States military road from Western Missouri passed through Arkansas and led on to Shreveport, La. This extended through Eastern Arkansas, and Arkansas Post was an important point on the route. It was surveyed and partially cut out early in the nineteenth century. A monthly mail proceeded over the route on horse-back, the mail rider generally being able to carry the mail in his pocket.

A trail at first was the road from the mouth of the White River to Arkansas Post. This portage soon became a highway, as much of the business and travel for the Post was landed at the mouth of White River and transported across to the Red River.

In 1821 Congress authorized the survey and opening of a public highway from Memphis, via

Little Rock, to Fort Smith. The work was completed in 1823. This was the first highway of any importance in the Territory. The other routes mentioned above were nothing more than trails, or bridle-paths. A weekly mail between Little Rock and Memphis was established in 1829.

In 1832 a government road leading on a direct line from Little Rock to Batesville was cut out, and the Indians removed from Georgia were brought by water to the capital and taken over this road. At that time it was the best public course as well as the longest in the State, and became in time the main traveled road from the northern part of the State to its center.

Arkansas was settled sparsely along the Mississippi River some years before Fulton invented the steamboat. The first steamboat ever upon western waters passed down that river in the latter part of 1811—the “Orléans,” Capt. Roosevelt.

The Indians had their light cedar bark canoes, and were remarkably expert in handling them. These were so light that the squaws could carry them on their backs, and in their expeditions in ascending the streams frequently saved much time by traveling across the great bends of the river and carrying their conveyances. Of course in going with the current, they kept the stream, skimming over the waters with great speed. At one time the migratory Indians at stated seasons followed the buffalo from the Dakotas to the Gulf, the buffalo remaining near, and the Indians on the streams. The latter could thus out-travel the immense herds and at certain points make forays upon them and so keep an abundant supply of meat. The buffalo had the curious habit of indulging in long stops when they came to a large river in their course, as if dreading to take to the water and swim across. They would gather on the bank of the river at the selected crossing-place, and after having devoured everything near at hand and hunger began to pinch, would collect into a close circle and begin to move, circling round and round, the inside ones ever crowding the outside ones closer and closer to the water. This continued until some one, crowded into the deep water, had to make the plunge, when all followed.

These animals when attacked by other animals, or when danger threatened, formed in a compact circle, with the cows and calves on the inside and the bulls on the outer ring. In this battle array there was nothing in the line of beasts that dared molest them.

The white man came and to the canoe he added the skiff, the pirogue, the raft, the keel boat and the flat boat. The raft never made but one trip and that was down stream always, and when its destination was reached it was sold to be converted into lumber. Other water crafts could be hauled back by long tow lines, men walking on the banks and pulling them up stream. There are those now living who can remember when this was the only mode of river navigation. The younger people of this generation can form no adequate idea of the severity of the toil and the suffering necessarily involved in the long trips then made by these hardy pioneers. If the people of to-day were compelled to procure the simple commodities of life at such hard sacrifices, by such endurance, they would do without them, and go back to fig leaves and nuts and roots for subsistence.

When Fulton and Livingston had successfully navigated their boat from Pittsburg to New Orleans, they made the claim of a sort of royal patent to the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. This claim was put forth in perfect good faith and it was a new question as well as a serious one for the courts, when these claimants arrested Captain Shreve upon his arrival in New Orleans with his boat, and carried him before the court to answer in damages for navigating by steam the river that belonged to them as the first steam navigators. This curious incident indicates how little even the inventor of the steamboat appreciated of what vast importance to civilization his noble invention really was. To him and his friend it was but a small personal right or perquisite—a licensed monopoly, out of which they could make a few dollars, and when they passed away probably the invention too would die and be forgotten. How infinitely greater had the noble, immortal originator builded than he knew! The revolving paddles of the steamboat

were but the wheels now whirling so rapidly beneath the flying railroad trains over the civilized world. From this strange, rude craft, the "Orleans," have evolved the great steamships, iron-clad war vessels, and the palatial steamboats plying the inland waters wherever man's wants or luxuries are to be supplied. The genius and glory of such men as Fulton belong to no age, much less to themselves—they and theirs are a part of the world, for all time.

In 1812 Jacob Barkman opened up a river trade between Arkadelphia and New Orleans, carrying his first freights in a pirogue. It took six months to make a round trip. He conveyed to New Orleans bear skins and oil, pelts, and tallow secured from wild cattle, of which there were a great many; these animals had originally been brought to the country by the Spaniards and French, and had strayed away, and increased into great herds, being as wild and nearly as fleet as the deer. He brought back sugar, coffee, powder, lead, flints, copperas, camphor, cotton and wool cards, etc., and soon after embarking was able to own his negro crews. He purchased the steamboat "Dime" and became one of the most extensive and enterprising men in the State. With his boat he ascended rivers, and purchased the cotton, owning his cargo, for a return trip.

In 1819, James Miller, the first governor of the Territory, and a military suite of twenty persons, embarked at Pittsburg in the United States keel-boat, "Arkansas," for Arkansas Post. The trip occupied seventy days, reaching the point of destination January 1, 1820. It was difficult to tell which excited the greatest curiosity among the natives—the new governor or the keel-boat.

The flood-tide of western river navigation reached its highest wave soon after the close of the late war. The Mississippi River and tributaries were crowded with craft, and the wharves of cities and towns along the banks were lined with some of the finest boats ever built, all freighted to the water's edge and crowded with passengers. Builders vied with each other in turning out the most magnificent floaters, fitted with every elegance and luxury money could procure. The main point after

elegance, in which they rivaled most, was the speed of their respective craft. From the close of the war to 1870, steamboating was the overshadowing business on western waters. Of the boats of this era, some will go into history, noted for their fleetness, but unlike the fleet horses of history, they could not leave their strain in immortal descendants, rivaling their celebrated feats. Racing between boats that happened to come together on the river was common, and sometimes reckless and dangerous, as well as exciting. Occasionally a couple of "tubs," as the boys called a slow boat, engaged in a race and away they would go, running for hours side by side, the stokers all the time piling in the most inflammable material they could lay hands on, especially pine knots and fat bacon, until the eager flames poured out of the long chimney tops; and it was often told that the captain, rather than fall behind in the race, would seat a darkey on the end of the lever of the safety valve, and at the same time scream at the stokers to pile on the bacon, pine knots, oil, anything to make steam. Roustabouts, officers, crew and passengers were all as wildly excited as the captain, and as utterly regardless of dangers. From such recklessness accidents of course did happen, but it is wonderful there were so few.

Not infrequently commanders would regularly engage beforehand for a race of their boats; fixing the day and time and as regularly preparing their vessels as a jockey trains and grooms his race-horse. The two most noted contests of this kind on the Mississippi River were, first, in the early times, between the "Shotwell" and "Eclipse," from Louisville to New Orleans. The next and greatest of all was just at the time of the commencement of the decline in steamboating, between the steamers "Robert E. Lee" and "Natchez," from New Orleans to St. Louis. The speed, the handling of these boats, the record they made, have never been equaled and probably never will be, unless steamboating is revived by some new invention. The race last mentioned took place in 1868.

Fearful steamboat calamities, from explosions and from fires, like the awful railroad accidents, have marked the era of steam navigation.

The most disastrous in history occurred in 1865, in the loss of the "Sultana," on the Mississippi, a few miles above Memphis, a part of the navigable waters of Arkansas. The boat was on her way up stream from New Orleans laden principally with soldiers, some of them with their families, and several citizens as passengers. There were 2,350 passengers and crew on the vessel. A little after midnight the sudden and awful explosion of the boilers came, literally tearing the boat to pieces, after which the wreck took fire. Over 2,000 people perished.

The early decline of the steamboat industry kept even pace with the building of railroads over the country. Main lines of railroads were soon built, the streams being used as natural road beds through the rock hills and mountains. In passing over the country in trains one will now often see the flowing river close to the railroad track on one hand, when from the opposite window the high rock mountain wall may almost be touched. Then, too, the large towns were along the navigable rivers, lakes and ocean. The sage conclusion of the philosopher when he went out to look at the world, and was impressed with the curious coincidence that the rivers ran so close by the big towns, is a trite one: A great convenience to those who used water.

The first railroad built in Arkansas was the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Work was commenced with the intention of first constructing it from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, on White River, whence passengers might proceed by boat to Memphis. It was started at both ends of the line and finished in 1859, the next year being extended to St. Francis River, and then in 1860 completed to the river opposite Memphis. When the Federal army took possession of the Mississippi River, and their forces began to possess the northeastern portion of the State, the Confederates as they retired toward Little Rock destroyed the road and burned the bridges. Indeed, when the war ended in 1865, Arkansas was without a mile of railroad. Soon after the war closed the road was rebuilt and put in operation, and for some time was the only one in the State.

The next was the old Cairo & Fulton Railroad, now the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road. It was organized in 1853, and in 1854-55 obtained a large Congressional land grant in aid of the enterprise, and built first from Fulton to Beebe, in 1872; it was completed to Texarkana in 1873, and soon came to be the most important line in the State. The Camden branch, from Gurdon to Camden, was completed in 1882. The Memphis branch, from Bald Knob to Memphis, ninety-three miles, was finished and the first passenger train passed over the line May 10, 1888. The branch from Newport to Cushman, a distance of forty-six miles, was built in 1882. The Helena branch, from Noble to Helena, 140 miles, was completed in 1882.

The main line of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad enters the State on the north, at Moark (combination for Missouri and Arkansas), and passes out at Texarkana (combination for Arkansas and Texas). The distance between these two points is 305 miles.

The first section of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, from Clarendon to Jonesboro, was built in 1882, and the next year completed to Texarkana. It was built as a narrow gauge and made a standard gauge in 1886. Its northern terminus for some time was Cairo, where it made its St. Louis connection over the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Road, now a standard, and a part of the Mobile & Ohio system. The Magnolia branch of this road runs from McNeal to Magnolia, about twenty miles, and was built in 1885. The Altheimer branch, from Altheimer to Little Rock, was constructed and commenced operation in 1888. The main line of this road enters the State from the north in Clay County, on the St. Francis River, penetrating into Texas at Texarkana.

The Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, is a much needed road from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, on to Warren and Mississippi, and will form an important outlet for Arkansas toward the Gulf. This was built from Arkansas City to Pine Bluff, and then completed to Little Rock in 1880.

The Pine Bluff & Swan Lake Railroad was

built in 1885. It is twenty-six miles long, and runs between the points indicated by its name.

The Arkansas Midland Railroad, from Helena to Clarendon, was built as a narrow gauge and changed to a standard road in 1886.

The Batesville & Brinkley Railroad is laid as far as Jacksonport. It was changed in 1888 to a standard gauge, and is now in course of construction on to Batesville.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad enters the State at Mammoth Spring, and runs to West Memphis. Its original name was Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad. It now is a main line from Kansas City to Birmingham, Ala.

Work was commenced on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad in 1871 at Little Rock, and built to Ozark; later it was finished to Van Buren, there using a transfer, and was completed to Fort Smith.

The Hot Springs Railroad, from Malvern, on the main line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, to Hot Springs, was built and is owned by "Diamond Joe" Reynolds. Operations were commenced in 1874.

The line of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad passes near the west line of Arkansas adjacent to Fort Smith. There is a branch road of this line from Jensen to Mansfield, sixteen miles long.

It looks a little as though the sponsor for the name of the Ultima Thule, Arkadelphia & Mississippi Railroad intended to use the name for a main track through the State. It was built in 1887 for the use of the Arkadelphia Lumber Company. Eureka Springs branch runs from Seligman to Eureka Springs. Another branch goes from Rogers to Bentonville. Still another, extending from Fayetteville to St. Paul, is thirty-five miles in length. The branch from Fayetteville is now in course of building.

The Russellville & Dardanelle Railroad is four miles long, extending from the south bank of the Arkansas River to Russellville.

The Southwestern, Arkansas & Indian Territory Railroad indicates that there is nothing in a name, as this road is but twenty-seven miles long,

running from Southland to Okolona on the west, and also extending east from the main line.

A line is being surveyed and steps actively taken to build a road from Kansas City to Little Rock, which is to cross the Boston Mountains near the head waters of White River.

Several other important lines are at this time

making preparations to build in the near future. Charters for nearly 100 routes in the State have been secured since 1885. There is not only plenty of room, but a great necessity for yet hundreds of miles of new roads here. They will greatly facilitate the development of the immense resources of this favored locality.

CHAPTER XI.

THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE—THEIR FORMATION AND CHANGES OF BOUNDARY LINES, ETC.—THEIR COUNTY SEATS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING THEM—DEFUNCT COUNTIES—NEW COUNTIES—POPULATION OF ALL THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE AT EVERY GENERAL CENSUS.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruised;
But as the world, harmoniously confused;
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.—*Pope.*



PERHAPS to many, no more interesting subject in the history of the State can be presented than that referring to the name, organization, etc., of each county within its limits. Careful

research has brought forth the following facts presented in a concise, but accurate manner:

Arkansas County was formed December 13, 1813. As the first municipal formation within the boundary of the State, in Lower Missouri Territory, it was first a parish under Spanish rule and then under French. October 23, 1821, a part of Phillips County was added to it; the line between Pulaski and Arkansas was changed October 30, 1823; Quapaw Purchase divided between Ar-

kansas and Pulaski October 13, 1827; line between Arkansas and Phillips defined November 21, 1829; boundaries defined November 7, 1836. County seat, De Witt; first county seat, Arkansas—opposite Arkansas Post.

Ashley, formed November 30, 1848, named for Hon. Chester Ashley, who died a United States Senator; line between Chicot changed January 19, 1861. County seat, Hamburg.

Baxter, March 24, 1873; line between Izard and Fulton defined October 16, 1875; line between Marion changed March 9, 1881. County seat, Mountain Home.

Benton, September 30, 1836, named in honor of Hon. Thomas H. Benton. County seat, Bentonville.

Boone, April 9, 1869; named for Daniel Boone; line between Marion defined December 9, 1875. Harrison, county seat.

Bradley, December 18, 1840; part of Calhoun

attached October 19, 1862; part restored to Ashley County January 1, 1859. Warren, county seat.

Calhoun, December 6, 1850; named for John C. Calhoun; part added to Union and Bradley November 19, 1862. County seat, Hampton.

Carroll, November 1, 1833; named in honor of the signer of the declaration; boundary defined December 14, 1838; line between Madison defined January, 11, 1843, and again January 20, 1843; line between Marion defined December 18, 1846; line between Madison defined December 29, 1854, and again January 16, 1857; part of Madison attached April 8, 1869. Berryville, county seat.

Chicot, October 25, 1823; boundary defined November 2, 1835; part attached to Drew December 21, 1846; line between Ashley changed January 19, 1861; line between Drew changed November 30, 1875; line changed between Desha February 10, 1879. Lake Village, county seat.

Clark, December 15, 1818, while Lower Missouri Territory; named in honor of Gov. Clark, of Missouri; the line between Pulaski and Clark, changed October 30, 1823; divided November 2, 1829; line between Hot Springs and Dallas changed April 3, 1868; line between Pike defined April 22, 1873; line between Montgomery changed April 24, 1873; line between Pike changed March 8, 1887. Arkadelphia, county seat.

Clay, March 24, 1873; named for Henry Clay. This county, formed as Clayton County, was changed to Clay on December 6, 1875. The act of March 24, 1873, changed the boundaries of a large number of counties. Boydsville and Corning, county seats.

Cleburne, formed February 20, 1883; named in honor of Gen. Patrick A. Cleburne. Heber is the county seat.

Cleveland, formed in 1885; named for President Cleveland; was formed as Dorsey County. Toledo, county seat.

Columbia, December 17, 1852; part of Union County added December 21, 1858; line between Nevada defined April 19, 1873. Magnolia, county seat.

Conway, December 7, 1825; named after the noted Conways; the northeast boundary defined

October 27, 1827; line between Pulaski and Conway defined October 20, 1828; part of Indian purchase added October 22, 1828; line between Conway, Pulaski and Independence defined November 5, 1831; part added to Pope January 6, 1853; part added to White January 11, 1853; act of March, 1873; line between Pope defined May 28, 1874. County seat, Morrilton.

Craighead, formed February 19, 1850. Jonesboro, county seat.

Crawford, October 18, 1820; boundary was changed October 30, 1823; divided and county of Lovely established October 13, 1827; part of the Cherokee Country attached to, October 22, 1828; boundary defined December 18, 1837; line between Scott defined; line between Washington defined November 24, 1846; line between Franklin defined March 4, 1875; line changed between Washington March 9, 1881. Van Buren, county seat.

Crittenden, October 22, 1825; named for Robert Crittenden; St. Francis River declared to be the line between St. Francis and Crittenden Counties November, 1831; portion attached to Mississippi County January, 1861; act, March, 1873. Marion, county seat.

Cross, November 15, 1862, 1866, 1873. Wittsburg, the county seat.

Dallas, January 1, 1845; line between Hot Springs and Clark changed April 3, 1869. Princeton the county seat.

Desha, December 12, 1838; named for Hon. Ben Desha; portion attached to Drew January 21, 1861; part of Chicot attached February 10, 1879; also of Lincoln, March 10, 1879. Arkansas City, county seat.

Drew, November 26, 1846; part Chicot attached December 21, 1846; part of Desha attached January 21, 1861; March, 1873; line between Chicot changed November 30, 1875. Monticello, county seat.

Faulkner, April 12, 1873; line defined December 7, 1875. Conway, county seat.

Franklin, December 19, 1837; line between Johnson defined December 14, 1833; line between Crawford defined March 4, 1875. Ozark, county seat.

Fulton, December 21, 1842; part attached to Marion County January 18, 1855; part of Lawrence attached January 18, 1855, March, 1873; line between Baxter and Izard defined February 16, 1875. County seat, Salem.

Garland, April 5, 1873; named after Gov. A. H. Garland. Hot Springs, county seat.

Grant, February 4, 1869. Sheridan, county seat.

Greene, November 5, 1833; act March, 1873. Paragould, county seat.

Hempstead, December 15, 1818, when this was Lower Missouri Territory; Lafayette County carved out of this territory October 15, 1827; line between Pike defined December 14, 1838. Washington, county seat.

Hot Spring, November 2, 1829; certain lands attached to March 2, 1838; Montgomery taken out of December 9, 1842; line between Saline defined December 23, 1846; line between Montgomery changed December 27, 1848; line between Saline changed February 19, 1859, and changed again January 10, 1861; line between Clark and Dallas changed April 3, 1869; March, 1873. Malvern, county seat.

Howard, April 17, 1873. County seat, Centre Point.

Independence, October 20, 1820; part of eastern boundary defined October 30, 1823; Izard County formed of October 27, 1825; part of Independence added October 22, 1828; line between Independence and Izard defined November 5, 1831; line between Independence and Conway, November 5, 1831; between Independence and Jackson, November 8, 1836; between Izard February 21, 1838; December 14, 1840; Lawrence changed December 26, 1840; March, 1873; Sharp County defined February 11, 1875. Batesville, county seat.

Izard, October 27, 1825; western boundary line extended October 13, 1827; part of the Indian purchase added October 22, 1828; between Independence and Izard defined November 5, 1831; between Conway and Izard, November 5, 1831; southern boundary established November 11, 1833; line between Independence defined February 21, 1838, and December 14, 1838, and December 21,

1840; western boundary line defined December 24, 1840, March, 1873; between Baxter and Fulton defined February 16, 1875; between Sharp changed March 9, 1877. Melbourne, county seat.

Jackson, November 5, 1829; line between Independence defined November 8, 1836; part of St. Francis attached January 10, 1851. Jacksonport, county seat.

Jefferson, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined November 3, 1831, and again October 29, 1836; line changed between Lincoln and Desha March 20, 1879. Pine Bluff, county seat.

Johnson, November 16, 1833; southern line defined November 3, 1835; east line defined October 5, 1836; line between Franklin defined December 14, 1838, 1848; between Pope February 19, 1859, again March 27, 1871; line between Pope re-established on March 6, 1875; between Pope changed March 9, 1877. Clarksville, county seat.

Lafayette, October 15, 1827; the line between Union defined November 26, 1846. Lewisville, county seat.

Lawrence, on January 15, 1815, while Lower Missouri Territory; east line defined October 30, 1823; between Independence changed December 20, 1840; part attached to Fulton January 18, 1855; part attached to Randolph January 18, 1861; nearly half the county cut off the west side to form Sharp County, 1868. Powhatan, county seat.

Lee, April 17, 1873. Marianna, county seat.

Lincoln, March 28, 1871; part transferred to Desha County, March 10, 1879. Star City, county seat.

Little River, March 5, 1867. Richmond is the county seat.

Logan, originally Sarber County, March 22, 1871; amended, February 27, 1873; changed to Logan, December 14, 1875; line between Scott changed, March 21, 1881. Paris, county seat.

Lonoke, April 16, 1873; named for the lone oak tree, by simply spelling phonetically—the suggestion of the chief engineer of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Line between Prairie defined November 30, 1875, and again, December 7, 1875. Lonoke, county seat.

Lovely, October 13, 1827; abolished October 17, 1828.

Madison, September 30, 1836; west boundary changed on November 26, 1838; between Carroll defined January 11, 1843, and again January 20, 1843, 1846; between Newton, December 21, 1848; between Carroll, April 8, 1869. Huntsville, county seat.

Marion, September 25, 1836; originally Searcy County; changed to Marion, September 29, 1836 (Searcy County created out of December 13, 1838); west boundary defined November 18, 1837; between Carroll defined December 18, 1846; part of Fulton attached January 18, 1855; between Van Buren and Searcy defined January 20, 1855, and March, 1873; line between Boone defined December 9, 1875; line between Baxter changed March 9, 1881. Yellville, county seat.

Miller, April 1, 1820; the greater portions fell within the limits of Texas; county abolished therefore, 1836; re-established, December 22, 1874, and eastern boundary extended. Texarkana, county seat.

Mississippi, November 1, 1833, 1859; portion of Crittenden attached, January 18, 1861. Osceola, county seat.

Monroe, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined December 25, 1840; line between Prairie changed December 7, 1850; line changed April 12, 1869, March, 1873, April, 1873, and May 27, 1874. Clarendon, county seat.

Montgomery, December 9, 1842; line between Yell defined January 2, 1845; between Perry, December 23, 1846; between Perry re-established December 21, 1848; between Hot Spring changed December 27, 1848; between Polk changed February 7, 1859, March, 1873; between Clark changed April 24, 1873; line between Pike defined December 16, 1874. Mount Ida, county seat.

Nevada, March 20, 1871; line between Columbia defined April 10, 1873. Prescott, county seat.

Newton, December 14, 1842; line between Madison defined December 21, 1848; between Pope January 10, 1853. Jasper, county seat.

Ouachita, November 29, 1842; line between Union changed January 6, 1853. Camden, county seat.

Perry, December 18, 1840; line between Pulaski, Saline and Montgomery defined December 23, 1846; old line between Montgomery re-established December 21, 1848. Perryville, county seat.

Phillips, May 1, 1820; part attached to Arkansas County October 23, 1881; west boundary defined October 30, 1823; act to divide and create Crittenden County October 22, 1825; divided and St. Francis County created October 13, 1827; line between Arkansas County defined November 21, 1828, 1840, March, 1873. Helena, county seat.

Pike, November 1, 1833; line between Sevier defined November 15, 1833; between Hempstead, December 14, 1838; between Clark, April 22, 1873; between Montgomery, December 16, 1874; between Clark defined March 8, 1877. Murfreesboro, county seat.

Poinsett, February 28, 1838, 1859. Harrisburg, county seat.

Polk, November 30, 1844; line between Montgomery changed February 7, 1859; part of Sebastian County added by ordinance of convention, June 1, 1861. Dallas, county seat.

Pope, November 2, 1829; part added to Yell January 5, 1853; part of Conway attached January 6, 1853; line between Newton, January 10, 1853; part of Van Buren attached January 12, 1853; between Van Buren defined February 17, 1859; between Johnson, October 19, 1859, March, 27, 1871; between Conway, May 28, 1874; between Johnson re-established March 6, 1875; between Johnson changed March 9, 1877. Dover, county seat.

Prairie, October 25, 1846; between Pulaski changed December 30, 1848; between Monroe changed December 7, 1850; line changed April 12, 1869; between White defined April 17, 1873; line changed April 26, 1873, May 27, 1874; between Lonoke changed November 30, 1875; separated into two districts, 1885. Devall's Bluff, county seat.

Pulaski, December 15, 1818, while a part of Lower Missouri Territory; line between Arkansas and Pulaski October 30, 1823; between Clark changed October 30, 1823; divided October 20, 1825; Quapaw Purchase divided—Arkansas and

Pulaski, October 13, 1827; northwest boundary defined October 23, 1827; between Pulaski and Conway, October 20, 1828; line between Saline defined February 25, 1838, December 14, 1838; between White changed February 3, 1843; between Saline defined December 21, 1846; between Perry defined December 23, 1846; between Prairie changed December 30, 1848; between Saline defined April 12, 1873; again, December 7, 1875. Little Rock, county seat.

Randolph, October 29, 1835; part of Lawrence attached January 18, 1864, March, 1873. Pochontas, county seat.

Saline, November 2, 1835; boundaries defined November 5, 1836; between Pulaski, February 25, 1838, December 14, 1838, December 21, 1846; between Hot Spring, December 23, 1846, February 19, 1859, January 19, 1861; between Pulaski, April 12, 1873, December 17, 1875. Benton, county seat.

Scott, November 5, 1833; boundaries defined October 24, 1835; between Crawford, December 16, 1838; part of Sebastian attached by convention June 1, 1861; line between Logan changed March 21, 1873. Waldron, county seat.

Searcy, November 5, 1835; boundaries defined September 26, 1836; name changed to Marion September 29, 1836; county created out of Marion December 13, 1838; between Van Buren defined October 2, 1853; between Van Buren and Marion defined October 20, 1855, March, 1873. Marshall, county seat.

Sebastian, January 6, 1851; part attached to Scott and Polk by the convention June 1, 1861. Fort Smith and Greenwood, county seats.

Sevier, October 17, 1828; boundaries defined November 8, 1833; between Pike, November 15, 1833; southeast boundary defined October 29, 1836. Lockesburg, county seat.

Sharp, July 18, 1868; act March 3, 1873; between Independence defined February 11, 1875;

line between Izard changed March 9, 1877, 1883. Evening Shade, county seat.

St. Francis, October 13, 1827; St. Francis River declared boundary line between Crittenden November 3, 1831; part attached to Jackson January 1, 1851, March, 1873. Forrest City, county seat.

Stone, April 21, 1873. Mountain View, county seat.

Union, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined November 5, 1836; line between Lafayette, November 26, 1846; line between Ouachita changed January 6, 1853; part added to Columbia, December 21, 1851; part of Calhoun attached October 19, 1862. El Dorado, county seat.

Van Buren, November 11, 1833; boundaries defined November 4, 1836; part attached to Pope January 12, 1853; between Searcy and Marion defined January 20, 1855; between Pope defined February 17, 1859. Clinton, county seat.

Washington, October 17, 1828; certain lands declared to be in Washington County October 26, 1831; line between Crawford defined November 24, 1846; line changed between Crawford March 8, 1883. Fayetteville, county seat.

White, October 23, 1835; line between Pulaski changed February 3, 1843; part of Conway attached January 11, 1853; line between Prairie defined April 17, 1873. Searcy, county seat.

Woodruff, November 26, 1862; but vote, in pursuance to ordinance of conventions 1861, 1866, 1869; line changed April 26, 1873. Augusta, county seat.

Yell, December 5, 1840; northern boundary, December 21, 1840; line between Montgomery, January 2, 1845; part Pope attached January 6, 1853. Danville and Dardanelle, county seats.

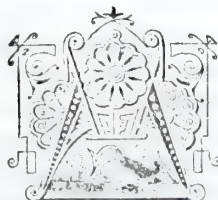
The following table will prove valuable for comparison in noting the growth in population of the counties throughout the State in the various decades from their organization:

AGGREGATE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties in the State.	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810
	802,525	484,471	435,450	209,897	97,574	30,388	14,255	1,062
Arkansas.....	8,038	8,238	8,884	3,245	1,346	1,426	1,200	1,062
Ashley.....	10,156	8,042	8,590	2,058				
Baxter.....	6,004							
Benton.....	20,327	13,831	9,306	3,710	2,228			
Boone.....	12,146	7,032						
Bradley.....	6,285	8,646	8,388	3,829				
Calhoun.....	5,671	3,853	4,103					
Carroll.....	13,337	5,780	9,383	4,617	2,844			
Chicot.....	10,117	7,214	9,234	5,115	3,806	1,165		
Clark.....	15,771	11,953	9,785	4,070	2,300	1,369	1,040	
Clay.....	7,213							
Columbia.....	14,090	11,397	12,459					
Conway.....	12,755	8,112	6,697	3,583	2,892	982		
Craighead.....	7,937	4,577	3,066					
Crawford.....	14,740	8,957	7,850	7,069	4,266	2,440		
Crittenden.....	9,415	2,831	4,920	2,618	1,561	1,272		
Cross.....	5,059	3,915						
Dallas.....	6,545	5,707	8,283	6,877				
Desha.....	8,874	6,125	6,459	2,911	1,598			
Dorsey.....	8,370							
Drew.....	12,231	9,369	9,087	3,276				
Faulkner.....	12,786							
Franklin.....	14,991	9,627	7,298	3,972	2,665			
Fulton.....	6,720	4,843	4,024	1,819				
Garland.....	9,023							
Grant.....	6,185	3,943		2,303	1,586			
Greene.....	7,489	7,573						
Hempstead.....	19,015	13,768	12,989	7,672	4,921	2,512	2,246	
Hot Spring.....	7,775	5,877	5,635	3,609	1,207	458		
Howard.....	9,917							
Independence.....	18,086	14,566	11,307	7,767	3,669	2,031		
Izard.....	10,857	6,806	7,215	3,212	2,240	1,266		
Jackson.....	10,877	7,268	10,493	3,086	1,540	332		
Jefferson.....	22,886	15,733	14,971	5,834	2,565	772		
Johnson.....	11,565	9,152	7,612	5,227	3,433			
Lafayette.....	5,739	9,139	8,464	5,220	2,280	748		
Lawrence.....	8,782	5,981	9,372	5,274	2,835	2,806	5,592	

AGGREGATE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties in the State.	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810
	802,525	484,471	435,450	209,897	97,574	30,388	14,255	1,062
Lee.....	13,288							
Lincoln.....	9,255							
Little River.....	6,405	3,246						
Logan.....	14,885							
Lonoke.....	12,146							
Madison.....	11,455	8,231	7,740	4,823	2,775			
Marion.....	7,907	2,979	6,192	2,308	1,325			
Miller.....	9,919							
Mississippi.....	7,142	3,633	3,895	2,368	1,419			
Monroe.....	9,574	8,326	5,657	2,049	936	461		
Montgomery.....	5,729	2,984	3,633	1,958				
Nevada.....	12,959							
Newton.....	6,120	4,374	3,304	1,758				
Ouachita.....	11,758	12,975	12,936	9,591				
Perry.....	3,872	2,685	2,465	978				
Phillips.....	21,262	15,372	14,877	6,935	3,547	1,152	1,197	
Pike.....	6,345	3,788	4,025	1,861	969			
Poinsett.....	2,192	1,720	3,621	2,308	1,320			
Polk.....	5,857	3,376	4,262	1,263				
Pope.....	14,322	8,386	7,883	4,710	2,850	1,483		
Prairie.....	8,435	5,604	8,854	2,097				
Pulaski.....	32,616	32,066	11,600	5,657	5,350	2,535	1,921	
Randolph.....	11,724	7,496	6,261	3,275	2,196			
St. Francis.....	8,889	6,714	8,672	4,437	2,499	1,595		
Saline.....	8,053	3,911	6,540	3,903	2,061			
Scott.....	9,174	7,482	5,142	3,083	1,694			
Searcy.....	7,278	5,613	5,271	1,979	935			
Sebastian.....	19,560	12,940						
Serier.....	6,192	4,492	10,516	4,240	2,810	634		
Sharp.....	9,047	5,409						
Stone.....	5,089							
Union.....	13,419	10,571	12,288	10,298	2,889	640		
Van Buren.....	9,565	5,107	5,357	2,864	1,518			
Washington.....	23,884	17,266	14,673	9,970	7,118	5,182		
White.....	17,794	10,347	8,316	2,619	920			
Woodruff.....	8,046	6,951						
Yell.....	13,852	8,048	6,333	3,341				



CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION—THE MENTAL TYPE CONSIDERED—TERRITORIAL SCHOOLS, LAWS AND FUNDS—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION—LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS—PROGRESS SINCE THE WAR—THE STATE SUPERINTENDENTS—STATISTICS—ARKANSAS LITERATURE—THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot;
To pour the fresh instructions o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.— *Thomson.*



HERE is one subject at least in the economic institutions of our country where men do not divide on political lines. To the historian it is a restful and refreshing oasis in the arid desert. From the Canadas to the Gulf communities and States earnestly vie with each other in the establishment of the best public schools. The present generation has nearly supplanted the former great universities with the free public high schools. A generation ago the South sent its boys to the North to school; the North sent its boys to the old universities of Europe. Oxford and Heidelberg received the sons of ambitious, wealthy Americans of the North, while Yale, Harvard and Jefferson Colleges were each the *alma mater* of many of the youths of the South. The rivalry in the schools between the two sections at that time was not intense, but the educated young men of the South met in sharpest rivalry in the halls of Congress the typical Northern man. As the highest types of the North and the South in

active political life may be placed Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster. In peace or in war the differences in the intellectual advancement of the two sections were more imaginary than real. The disadvantage the South met was the natural tendency to produce an aristocratic class in the community. Cotton and the negro were impediments in the Southern States that clogged the way to the advancement of the masses. They retarded the building of great institutions of learning as well as the erection of large manufactories. This applied far more to collegiate education than to the common or public school system. The Southern man who was able to send his children away from his State to school realized that he gave them two advantages over keeping them at home; he aided them in avoiding negro contact and association, and provided the advantage of a better knowledge of different peoples in different sections.

Arkansas may have lagged somewhat in the cause of education in the past, but to-day, though young as a State, it is far in advance of many older communities who are disposed to boast greatly of their achievements in this direction.

When still a Territory the subject of education received wise and considerate attention. March 2, 1827, Congress gave the State seventy-two

sections of land for the purpose of establishing "a seminary of learning." A supplemental act was passed by Congress, June 23, 1836, one week after it became a State, offering certain propositions for acceptance or rejection: 1. The sixteenth section of every township for school purposes. 2. The seventy-two sections known as the saline lands. By article 9, section 4, State constitution of 1869, these lands were given to the free schools. 3. The seventy-two sections, known as the seminary lands, given to the Territory in 1827, were vested and confirmed in the State of Arkansas for the use of said seminary. October 18, 1836, the State accepted the propositions entire; and the legislature passed the act known as "the ordinance of acceptance and compact." December 18, 1844, the general assembly asked Congress for a modification of the seminary grant, so as to authorize the legislature to appropriate these seventy-two sections of land for common school purposes. Congress assented to this on July 29, 1846, and the lands were added to the free school fund. These congressional land grants formed the basis of the State's free school system.

The first State constitution of 1836 recognized the importance of popular education, and made it the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or may be, granted by the United States for the use of schools, and to pass such laws as "shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement."

The general assembly of 1842 established a system of common schools in the State, which was approved and became a law February 3, 1853, providing for the sale of the sixteenth section, and election of school trustees in each township, to expend the money from the sale of land in the cause of education. The act required schools to be maintained in each township "for at least four months in each year, and orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and good morals should be taught." The trustees were required to visit the schools once in each month, and the school age was fixed at from five to twenty-one years. The act also provided for the establishment

of manual labor schools. It went to the extent of appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of text-books. This was a long step in advance of any other portion of the country at that time. To the fund arising from lands the act added "all fines for false imprisonment, assault and battery, breach of the peace, etc." This act of the assembly placed the young State in the vanguard of States in the cause of free schools. It is an enduring monument to the men of that legislature. Under this law the reports of the county commissioners of education were ordered to be made to the State auditor, but if so made none can be found in the State archives.

A State board of education was provided for by the act of 1843, and the board was required to make a complete report of educational matters, and also to recommend the passage of such laws as were deemed advisable for the advancement of the cause of education. By an act of January 11, 1853, the secretary of State was made *ex-officio* State commissioner of common schools, and required to report to the governor the true condition of the schools in each county; which report the governor presented to the general assembly at each regular session. The provisions of an act of January, 1855, relate to the sale of the sixteenth section, and defined the duties of the school trustees and commissioners. Article 8, in the constitution of 1867, is substantially the same as the provisions of the law of 1836.

From 1836 to 1867, as is shown by the above, the provisions of the law were most excellent and liberal toward the public schools; legislative enactments occur at frequent intervals, indicating that the State was well abreast of the most liberal school ideas of the time, and large funds were raised sacred to the cause.

Investigation shows that from the date of the State's admission into the Union, until 1867, there were many and admirable stipulations and statutes, by which large revenues were collected from the sale of lands, but the records of the State department give no account of the progress of free schools during this period, leaving the inference that but little practical benefit accrued to the

cause from these wise and liberal measures put forth by Congress and the State.

By act approved May 18, 1867, the legislature made a marked forward movement in the cause of education. Considering the chaotic conditions of society, and the universal public and private bankruptcy, the movement is only the more surprising. The act stipulated that a tax of 20 cents on every \$100 worth of taxable property should be levied for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a system of public schools. The second section made this fund sacred—to be used for no other purpose whatever. The fourth section provided for a superintendent of public instruction and defined his duties. The eighth section provided for a school commissioner, to be chosen by the electors of each county, who should examine any one applying for a position as school teacher; granting to those qualified to teach a certificate, without which no one could be legally employed to teach. Prior to this a license as teacher was not considered essential, and there was no one authorized to examine applicants or grant certificates. The Congressional township was made the unit of the school district, the act also setting forth that in the event of the trustees failing to have a school taught in the district at least three months in the year, the same thereby forfeited its portion of the school revenue. These wise and liberal arrangements were made, it must be remembered, by a people bankrupt by war and suffering the hard trials of reconstruction.

No regular reports were made—at least none can be found—prior to 1867, the date of the appointment of a superintendent. Though reports were regularly received from the year mentioned, the most of them were unsatisfactory and not reliable.

The constitution of 1868 created some wise amendments to the previous laws. It caused the schools to become free to every child in the State; school revenues were increased, districts could have no part of the school fund unless a free school had been taught for at least three months. The legislature following this convention, July 23, 1868, amended the school laws to conform to this con-

stitutional provision. In addition to State superintendent, the office of circuit superintendent was created, and also the State board of education.

The constitutional convention of 1874 made changes in the school law and provided for the school system now in force in the State. The act of the legislature, December 7, 1876, was passed in conformity with the last preceding State convention. This law with amendments is the present school law of Arkansas.

Hon. Thomas Smith was the first State superintendent, in office from 1868 to 1873. The present incumbent of that position, Hon. Woodville E. Thompson, estimates that the commencement of public free schools in Arkansas may properly date from the time Mr. Smith took possession of the office—schools free to all; every child entitled to the same rights and privileges, none excluded; separate schools provided for white and black; a great number of schools organized, school houses built, and efficient teachers secured. Previous to this time people looked upon free schools as largely pauper schools, and the wealthier classes regarded them unfavorably.

Hon. J. C. Corbin, the successor of Mr. Smith, continued in office until December 13, 1875.

Hon. B. W. Hill was appointed December 18, 1875, and remained in office until 1878. It was during his term that there came the most marked change in public sentiment in favor of public schools. He was a zealous and able worker in the cause, and from his report for 1876 is learned the following: State apportionment, \$213,000; district tax, \$88,000; school population, 189,000. Through the directors' failure to report the enrollment only shows 16,000. The total revenue of 1877 was \$270,000; of 1878, \$276,000.

Mr. Hill was succeeded in 1878 by Hon. J. L. Denton, whose integrity, earnestness and great ability resulted in completing the valuable work so well commenced by his predecessor—removing the Southern prejudices against public schools. He deserves a lasting place in the history of Arkansas as the advocate and champion of free schools.

The present able and efficient State superintendent of public instruction, as previously men-

tioned, is Hon. Woodville E. Thompson. To his eminent qualifications and tireless energy the schools of Arkansas are largely indebted for the rapid advance now going on, and which has marked his past term of office. From his biennial report are gleaned most of the facts and statistics given below.

The growth of the institution as a whole may be defined by the following statistics: In 1879 the revenue raised by the State and county tax was \$271,000; in 1880, \$285,000; in 1881, \$710,000; in 1882, \$722,000; in 1883, \$740,000; in 1884, \$931,000; in 1885, \$1,199,000; in 1886, \$1,327,000. The district tax in 1884 was \$346,521; in 1885, \$343,850, and in 1886, \$445,563. The district tax is that voted by the people.

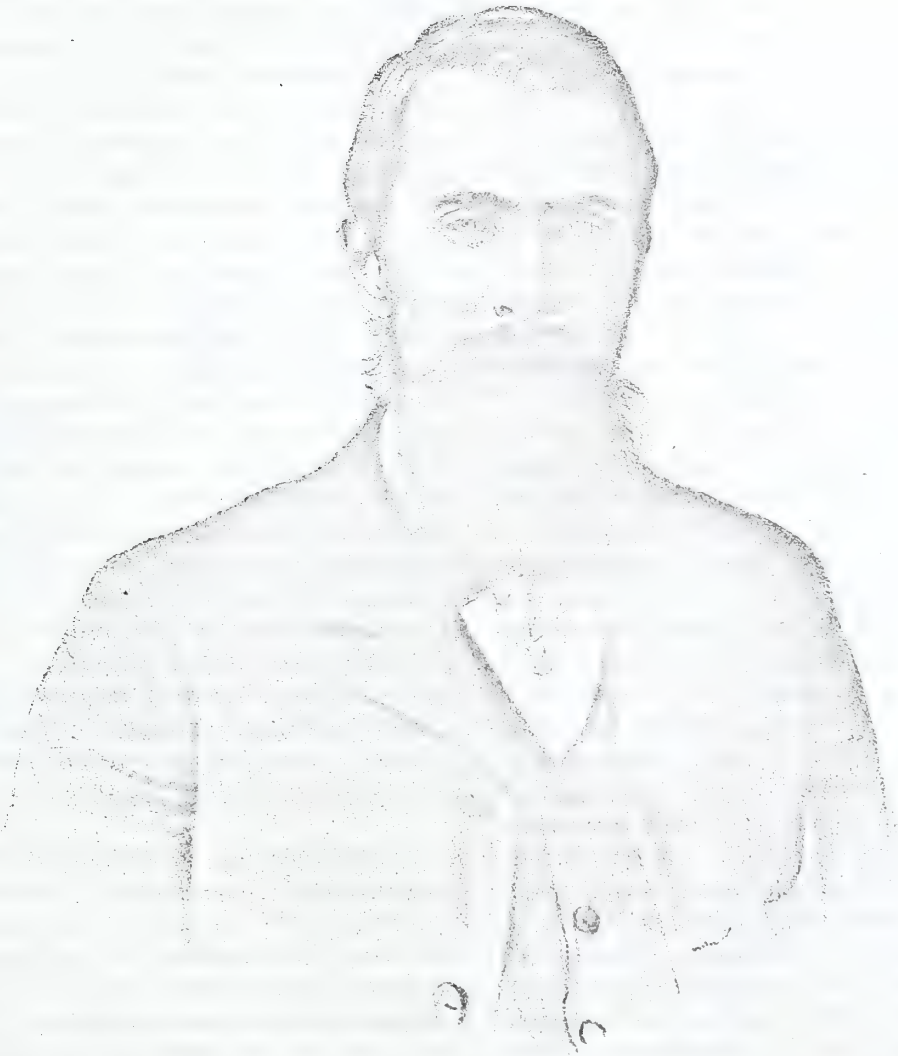
Arkansas to-day gives the most liberal support to her free schools, all else considered, of any State in the Union. It provides a two mill tax, a poll tax, and authorizes the districts to vote a five mill tax. This is the rule or rate voted in nearly all the districts, thus making a total on all taxable property of seven mills, besides the poll tax.

The persistent neglect of school officers to report accurate returns of their school attendance is to be regretted. The number of pupils of school age (six to twenty-one years) is given, but no account of attendance or enrollment. This leaves counties in the unfavorable light of a large school population, with apparently the most meager attendance. The following summaries exhibit the progress of the public schools: Number of school children, 1869, 176,910; 1870, 180,274; 1871, 196,237; 1872, 194,314; 1873, 148,128; 1874, 168,929; 1875, 168,929; 1876, 189,130; 1877, 203,567; 1878, 216,475; 1879, 236,600; 1880, 247,547; 1881, 272,841; 1882, 289,617; 1883, white, 227,538; black, 76,429; total, 304,962; 1884, white, 247,173; black, 76,770; total, 323,943; 1885, white, 252,290; black, 86,213; total, 338,506; 1886, white, 266,188; black, 91,818; total, 358,006; 1887, white, 279,224; black, 98,512; total, 377,736; 1888, white, 288,381; black, 99,747; total, 388,129. The number of pupils enrolled in 1869 was 67,412; 1888, 202,754, divided as follows: White, 152,184; black, 50,570. Number of teach-

ers employed 1869, 1,335; number employed 1888, males, 3,431, females, 1,233. Total number of school houses, 1884, 1,453; erected that year, 263. Total number school houses, 1888, 2,452; erected in that year, 269. Total value of school houses, 1884, \$384,827.73. Total value, 1888, \$705,276.92. Total amount of revenues received, 1868, \$300,669.63. For the year, 1888: Amount on hand June 30, 1887, \$370,942.25; received common school fund, \$315,403.28; district tax, \$505,069.92; poll tax, \$146,604.22; other sources, \$45,890.32; total, \$1,633,909.32.

While there were in early Territorial days great intellectual giants in Arkansas, the tendency was not toward the tamer and more gentle walks of literature, but rather in the direction of the fiercer battles of the political arena and the rostrum. Oratory was cultivated to the extreme, and often to the neglect apparently of all else of intellectual pursuits. The ambitious youths had listened to the splendid eloquence of their elders—heard their praises on every lip, and were fired to struggle for such triumphs. Where there are great orators one expects to find poets and artists. The great statesman is mentally cast in molds of stalwart proportions. The poet, orator, painter, and eminent literary character are of a finer texture, but usually not so virile.

Gen. Albert Pike gave a literary immortality to Arkansas when it was yet a Territorial wilderness. The most interesting incident in the history of literature would be a true picture of that Nestor of the press, Kit North, when he opened the mail package from that dim and unknown savage world of Arkansas, and turned his eyes on the pages of Pike's manuscript, which had been offered the great editor for publication, in his poem entitled "Hymn to the Gods." This great but merciless critic had written Byron to death, and one can readily believe that he must have turned pale when his eye ran over the lines—lines from an unknown world of untamed aborigines, penned in the wilderness by this unknown boy. North read the products of new poets to find, not merit, but weak points, where he could impale on his sharp and pitiless pen the daring singer. What a play must



John B. Drew

OSCEOLA.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

have swept over his features as his eye followed line after line, eager and more eager from the first word to the last. To him could this be possible—real—and not the day dream of a disturbed imagination. This historical incident in the literature of the wild west—the pioneer boy not only on the outer confines of civilization, but to the average Englishman, in the impenetrable depths of a dark continent, where dwelt only cannibals, selecting the great and severe arbiter of English literature to whom he would transmit direct his fate as a poet; the youth's unexpected triumph in not only securing a place in the columns of the leading review of the world, but extorting in the editorial columns the highest meed of praise, is unparalleled in the feats of tyros in literature. The supremacy of Pike's genius was dulled in its brilliancy because of the versatility of his mental occupations. A poet, master of *belles lettres*, a lawyer and a politician, as well as a soldier, and eminent in all the varied walks he trod, yet he was never a book-maker—had no ambition, it seems, to be an author. The books that he will leave, those especially by which he will be remembered, will be his gathered and bound writings thrown off at odd intervals and cast aside. His literary culture could produce only the very highest type of effort. Hence, it is probable that Lord North was the only editor living to whom Pike might have submitted his "Hymn to the Gods" with other than a chance whim to decide its fate.

There was no Boswell among the early great men of Arkansas, otherwise there would exist biographies laden with instruction and full of interest. There were men and women whose genius compelled them to talk and write, but they wrote disconnected, uncertain sketches, and doubtless often published them in the columns of some local newspaper, where they sank into oblivion.

The erratic preacher-lawyer, A. W. Arrington, wrote many and widely published sketches of the bench and bar of Arkansas, but his imagination

so out-ran the facts that they became mere fictions—very interesting and entertaining, it is said, but entirely useless to the historian. Arrington was a man of superior natural genius, but was so near a moral wreck as to cloud his memory.

Years ago was published Nutall's History of Arkansas, but the most diligent inquiry among the oldest inhabitants fails to find one who ever heard of the book, much less the author.

Recently John Hallum published his History of Arkansas. The design of the author was to make three volumes, the first to treat of the bench and bar, but the work was dropped after this volume was published. It contains a great amount of valuable matter, and the author has done the State an important service in making his collections and putting them in durable form.

A people with so many men and women competent to write, and who have written so little of Arkansas, its people or its great historical events, presents a curious phase of society.

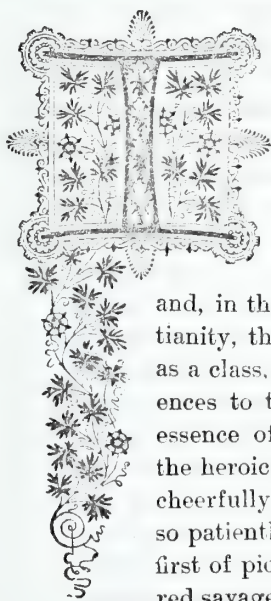
A wide and inviting field has been neglected and opportunities have been lost; facts have now gone out of men's memories, and important historical incidents passed into oblivion beyond recall.

Opie P. Read, now of Chicago, will be known in the future as the young and ambitious literary worker of Arkansas. He came to Little Rock from his native State, Tennessee, and engaged in work on the papers at that city. He soon had a wide local reputation and again this soon grew to a national one. His fugitive pieces in the newspapers gained extensive circulation, and in quiet humor and unaffected pathos were of a high order. He has written several works of fiction and is now running through his paper, *The Arkansas Traveler*, Chicago, a novel entitled "The Kentucky Colonel," already pronounced by able critics one among the best of American works of fiction. Mr. Read is still a comparatively young man, and his pen gives most brilliant promise for the future. His success as an editor is well remembered.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHURCHES OF ARKANSAS—APPEARANCE OF THE MISSIONARIES—CHURCH MISSIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE WILDERNESS—THE LEADING PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS—GENERAL OUTLOOK FROM A RELIGIOUS STANDPOINT.

No silver saints by dying misers giv'n
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heav'n;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise.—*Pope.*



IN all histories of the early settlers the pioneer preachers and missionaries of the Church are of first interest. True missionaries, regardless of all creeds, are a most interesting study, and, in the broad principles of Christianity, they may well be considered as a class, with only incidental references to their different creeds. The essence of their remarkable lives is the heroic work and suffering they so cheerfully undertook and carried on so patiently and bravely. Among the first of pioneers to the homes of the red savages were these earnest churchmen, carrying the news of Mount Calvary to the benighted peoples. It is difficult for us of this age to understand the sacrifices they made, the privations they endured, the moral and physical courage required to sustain them in their work. The churches, through their missionaries, carried the cross of Christ, extending the spiritual empire in advance, nearly always, of the temporal empire. They bravely led the way for the hardy explorers, and ever and anon a martyr's body was given to

the flames, or left in the trackless forests, food for ravenous wild beasts.

The first white men to make a lodgment in what is now Arkansas having been Marquette and Joliet, France and the Church thus came here hand in hand. The Spanish and French settlers at Arkansas Post were the representatives of Catholic nations, as were the French-Canadians who came down from the lakes and settled along the banks of the lower Mississippi River.

After 1803 there was another class of pioneers that came in—Protestant English by descent if not direct, and these soon dominated in the Arkansas country. The Methodists, Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians, after the building of the latter by Rev. Finis Ewing, were the prevailing pioneer preachers. Beneath God's first temples these missionaries held meetings, traveled over the Territory, going wherever the little column of blue smoke from the cabin directed them, as well as visiting the Indian tribes, proclaiming Christ and His cause. Disregarding the elements, swollen streams, the dim trails, and often no other guide on their dreary travels than the projecting ridges, hills and streams, the sun or the polar star; facing hunger, heat and cold, the wild beast and the far fiercer savage, without hope of money compen-

sation, regardless of sickness and even death, these men took their lives in their hands and went forth. Could anything be more graphic or pathetic of the conditions of these men than the extract from a letter of one of them who had thus served his God and fellow-man more than fifty years: "In my long ministry I often suffered for food and I spent no money for clothing. * * The largest yearly salary I received was \$100." Were ever men inspired with more zeal in the cause of their Master? They had small polish and were as rugged as the gnarled old oaks beneath whose branches they so often bivouacked. They never tasted the refinements of polite life, no doubt despising them as heartily as they did sin itself. Rude of speech, what eloquence they possessed (and many in this respect were of no mean order) could only come of their deep sincerity.

These Protestant missionaries trod closely upon the footsteps of the pure and gentle Marquette in the descent of the Mississippi, and the visits to the Indians amid the cane-brakes of the South. Marquette's followers had been the first to ascend the Arkansas River to its source in the far distant land of the Dakotas in the Northwest. Holding aloft the cross, they boldly entered the camps of the tribes, and patiently won upon them until they laid down their drawn tomahawks and brought forth the calumet of peace. These wild children gathered around these strange beings—visitors, as they supposed, from another world, and wherever a cross was erected they regarded it with fear and awe, believing it had supreme power over them and their tribes.

He who would detract from the deserved immortality of any of these missionaries on account of their respective creeds, could be little else than a cynic whose blood is acid.

Marquette first explored the Mississippi River as the representative of the Catholic Church.

The old church baptismal records of the mission of Arkansas Post extend back to 1764, and the ministrations of Father Louis Meurin, who signed the record as "missionary priest." This is the oldest record to be found of the church's recognition of Arkansas now extant. That Marquette

held church service and erected the cross of Christ nearly one hundred years anterior to the record date in Arkansas is given in the standard histories of the United States. Rev. Girard succeeded Meurin. It may be gleaned from these records that in 1788 De La Valliere was in command of Arkansas Post. In 1786 the attending priest was Rev. Louis Guigues. The record is next signed by Rev. Gibault in 1792, and next by Rev. Jannin in 1796. In 1820 is found the name of Rev. Chaudorat. In 1834 Rev. Dupuy, and in 1838 Father Donnelly was the priest in charge. These remained in custody of the first mission at Arkansas Post. The second mission established was St. Mary's, now Pine Bluff. The first priest at that point was Rev. Saulmier. Soon after, another mission, St. Peter's, was established in Jefferson County, and the third mission, also in Jefferson County, was next established at Plum Bayou. In order, the next mission was at Little Rock, Rev. Emil Saulmier in charge; then at Fort Smith; then Helena, and next Napoleon and New Gascony, respectively.

The Catholic population of the State is estimated at 10,000, with a total number of churches and missions of forty. There are twenty-two church schools, convents and academies, the school attendance being 1,600. The first bishop in the Arkansas diocese was Andrew Byrne, 1844. He died at Helena in 1862, his successor being the present incumbent, Bishop Edward Fitzgerald, who came in 1867.

From a series of articles published in the Arkansas Methodist, of the current year, by the eminent and venerable Rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D., are gleaned the following important facts of this Church's history in Arkansas: Methodism came to Arkansas by way of Missouri about 1814, a company of emigrants entering from Southeast Missouri overland, and who much of the way had to cut out a road for their wagons. They had heard of the rich lands in Mound Prairie, Hempstead County. In this company were John Henrey, a local preacher, Alexander and Jacob Shook, brothers, and Daniel Props. In their long slow travels they reached the Arkansas River at Little Rock, and waited on the opposite bank for the comple-

tion of a ferry-boat then building. When these people reached their destination they soon set up a church, and erected the first Methodist "meeting-house" in Arkansas, called Henrey's Chapel. "Father Henrey," as he was soon known far and wide, reared sons, all preachers. This little colony were all sincere Methodists, and nearly all their first generation of sons became preachers, some of them eminent. Jacob Shook and three of his sons entered the ministry; Gilbert Alexander, his sons and grandsons, became ministers of God's word, as did two of Daniel Props' sons. The small colony was truly the seed of the church in Arkansas.

In 1838 two young ministers were sent from Tennessee to the Arkansas work, and came all the way to Mound Prairie on horseback.

The church records of Missouri show that the conference of 1817 sent two preachers to Arkansas—William Stevenson and John Harris. They were directed to locate at Hot Springs. It is conceded that these two missionaries "planted Methodism in Arkansas."

In 1818 the Missouri Conference sent four laborers to Arkansas, with William Stevenson as the presiding elder of the Territory. The circuits then had: John Shader, on Spring River; Thomas Tennant, Arkansas circuit; W. Orr, Hot Springs; William Stevenson and James Lowrey, Mound Prairie. What was called the Arkansas circuit included the Arkansas River, from Pine Bluff to the mouth. After years of service as presiding elder, Stevenson was succeeded by John Scripps; the appointments then were: Arkansas circuit, Dennis Willey; Hot Springs, Isaac Brookfield; Mound Prairie, John Harris; Pecan Point, William Townsend. The Missouri Conference, 1823, again made William Stevenson presiding elder, with three itinerants for Arkansas. In 1825 Jesse Hale became presiding elder. He was in charge until 1829. He was an original and outspoken abolitionist, and taught and preached his faith unreservedly; so much so that large numbers of the leading families left the Methodist Episcopal Church and joined the Cumberland Presbyterians. This was the sudden building up of the Cumberland Pres-

byterian Church, and nearly fatally weakened the Methodist Church. Some irreverent laymen designated Elder Jesse Hale's ministrations as the "Hail storm" in Arkansas. Fortunately Hale was succeeded by Rev. Jesse Green, and he poured oil on the troubled waters, and saved Methodism in Arkansas. "Green was our Moses."

The Tennessee Conference, 1831, sent eight preachers to Arkansas, namely: Andrew D. Smyth, John Harrell, Henry G. Joplin, William A. Boyce, William G. Duke, John N. Hammill, Alvin Baird and Allen M. Scott.

A custom of those old time preachers now passed away is worth preserving. When possible to do so they went over the circuit together, two and two. One might preach the regular sermon, when the other would "exhort." Under these conditions young Rev. Smyth was accompanying the regular circuit rider. He was at first diffident, and "exhorted" simply by giving his hearers "Daniel in the lion's den." As the two started around the circuit the second time, on reaching a night appointment, before entering the house, and as they were returning from secret prayer in the brush, the preacher said: "Say, Andy, I'm going to preach, and when I'm done you give 'em Daniel and the lions again." Evidently Andy and his lions were a terror to the natives. But the young exhorter soon went up head, and became a noted divine.

The Missouri Conference, 1832, made two districts of Arkansas. Rev. A. D. Smyth had charge of Little Rock district, which extended over all the country west, including the Cherokee and Creek Nations.

The formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, occurred in 1844. This is a well known part of the history of our country. In Arkansas the church amid all its trials and vicissitudes has grown and flourished. The State now has fifteen districts, with 200 pastoral charges, and, it is estimated, nearly 1,000 congregations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a comfortable church in Little Rock, and several good sized congregations in different portions of the State. This church and the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, are separate and wholly distinct in their organization.

The Baptists are naturally a pioneer and frontier church people. They are earnest and sincere proselyters to the faith, and reach very effectively people in general. The Baptist Church in Benton celebrated, July 4, 1889, its fifty-third anniversary. Originally called Spring Church, it was built about two miles from the town. The organization took place under the sheltering branches of an old oak tree. One of the first churches of this order was the Mount Bethel Church, about six miles west of Arkadelphia, in Clark County. This was one of the oldest settled points by English speaking people in the State. The church has grown with the increase of population.

Rev. James M. Moore organized in Little Rock, in 1828, the first Presbyterian Church in Arkansas. He was from Pennsylvania, eminent for his ability, zeal and piety. For some time he was the representative of his church in a wide portion of the country south and west. He was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Banks, from the theological seminary of Columbia, S. C., who settled in Hempstead County in 1835-36 and organized and built Spring Hill Church, besides another at Washington. The next minister in order of arrival was Rev. John M. Erwin. He located at Jackson, near the old town of Elizabeth, but his life was not spared long after coming. He assisted Revs Moore and Banks in organizing the first presbytery in Arkansas.

In 1839 Rev. J. M. Moore, mentioned above, removed to what is now Lonoke County, and organized a congregation and built Sylvania Church. His successor at Little Rock was Rev. Henderson, in 1840. The death of Rev. Henderson left no quorum, and the Arkansas presbytery became *functus officio*.

Rev. Aaron Williams, from Bethel presbytery, South Carolina, came to Arkansas in 1842, and settled in Hempstead County, taking charge of a large new academy at that place, which had been built by the wealthy people of the locality. He at once re-organized the church at Washington, which had been some time vacant. Arkansas then belonged to the synod of Mississippi. In 1842, in

company with Rev. A. R. Banks, he traveled over the swamps and through the forests 400 miles to attend the Mississippi synod at Port Royal. Their mission was to ask the synod to allow Revs. Williams, Moore, Banks and Shaw to organize the Arkansas presbytery. They obtained the permission, and meeting in Little Rock the first Sunday in January, 1843, organized the Arkansas presbytery. The Rev. Balch had settled in Dardanelle, and he joined the new presbytery. In the next few years Revs. Byington and Kingsbury, Congregational ministers, who had been missionaries to the Indians since 1818, also joined the Arkansas presbytery. The synod of Memphis was subsequently formed, of which Arkansas was a part. There were now three presbyteries west of Memphis: Arkansas, Ouachita and Indian. In 1836 Arkansas was composed of four presbyteries—two Arkansas and two Ouachita.

Rev. Aaron Williams assumed charge at Little Rock in 1843, where he remained until January, 1845. There was then a vacancy for some years in that church, when the Rev. Joshua F. Green ministered to the flock. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Fraser, who continued until 1859. All these had been supplies, and in 1859 Little Rock was made a pastorate, and Rev. Thomas R. Welch was installed as first pastor. He filled the position the next twenty-five years, and in 1885 resigned on account of ill health, and was sent as counsel to Canada, where he died. About the close of his pastorate, the Second Presbyterian Church of Little Rock was organized, and their house built, the Rev. A. R. Kennedy, pastor. He resigned in September, 1888, being succeeded by James R. Howerton. After the resignation of Dr. Welch of the First Church, Dr. J. C. Barrett was given charge.

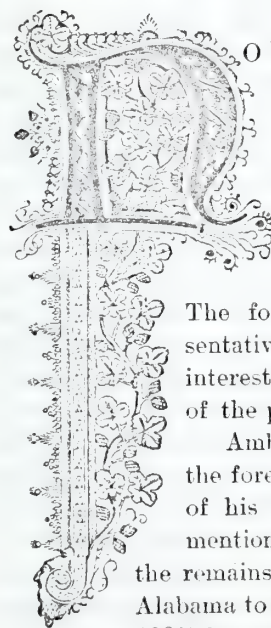
Rev. Aaron Williams, after leaving the synod, became a synodical evangelist, and traveled over the State, preaching wherever he found small collections of people, and organizing churches. He formed the church at Fort Smith and the one in Jackson County.

A synodical college is at Batesville, and is highly prosperous.

CHAPTER XIV.

NAMES ILLUSTRIOUS IN ARKANSAS HISTORY—PROMINENT MENTION OF NOTED INDIVIDUALS—AMBROSE
H. SEVIER—WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF—JOHN WILSON—JOHN HEMPHILL—JACOB BARKMAN—DR.
BOWIE—SANDY FAULKNER—SAMUEL H. HEMPSTEAD—TRENT, WILLIAMS, SHINN FAMILIES,
AND OTHERS—THE CONWAYS—ROBERT CRITTENDEN—ARCHIBALD YELL—JUDGE
DAVID WALKER—GEN. G. D. ROYSTON—JUDGE JAMES W. BATES.

The gen'ral voice
Sounds him, for courtesy, behaviour, language
And ev'ry fair demeanor, an example;
Titles of honour add not to his worth,
Who is himself an honour to his title.—*Ford.*



O history of Arkansas, worthy of the name, could fail to refer to the lives of a number of its distinguished citizens, whose relation to great public events has made them a part of the true history of their State.

The following sketches of representative men will be of no little interest to each and every reader of the present volume.

Ambrose H. Sevier, was one of the foremost of the prominent men of his day, and deserves especial mention. The recent removal of the remains of Gen. John Sevier from Alabama to Knoxville, Tenn. (June 19, 1889), has awakened a wide-spread interest in this historic family name. The re-interment of the illustrious ashes of the first governor, founder and Congressman of Tennessee, by the State he had made, was but an act of long deferred justice to one of the most illustrious and picturesque characters in American history. He founded two States

and was the first governor of each of them; one of these States, Tennessee, he had, in the spirit of disinterested patriotism, erected on the romantic ruins of the other—the mountain State of “Franklin.” A distinguished Revolutionary soldier, he was the hero of King’s Mountain, where he and four brothers fought. He was first governor of the State of “Franklin,” six times governor of Tennessee, three times a member of Congress, and in no instance did he ever have an opponent to contest for an office. He was in thirty-five hard fought battles; had faced in bitter contest the State of North Carolina, which secretly arrested and abducted him from the new State he had carved out of North Carolina territory; was rescued in open court by two friends, and on his return to his adherents as easily defeated the schemes of North Carolina as he had defeated, in many battles, the Cherokee Indians. No man ever voted against “Nolichucky Jack,” as he was familiarly called—no enemy ever successfully stood before him in battle. A great general, statesman, and patriot, he was the creator and builder of commonwealths west of the Alleghanies, and he guided as greatly and wisely as did Washington and Jefferson the

new States and Territories he formed in the paths of democratic freedom; and now, after he has slept in an obscure grave for three-quarters of a century, the fact is beginning to dawn upon the nation that Gov. John Sevier made Washington, and all that great name implies, a possibility.

The name, illustrious as it is ancient, numerous and wide spread, is from the French Pyrenees, Xavier, where it may be traced to remote times. St. Francis Xavier was of this family, and yet the American branch were exiles from the old world because of their revolt against papal tyranny. Sturdy and heroic as they were in the faith, their blood was far more virile, indeed stalwart, in defense of human rights and liberty, wherever or by whomsoever assailed.

In France, England and in nearly every Western and Southern State of the Union are branches of the Xaviers, always prominent and often eminent in their day and time. But it was reserved to the founder of the American branch of the Seviers to be the supreme head of the illustrious line. He builded two commonwealths and was impelled to this great work in defense of the people, and in resistance to the encroachments of the central powers of the paternal government.

In Arkansas the Seviers, Conways and Rectors were united by ties of blood as well as by the ever stronger ties of the sons of liberty, independence and patriotism. Here were three of the most powerful families the State has ever had, and in public affairs they were as one. The political friend and worthy model of Gov. John Sevier was Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, Gen. Sevier was the fitting and immortal companion-piece to Jefferson in those days of the young and struggling republic. The Seviers of Arkansas and Missouri were naturally the admirers of Andrew Jackson—champions of the people's rights, watchdogs of liberty.

Ambrose H. Sevier, was the son of John, who was the son of Valentine and Ann Conway Sevier, of Greene County, Tenn. Ann Conway was the daughter of Thomas and Ann Rector Conway. Thus this family furnished six of the governors of Arkansas.

In 1821, soon after Mr. Sevier's coming to Ar-

kansas, he was elected clerk of the Territorial house of representatives. In 1823 he was elected from Pulaski County to the legislature, and continued a member and was elected speaker in 1827. He was elected to Congress in August, 1828, to succeed his uncle, Henry W. Conway, who had been killed in a duel with Crittenden. He was three times elected to Congress. When the State came into the Union, Sevier and William S. Fulton were elected first senators in Congress. Sevier resigned his seat in the Senate in 1848, to accept the mission of minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, and, in connection with Judge Clifford, negotiated the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This was the last as well as crowning act of his life. He died shortly after returning from his mission. The State has erected a suitable monument to his memory in Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock, where sleeps his immortal dust.

How curiously fitting it was that the Sevier of Arkansas should follow so closely in the footsteps of the great governor of Tennessee, his lineal ancestor, and be the instrument of adding so immensely to the territory out of which have grown such vast and rich commonwealths. As builders of commonwealths there is no name in American history which approaches that of Sevier. A part of the neglect—the ingratitude, possibly—of republics, is shown in the fact that none of the States of which they gave the Union so many bear their family name.

William E. Woodruff was in more than one sense a pioneer to Arkansas. He was among the distinguished men who first hastened here when the Territory was formed, and brought with him the pioneer newspaper press, and established the Arkansas Gazette. This is now a flourishing daily and weekly newspaper at the State capital, and one of the oldest papers in the country. Of himself alone there was that in the character and life of Mr. Woodruff which would have made him one of the historical pioneers to cross the Mississippi River, and cast his fortune and future in this new world. But he was a worthy disciple and follower of Ben. Franklin, who combined with the art preservative of arts, the genius that lays found-

ations for empires in government, and the yet far greater empires in the fields of intellectual life.

He was a native of Long Island, Suffolk County, N. Y. Leaving his home in 1818, upon the completion of his apprenticeship as printer, with the sparse proceeds of his earnings as apprentice he turned his face westward. Reaching Wheeling, Va., he embarked in a canoe for the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, where he stopped and worked at his trade. Finding no sufficient opening to permanently locate in this place, he started on foot, by way of Russellville, to Nashville, Tenn., and for a time worked at his trade in that place and at Franklin. Still looking for a possible future home further west, he heard of the Act of Congress creating the Territory of Arkansas, to take effect July 4, 1819. He at once purchased a small outfit for a newspaper office and started to the newly formed Territory, determined if possible to be first on the ground. He shipped by keel-boat down the Cumberland river, the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers to Montgomery's Point, at the mouth of White River; thence overland to Arkansas Post, the first Territorial capital. Montgomery Point was then, and for some years after, the main shipping point for the interior points of the Arkansas Territory. From this place to the capital, he found nothing but a bridle-path. He therefore secured a pirogue, and with the services of two boatmen, passed through the cut-off to Arkansas River and then up this to Arkansas Post, reaching his point of destination October 31, 1819. So insignificant was the Post that the only way he could get a house was to build one, which he did, and November 20, 1819, issued the first paper—the *Arkansas Gazette*. He was the entire force of the office—mechanical, clerical and editorial. To-day his own work is his fitting and perpetual monument—linking his name indissolubly with that of Arkansas and immortality.

His genius was in the direct energy and the impelling forces which drove it with the sure certainty of fate over every opposing obstacle. Broad, strong and great in all those qualities which characterize men pre-eminent in the varied walks of life; a true nation founder and builder, his

useful life was long spared to the State, which will shed luster to itself and its name by honoring the memory of one of its first and most illustrious pioneers—William E. Woodruff.

Reference having been made to John Wilson in a previous chapter, in connection with his unfortunate encounter with J. J. Anthony, on the floor of the hall of the legislature, it is but an act of justice that the circumstances be properly explained, together with some account of the manner of man he really was.

John Wilson came from Kentucky to Arkansas in the early Territorial times, 1820. His wife was a Hardin, of the noted family of that State—a sister of Joseph Hardin, of Lawrence County, Ark., who was speaker of the first house of representatives of the Territorial legislature. The Wilsons and Hardins were prominent and highly respectable people.

When a very young man, John Wilson was elected to the Territorial legislature, where he was made speaker and for a number of terms filled that office. He was a member of the first State legislature and again was elected speaker. He was the first president of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. Physically he was about an average-sized man, very quiet in his manner and retiring, of dark complexion, eyes and hair, lithe and sinewy in form, and in his daily walk as gentle as a woman. He was devoted to his friends, and except for politics, all who knew him loved him well. There was not the shadow of a shade of the bully or desperado about him. He was a man of the highest sense of personal honor, with an iron will, and even when aroused or stung by injustice or an attack upon his integrity his whole nature inclined to peace and good will. He was a great admirer of General Jackson—there was everything in the natures of the two men where the "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The difficulty spoken of occurred in 1836. Wilson was a leader in the Jackson party. Anthony aspired to the lead in the Whig party. At that time politics among the active of each faction meant personality. It was but little else than open war, and the frontier men of those days generally went

armed, the favorite weapon being the bowie knife—a necessary part of a hunter's equipment. Unfriendly feelings existed between Wilson and Anthony.

Upon the morning of the homicide (in words the substance of the account given by the late Gen. G. D. Royston, who was an eye witness) Mr. Wilson came into the hall a little late, evidently disturbed in mind, and undoubtedly ruffled by reason of something he had been told that Mr. Anthony had previously said about him in discussing a bill concerning wolf-scalps. A serio-comic amendment had been offered to the bill to make scalps a legal tender, and asking the president of the Real Estate Bank to certify to the genuineness of the same. Anthony had the floor. When Wilson took the speaker's chair he commanded Anthony to take his seat. The latter brusquely declined to do so. Wilson left the chair and approached his opponent, who stood in the aisle. The manner of the parties indicated a personal encounter. As Wilson walked down the aisle he was seen to put his hand in the bosom of his vest. Anthony drew his knife. Gen. Royston said that when he saw this, hoping to check the two men he raised his chair and held it between them, and the men fought across or over the chair. They struck at each other inflicting great wounds, which were hacking blows. Wilson's left hand was nearly cut off in warding a blow from Anthony's knife. Wilson was physically a smaller man than Anthony. Royston held the chair with all his strength between the two now desperate individuals. So far Anthony's longer arm had enabled him to give the greatest wounds, when Wilson with his shoulder raised the chair and plunged his knife into his antagonist, who sank to the floor and died immediately. It was a duel with bowie-knives, without any of the preliminaries of such encounters.

Wilson was carried to his bed, where for a long time he was confined. The house expelled him the next day. The civilized world of course was shocked, so bloody and ferocious had been the engagement.

Wilson removed to Texas about 1842, locating at Cedar Grove, near Dallas, where he died soon

after the close of the late war. Mrs. A. J. Gentry, his daughter, now resides in Clark County, Ark. The Hardins, living in Clark County, are of the same family as was Mrs. Wilson.

John Hemphill, a South Carolinian, was born a short distance above Augusta, Ga. He immigrated west and reached (now) Clark County, Ark., in 1811, bringing with him a large family and a number of slaves, proceeding overland to Bayou Sara, La., and from that point by barges to near where is Arkadelphia, then a settlement at a place called Blakeleytown, which was a year old at the time of Mr. Hemphill's location. He found living there on his arrival Adam Blakeley, Zack Davis, Samuel Parker, Abner Highnight and a few others.

Mr. Hemphill was attracted by the salt waters of the vicinity, and after giving the subject intelligent investigation, in 1814 built his salt works. Going to New Orleans, he procured a barge and purchased a lot of sugar kettles, and with these completed his preparations for making salt. His experiment was a success from the start and he carried on his extensive manufactory until his death, about 1825. The works were continued by his descendants, with few intermissions, until 1851. Jonathan O. Callaway, his son-in-law, was, until that year, manager and proprietor.

There is a coincidence in the lives of the two men who were the founders of commerce and manufacturing in Arkansas, Hemphill and Barkman, in that by chance they became traveling companions on their way to the new country.

Two brothers, Jacob and John Barkman, came to Arkansas in 1811. They worked their passage in the barge of John Hemphill, from Bayou Sara, La., to Blakeleytown, near Arkadelphia. They were a couple of young Kentuckians, full of courage, hope, and strong sense, seeking homes in the wilderness. Their coming antedated that of the first steamboat on western waters, and the history of the river commerce of this State with New Orleans will properly credit Jacob Barkman with being its founder. Considering the times and realizing what such men as Jacob Barkman did, one is constrained to the belief that among the first settlers of Arkansas were men of enterprise, fore-

sight and daring in commerce that have certainly not been surpassed by their successors.

On a previous page the methods of this pioneer merchant in the conduct of his business have been noted. His miscellaneous cargo of bear oil, skins, pelts, tallow, etc., found a ready market in New Orleans, which place he reached by river, returning some six months later well laden with commodities best suited to the needs of the people. Indeed his "store" grew to be an important institution. He really carried on trade from New Orleans to Arkadelphia. In 1820 he purchased of the government about 1,200 acres of land on the Caddo, four miles from Arkadelphia, and farmed extensively and had many cattle and horses, constantly adding to the number of his slaves. Having filled the field where he was he sought wider opportunities, and in 1840, in company with J. G. Pratt, opened an extensive cotton commission business in New Orleans, building large warehouses and stores. Mr. Barkman next purchased the steamboat "Dime," a side-wheeler, finely built and carrying 400 bales of cotton. He ran this in the interest of the New Orleans commission house; owned his crews, and loaded the boat with cotton from his own plantation. In 1844 his boat proudly brought up at New Orleans, well laden with cotton. The owner was on board and full of hope and anticipated joy at his trip, and also to meet his newly married wife (the second), when these hopes were rudely dashed by the appearance of an officer who seized the boat, cargo and slaves, everything—and arrested Mr. Barkman and placed him in jail under an attachment for debts incurred by the commission house. His partner in his absence had wrecked the house.

To so arrange matters that he might get out of jail and return to his old home on the Caddo, with little left of this world's goods, was the best the poor man could do. He finally saved from the wreckage his fine farm and a few negroes, and, nothing daunted, again went to work to rebuild his fortune. He erected a cotton factory on the Caddo River, and expended some \$30,000 on the plant, having it about ready to commence operating when the water came dashing down the mountain streams in

a sudden and unusual rise, and swept it all away. This brave pioneer spent no hour of his life in idle griefs at his extraordinary losses. Though unscrupulous arts of business sharks and dire visitations of the elements combined to make worthless his superb foresight and business energy, he overcame all obstacles, and died about 1852, a wealthy man for that time.

When Arkansas was yet a Territory, among its early pioneers was Dr. William Bowie, whose name has become familiar to the civilized world, though not in the way that most men are emulous of immortality. Dr. Bowie had located, or was a frequent visitor, in Helena, Ark., and was a typical man of his times—jolly, careless and social, and very fond of hunting and fishing.

Among the first settlers in Little Rock was a blacksmith, named Black. He possessed skill in working in iron and steel, and soon gained a wide reputation for the superior hunting knives he made. When nearly every man hunted more or less, and as a good knife was a necessity, it will be seen that Black was filling a general want. The material he worked into knives consisted of old files.

One day while he was just finishing a superior and somewhat new style of hunting knife, Dr. Bowie happened to enter the shop. The moment he saw the article he determined to possess it at any price. Black had not really made it to sell—simply to gratify a desire to see how fine a blade he could make, and keep it. But a bargain was finally arranged, the blacksmith to complete it and put Bowie's name on the handle. The inscription being neatly done read: "Bowie's Knife." Its beauty and finish attracted wide attention, and all who could afford it ordered a similar one, the name of which was soon shortened into "Bowie Knife." Bowie died a patriot's death, fighting for the independence of Texas, by the side of David Crockett.

The one pre-eminent thing which entitles the Arkansas pioneer, Sandy Faulkner, to immortality is the fact that he is the real, original "Arkansaw Traveler." He was an early settler, a hunter, a wild, jolly, reckless spendthrift, and a splendid fiddler. He was of a wealthy Kentucky family, and settled

first in Chicot County and then on the river only a few miles below Little Rock. By inheritance he received two or three moderate fortunes, and spent them royally. Of a roving nature, a witty and rollicking companion, he would roam through the woods, hunting for days and weeks, and then enliven the village resorts for a while. He was born to encounter just such a character as he did chance to find, playing on a three-stringed fiddle the first part of a particular tune. Now there was but one thing in this world that could touch his heart with a desire to possess, and that was to hear the remainder of the tune.

After meeting this rare character in the woods what a world of enjoyment Sandy did carry to the village on his next return! "With just enough and not too much," with fiddle in his hand, the villagers gathered about him while he repeated the comedy. His zest in the ludicrous, his keen wit and his inimitable acting, especially his power of mimicry and his mastery of the violin, enabled him to offer his associates an entertainment never surpassed, either on or off the mimic stage.

After the war Faulkner lived in Little Rock until his death in 1875, in straitened circumstances, residing with a widowed daughter and one son. Another son was killed in the war; the two daughters married and are both dead, and the son and only remaining child left this portion of the country some years ago.

When Faulkner died—over eighty years of age—he held a subordinate office in the legislature then in session, which body adjourned and respectfully buried all that was mortal of the "Arkansaw Traveler," while the little *morceau* from his harmless and genial soul will continue to travel around the world and never stop, the thrice welcome guest about every fireside.

What a comment is here in this careless, aimless life and that vaulting ambition that struggles, and wars and suffers and sows the world with woe that men's names may live after death. Poor Sandy had no thought of distinction: his life was a laugh, so unmixed with care for the morrow and so merry that it has filled a world with its ceaseless echoes.

Though there may be in this country no titled aristocracy, there are nobles, whose remotest descendants may claim that distinction of race and blood which follows the memory of the great deeds of illustrious sires. It is the nobles whose lives and life's great work were given to the cause of their fellowmen in that noblest of all human efforts—liberty to mankind. There is something forever sacred lingering about the graves, nay, the very ground, where these men exposed their lives and struggled for each and all of us. All good men (and no man can really be called good who does not love liberty and independence above everything in the world) cannot but feel a profound interest in the lineal descendants of Revolutionary fathers. "My ancestor was a soldier in the war for independence!" is a far nobler claim to greatness than is that of the most royal blue blood in all heraldry.

W. P. Huddleston, of Sharp's Cross Roads, Independence County, has the following family tree: Israel McBee was for seven years a soldier in a North Carolina regiment in the Revolutionary War. He died in Grainger County, Tenn., aged 110 years. He was the father of Samuel McBee, who was the father of Rachel McBee, who married John Huddleston, the grand father of W. P. Huddleston, Jr. The McBees were originally from Scotland.

Samuel S. Welborn, of Fort Douglas, Johnson County, was the youngest son of Elias. Samuel was born December 30, 1842. His grandfather, Isaac Welborn, was seven years a soldier in a Georgia regiment, and died at Hazel Green, Ala., in 1833, aged eighty-four years.

Samuel H. Hempstead is a name illustrious in Arkansas outside of the fact that it is descended directly from a soldier in the war for independence. The above-named was born in New London, Conn., in 1814, and died in Little Rock in 1862. He was a son of Joseph Hempstead, born in New London in 1778, and died in St. Louis in 1831. Joseph was a son of Stephen Hempstead, born in New London in 1742, and died in St. Louis in 1832. Stephen was a soldier in the American Revolution, serving under Col. Ledyard at the battle of Fort Griswold, near New London, when

these towns were captured by the British under Benedict Arnold, September 6, 1781. Hempstead was wounded twice during the engagement—a severe gunshot wound in the left elbow disabling him in the arm for life. He wrote and published in the Missouri Republican in 1826, a detailed account of the battle.

Stephen Hempstead's father was also Stephen Hempstead, born in 1705 and died in 1774. The records of Connecticut, Vol. VII, show that he was made an ensign in a train band company, by the colonial council, in October, 1737, where he served with distinction through this war, known as King George's War. In May, 1740, he was made surveyor by the council. He was the son of Joshua Hempstead, born in 1678, and died in 1758. He was a representative in the Connecticut council in October, 1709; a member of the Royal council in October, 1712; ensign in train band company in 1721; lieutenant in same company in May, 1724; auditor of accounts in May, 1725. He was the son of Joshua Hempstead, Sr., born in 1649, and died in 1709; Joshua Hempstead, Sr., was a son of Robert Hempstead, born in 1600 and died in 1665. The last-named was the immigrant to America, one of the original nine settlers of New London, Conn., the founder of the town first called Hempstead, on Long Island. In 1646 Robert Hempstead built a house at New London for a residence, which is still standing, an ancient relic of great interest. It is occupied by descendants of the builder, named Caits, from the female branches. Though much modernized the old house still shows the port-holes used for defense against the Indians. A daughter of Robert Hempstead, Mary, was the first white child born in New London, March 26, 1647.

Fay and Roy Hempstead, Little Rock, are descendants of this family. Other descendants live in St. Louis, Mo.

Jesse Williams, of Prince William County, Va., enlisted under Dinwiddie's call in the French-Indian War on the English settlers in 1754, under then Lieut.-Col. Washington, of the First Virginia Regiment of 150 men. The command attempted to reach where is now Pittsburg to relieve

Trent's command at that place. Two descendants of the Trents now live in Washington County. In this hard march to Fort Duquesne the men dragged their cannon, were without tents and scant of provisions, and deprived of material or means for bridging rivers. They fought at Fort Necessity. Washington cut a road twenty miles toward Duquesne. On July 3 the fight took place, and July 4 Washington capitulated on honorable terms.

In 1755 Jesse Williams again entered the service under Washington and joined Braddock at Fort Cumberland. In 1758 he was once more with Washington when Forbes moved on Fort Duquesne, being present at the capture, and helped raise the flag and name the place Pittsburg.

In the Revolutionary War he was one of the first to enlist from Virginia, and was commissioned captain, and was present in nearly all the battles of that long war.

The maternal ancestor of the Williams family was Thomas Rowe, of Virginia, a colonel in the war for independence, who was at the surrender of Yorktown.

David Williams, a son of Jesse, married Betsy Rowe. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served with distinction, and also in the Seminole War. He settled in Kentucky, Franklin County. His children were Jacob, Urban V., Betty, Millie, Hattie and Susan; the children of Urban V. Williams being John, Pattie and Minnie. Bettie married Jephtha Robinson, and had children, David, Owen, Austin, May, Hettie, Ruth, Sue, Jacob, Frank and Sallie. Hettie married Dr. Andrew Neat, and had children, Thomas, Estelle (Brinkley), Ella (Ford), Addis and Ben. Sue married George Poor, and had children, George, Lizzie, Sue and Minnie. Jacob Williams, the father of Mrs. Minnie C. Shinn (wife of Prof. J. H. Shinn, of Little Rock), Otis Williams and Mattie Williams, Little Rock; Joseph Desha Williams and Maggie Wells, Russellville; Lucian and Virgil, Memphis, are all of this family. Jacob Williams was a private in the Fifth Kentucky, in the late war, under Humphrey Marshall.

Among the pioneers of what is now the State of Arkansas, there was perhaps no one family that

furnished so many noted characters and citizens as the Conway family. Their genealogy is traced "back to the reign of Edward I, of England, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, to the celebrated Castle of Conway, on Conway River, in the north of Wales, where the lords of Conway, in feudal times presided in royal style." Thomas Conway came to America about the year 1740, and settled in the Virginia colony. Henry Conway was his only son. The latter was first a colonel and afterward a general in the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Nellie, after marriage, became the mother of President Madison, and his son, Moncure D., was brother-in-law to Gen. Washington.

Thomas Conway, another son of Gen. Henry Conway, settled, during the Revolutionary period, near the present site of Greenville, Tenn. He married Ann Rector, a native of Virginia, and member of the celebrated Rector family. To this union seven sons and three daughters were born, and all were well reared and well educated.

In 1818, Gen. Thomas Conway moved with his family from Tennessee to St. Louis, in the Territory of Missouri, and soon after to Boone County, where he remained until his death, in 1835. Henry Wharton Conway, the eldest son, was born March 18, 1793, in Greene County, Tenn., and served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812-15; subsequently, in 1817, he served in the treasury department at Washington, immigrated to Missouri with his father in 1818, and early in 1820, after being appointed receiver of public moneys, he immigrated in company with his next younger brother, James Sevier Conway, who was born in 1798, to the county of Arkansas, in the then Territory of Missouri. These two brothers took and executed large contracts to survey the public lands, and later on James S. became surveyor-general of the Territory. During the twenties Henry W. Conway served two terms as a delegate in Congress, and received the election in 1827 for the third term, but on the 29th of October of that year, he was mortally wounded in a duel with Robert Crittenden, from the effects of which he died on the 9th of November, following. [See account of the duel elsewhere in this work.]

A marble shaft with an elaborate inscription, erected by his brother, James S. Conway, stands over his grave in the cemetery at Arkansas Post.

James S. Conway became the first governor of the State of Arkansas, upon its admission into the Union, serving as such from 1836 to 1840, after which he settled on his princely possessions on Red River in the southern part of the State. He was a large slave holder and cotton planter. He died on the 3d of March, 1855, at Walnut Hill, his country seat, in Lafayette County.

Frederick Rector Conway, the third son of Gen. Thomas Conway, was a noted character in Missouri and Illinois. John Rector Conway, the fourth son, was an eminent physician, who died in San Francisco in 1868. William B. Conway was born at the old homestead in Tennessee, about 1806. He was thoroughly educated, read law under John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and commenced the practice at Elizabethtown in that State. He moved to Arkansas in 1840, and in 1844 was elected judge of the Third circuit. In December, 1846, he was elected associate justice of the supreme court. He died December 29, 1852, and is buried by the side of his noble mother, in Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock. The sixth son, Thomas A., died in his twenty-second year in Missouri.

The seventh and youngest son, Gov. Elias N. Conway, was born May 17, 1812, at the old homestead in Tennessee, and in November, 1833, he left his parents' home in Missouri, and came to Little Rock, and entered into a contract to survey large tracts of the public lands in the northwestern part of the State. Having executed this contract, he was, in 1836, appointed auditor of State, a position which he held for thirteen years. In 1852 and again in 1856, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as governor of the State, and served his full two terms, eight years, a longer period than any other governor has ever served. Much could be said, did space permit, of the eminent services this man has rendered to Arkansas. Of the seven brothers named he is the only one now living. He leads a retired and secluded life in Little Rock, in a small cottage in which he has

resided for over forty years. He has no family, having never been married.

Robert Crittenden, youngest son of John Crittenden, a major in the Revolutionary War, was born near Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., January 1, 1797. He was educated by and read law with his brother, John J. Crittenden, in Russellville, that State. Being appointed first secretary of Arkansas Territory, he removed to Arkansas Post, the temporary seat of government, where on the 3d day of March, 1819, he was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office. On the same day James Miller was inaugurated first governor of the Territory. It seems, however, that Gov. Miller, though he held his office until succeeded by Gov. George Izard, in March, 1825, was seldom present and only occasionally performed official duties. This left Crittenden to assume charge of the position as governor a great portion of the time while Miller held the office. Crittenden continued as secretary of the Territory until succeeded by William Fulton, in April, 1829, having served in that capacity a little over ten years. In 1827 he fought a duel with Henry W. Conway, the account of which is given elsewhere. According to Gen. Albert Pike, with whom he was intimately associated, "he was a man of fine presence and handsome face, with clear bright eyes, and unmistakable intellect and genius, frank, genial, one to attach men warmly to himself, impulsive, generous, warm hearted." He was the first great leader of the Whig party in the Territory, and continued as such until his death, which occurred December 18, 1834, at Vicksburg, Miss., whither he had gone on business. He died thus young, and before the Territory, which he had long and faithfully served, became a State.

Archibald Yell, not unfamiliar to Arkansans, was born in North Carolina, in August, 1797, and while very young immigrated to Tennessee, and settled in Bedford County. He served in the Creek War as the boy captain of the Jackson Guards, under Gen. Jackson, also under the same general in the War of 1812-13, participating in the battle of New Orleans, and also in the Seminole War. He was a man of moderate education, and when

the War of 1812 closed, he read law and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee. After the close of the Seminole War, he located at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., and there practiced law until 1832, when President Jackson gave him the choice to fill one of two vacancies, governor of Florida or Territorial judge in the Territory of Arkansas. He chose the latter and in due time located at Fayetteville, in Washington County. He was a man of fine personal appearance, pleasant and humorous, and possessed the faculty of making friends wherever he went. He was elected and served as grand master of the Masonic fraternity in the jurisdiction of Arkansas: was a Democrat in politics, and the first member of Congress from the State of Arkansas; was governor of the State from 1840 to 1844: was elected again as a member of Congress in 1844, and served until 1846, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of an Arkansas regiment of volunteers for the Mexican War. He was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22, 1847.

In his race for Congress in 1844, he was opposed by the Hon. David Walker, the leader of the Whig party, and they made a joint canvass of the State. Yell could adapt himself to circumstances—to the different crowds of people more freely than could his antagonist. In 1847 the Masonic fraternity erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery at Fayetteville. Gov. Yell was a man of great ability, and one of the great pioneer statesmen of Arkansas.

The eminent jurist, Judge David Walker, descended from a line of English Quakers, of whom the last trans-Atlantic ancestor in the male line was Jacob Walker, whose son George emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and settled in Brunswick County, Va. Here he married a lady, native to the manor born, and became the first American ancestor of a large and distinguished family. One of his sons, Jacob Wythe Walker, born in the decade that ushered in the Revolution, early in life removed to and settled in what is now Todd County, Ky. Here, on the 19th day of February, 1806, was born unto him and his wife, Nancy (Hawkins) Walker.

the subject of this sketch—David Walker. Young Walker's opportunities for obtaining a school education in that then frontier country were limited, but, being the son of a good lawyer, he inherited his father's energetic nature, became self-educated, read law and was admitted to the bar in Scottsville, Ky., early in 1829, and there practiced until the fall of 1830, when he moved to Little Rock, Ark., arriving on the 10th of October. Soon after this he located at Fayetteville, Washington County, and remained there, except when temporarily absent, until his death. From 1833 to 1835 he was prosecuting attorney in the Third circuit. He was one of the many able members of the constitutional convention of 1836. In 1840 he rode "the tidal wave of whiggery" into the State senate, in which he served four years. In 1844 he led the forlorn hope of his party in the ever memorable contest with Gov. Yell for Congress. In 1848, while on a visit to Kentucky, and without his knowledge, a legislature, largely Democratic, elected him associate justice of the supreme court over strong Democratic opposition, embracing such men as Judges English and William Conway, both of whom afterwards succeeded to the office.

He had always been a lover of the Union, but when the Civil War came on, having been born and reared in the South, and having become attached to its institutions, he finally chose rather to cast his fortunes with the proposed Confederacy than with the Federal Union. In February 1861, he was elected a delegate to the State convention which convened on the 4th of March, and finally, at its adjourned session, passed the ordinance of secession. He and Judge B. C. Totten were candidates for the chairmanship of this convention, the former representing the Union strength, and the latter the disunion element as it was then developed. Walker received forty out of the seventy-five votes cast, and thereupon took the chair; but owing to the rapid change of sentiment all of the majority, save one, finally voted with the minority, and Arkansas formally withdrew from the Union, with Judge Walker as a leader. In 1866 he was elected chief justice of the State, but in less than two years was removed from the office by

military power. At the close of the reconstruction period he was again elected to the supreme bench and served thereon until September, 1878, when he resigned at the age of seventy-two, and retired to private life. He died September 30, 1879. He was a pious and conscientious man, an able jurist, a pioneer of Arkansas, highly respected by its citizens.

Gen. Grandison D. Royston, a son of Joshua Royston and Elizabeth S. (Watson) Royston, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia, and both of pure English descent, was born on the 9th of December, 1809, in Carter County, Tenn. His father was an agriculturist and Indian trader of great energy and character, and his mother was a daughter of that eminent Methodist divine, Rev. Samuel Watson, one of the pioneers of the Holstein conference in East Tennessee. He was educated in the common neighborhood schools and in a Presbyterian academy in Washington County, Tenn. In 1829 he entered the law office of Judge Emerson, at Jonesboro, in that State, and two years after was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he emigrated to Arkansas Territory, and in April, 1832, located in Fayetteville, Washington County, where he remained only eight months, teaching school five days in the week and practicing law in justices' courts on Saturdays. He then moved to Washington, in Hempstead County, where he continued to reside until his death. In the performance of his professional duties he traveled the circuits of the Territory and State in that cavalcade of legal lights composed of such men as Hempstead, Fowler, Trapnall, Cummins, Pike, Walker, Yell, Ashley, Bates, Searey and others.

In 1833 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Third circuit, and performed the duties of that office for two years. In January, 1836, he served as a delegate from Hempstead County in the convention at Little Rock, which framed the first constitution of the State: and in the fall of the same year he was elected to represent his county in the first legislature of the State. After the expulsion of John Wilson, speaker of the house, who killed Representative John J. Anthony, Royston was on joint ballot elected to fill the vacant

speakership but declined the office. In 1841 President Tyler appointed him United States district attorney for the district of Arkansas, which office he held a short time and then resigned it. In 1858 he represented the counties of Hempstead, Pike and Lafayette in the State legislature, and became the author of the levee system of the State. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, serving two years. In 1874 he was a delegate from Hempstead County to the constitutional convention, and was elected president of that body. In 1876 he represented the State at large in the National Democratic convention at St. Louis, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. He was always a Democrat, a man of culture, refinement and winning manners, and enjoyed in a large degree the confidence of the people. He obtained his title as general by serving on the staff of Gov. Drew with the rank of brigadier-general. He died August 14, 1889, in his eightieth year. He, too, was one of the last prominent pioneers of Arkansas, and it is said he was the last surviving member of the constitutional convention of 1836.

Judge James Woodson Bates was born in Goochland County, Va., about the year 1788. He was educated in the Yale and Princeton Colleges, graduating from the latter about 1810. When quite young he attended the trial of Aaron Burr, for treason, at Richmond. Soon after graduating he read law. In the meantime his brother, Frederick Bates, was appointed first secretary of Missouri Territory, and was acting governor in the absence of Gov. Clark. About 1816 he followed his brother to the West, and settled in St. Louis. In 1820 he removed to the Post of Arkansas and there began the practice of his profession, but had scarcely opened his office when he was elected first delegate to Congress from Arkansas Territory. In 1823 he was a candidate for re-

election, but was defeated by the celebrated Henry W. Conway, an able man, who commanded not only the influence of his own powerful family, but that of the Rectors, the Johnsons, Roanes and Ambrose H. Sevier, and all the political adherents of Gen. Jackson, then so popular in the South and West. The influence and strength of this combined opposition could not be overcome.

After his short Congressional career closed, he moved to the newly settled town of Batesville, and resumed the practice of his profession. Batesville was named after him. In November, 1825, President Adams appointed him one of the Territorial judges, in virtue of which he was one of the judges of the superior or appellate court organized on the plan of the old English court in banc. On the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, his commission expired without renewal, and he soon after removed to Crawford County, married a wealthy widow, and became stationary on a rich farm near Van Buren. In the fall of 1835 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and contributed his ability and learning in the formation of our first organic law as a State. Soon after the accession of John Tyler to the presidency, he appointed Judge Bates register of the land office at Clarksville, in recognition of an old friend. He discharged every public trust, and all the duties devolved on him as a private citizen, with the utmost fidelity. Strange to say, whilst he possessed the most fascinating conversational powers, he was a failure as a public speaker. He was also a brother to Edward Bates, the attorney-general in President Lincoln's cabinet. He was well versed in the classics, and familiar with the best authors of English and American literature. He died at his home in Crawford County in 1846, universally esteemed.

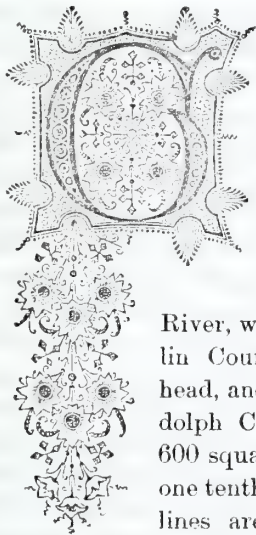


CHAPTER XV.

GREENE COUNTY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—FORESTS—KIND OF SOIL—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—STOCK INTERESTS—REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY—POPULATION—RAILWAYS—ERA OF SETTLEMENT—A NOTED HUNTER—ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD—COUNTY SEAT AND BUILDINGS—OFFICERS—POLITICAL OUTLOOK—LEGAL MATTERS—MILITARY AFFAIRS—MUNICIPALITIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHY.

Be mindful

With iron teeth of rakes and prongs to move
The crusted earth.—*Dryden.*



REENE COUNTY, Ark., lies in the northeastern part of the State, in latitude $36^{\circ} 37'$ North, and longitude 91° west from Greenwich, England. It is bounded on the north by Clay County, east by the St. Francis

River, which separates it from Dunklin County, Mo., south by Craighead, and west by Lawrence and Randolph Counties. It has an area of 600 square miles, of which less than one tenth is improved. Its boundary lines are as follows: Commencing where the line between Sections 21

and 28, Township 19, Range 9, intersects the middle of the main channel of the St. Francis River; thence down the middle of the main channel of that river to the line between Townships 15 and 16; thence west on the township line to the Cache River; thence up said river, with its meanderings, to the line between Townships 17 and 18; thence west on the township line to the line between Ranges 2 and 3; thence north on the range line to the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 19, Range 3; thence east on the section lines, and on the county line, to the place of beginning.

Crowley's Ridge, from its continuation in Clay County, extends in a rather southwesterly direction through Greene County, with a width varying from five to ten miles, and slopes gently on either side to the level of the bottom lands. This ridge in the southern part of the county is more rolling than elsewhere, and farms have been opened entirely across it, though generally speaking its summit is not much cultivated. The early settlers, for the most part, selected their homes on the foot of the ridge and on ridges between the creeks. The farms now extend from both slopes of the ridge far out into the rich level lands.

From Crowley's Ridge the waters flow through several small streams in a southeasterly direction and empty into St. Francis River; and west of the ridge the waters course through small streams in a southwesterly direction, emptying into Cache River; thus all that portion of the county lying between these rivers is drained. That part northwest of Cache River is drained through the streams tributary to Cache and Black Rivers.

"The entire county—with the exception of places where the forest has been cleared and farms opened—is finely timbered with unequaled quality of white oak, red oak, hickory, sweet gum, ash, poplar, pine, and walnut timber. The Crowley's Ridge summit is timbered its entire length through

the county with pitch or red pine of the finest quality, and the slopes with other timber named.

"The soil is varied. One discovers poor, thin and rocky points on the summit and almost any grade between sandy soil of the bottom lands. It produces good crops of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, sorghum cane, broom corn, cotton, potatoes, turnips, tame grasses, clover and millet, while the range for cattle from eight to ten months of the year, and for hogs through the fall, is almost inexhaustible." *

At present lumbering is, and until the timber supply becomes exhausted will continue to be, one of the leading if not the principal industry of the county, and a great source of income. In April of the current year there were thirty-four steam power saw-mills, six stave factories, one shingle-mill, and two planing-mills, within the county—all engaged in cutting the timber into lumber, etc. One of these mills—that of the J. M. Reed Lumber Company—has capacity for cutting 100,000 feet of lumber per day. The most profitable source of revenue to the farmers consists in the raising of cotton and corn, which yield probably a nearly equal income. Most of the saw-mills have cotton gins, and some grist-mills attached.

In 1880 there were, according to the United States census, 1,181 farms, with 30,596 acres of improved lands in the county, and from these the vegetable productions were as follows: Indian corn, 347,926 bushels; oats, 29,110 bushels; wheat, 10,475 bushels; hay, 124 tons; cotton, 3,711 bales; Irish potatoes, 5,181 bushels; sweet potatoes, 13,989 bushels; tobacco, 5,735 pounds. A large acreage has since been cleared, and the vegetable productions correspondingly increased.

The numbers of head of live stock within the county, as indicated by the same census, were as follows: Horses, 7,694; mules and asses, 760; neat cattle, 8,975; sheep, 1,727; hogs, 16,934. The following show the number of head of live stock in the county as declared by the assessment rolls for 1888: Horses, 2,326; mules and asses, 991; neat cattle, 10,125; sheep, 1,685; hogs, 16,481. The comparison of these figures is inter-

esting. The decrease in the number of sheep is probably due to the reduction in the price of wool, while the decrease in the number of hogs is apparent but not real. The census of 1880 gives the number raised, sold and slaughtered during the year, while the assessment rolls show only the number on hand when listed for taxation; hence the increase must have been large. As previously stated, all parts of the county are well supplied with streams, and an abundance of good well water can be obtained at a depth of from thirty to forty feet, without blasting through any rock, and as the lands are well adapted to the raising of grains, tame grasses and clover, this country must eventually—after the lumber industry ceases—become excellent for diversified farming, and especially for the raising of live stock, the climate being mild, and the shipping facilities to the great commercial centers unusually superior.

The country is also well adapted to the growing of all manner of fruits common to this latitude.

The assessed value of the real estate of Greene County for the year 1880 was \$426,685, and of the personal property \$254,361, making a total of \$681,046, and the total amount of taxes charged thereon was \$16,099. The assessed value of the real estate of the county for 1888, including the railroad property, was \$1,313,392.72, and of the personal property, \$562,719, making a total of \$1,876,111.72, upon which the total amount of taxes charged was \$29,103.63. This demonstrates that the taxable wealth of the county has about doubled since 1880, but that the taxes have not increased in the same ratio. The railroads, which now constitute a considerable portion of the taxable wealth of the county, and pay a large percentage of the taxes, were assessed for the year 1888 as follows: St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, \$330,750; St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, \$200,677; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, \$4,560; total, \$535,987.

The county has excellent public buildings, and a floating debt of only about \$7,000, which will be canceled after another year's taxes are collected. This covers the whole indebtedness—there being no bonded debt at all. Such favorable facts prove

*Quotations from Greene County Record.

that Greene County has many attractions for home seekers. Lands are yet cheap, and immigrants from the over-crowded Eastern and Northern States can certainly do much better by coming to this country than by going west to points beyond the improvements of civilization. Capital is being rapidly invested here, thus insuring employment to the laborer. Here an industrious man with but small capital may soon possess and own a home, where society is good and the climate unexcelled; here he may gain, by application and energy, just recognition, and here, too, may he avoid the financial burdens which characterize other less-favored communities.

The population of Greene County in 1860, including what is now the Eastern district of Clay County, was 5,654—189 of whom were colored. The population of 1870, comprising the same territory, was 7,417—156 of whom were colored. The population in 1880, embracing only the present area of the county, was 7,405, of whom only 75 were colored. Considering the recent rapid increase by way of immigration, together with the natural accession, it is safe to estimate the population of the county at the present writing, at more than double that of 1880.

The main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad—completed about 1872—runs in a southwesterly direction across the northwestern portion of the county, a distance of nine and three-fourth miles. The Helena branch of the same road, finished in 1882, runs through in a southeasterly and southerly course across the entire county, by way of Gainesville, Paragould and minor points, a distance of twenty-three miles. The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, completed in 1882, passes through the entire county in a southwesterly direction along the eastern side of Crowley's Ridge, by way of Paragould and other points, a distance of twenty-four miles and 2,904 feet. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, constructed in 1883, runs in a southeasterly direction across the extreme southwestern corner of the county, a distance of only 2,400 feet. The Paragould & Buffalo Island Narrow Gauge Railroad runs eastward from Paragould to the St.

Francis River, a distance of ten miles. It was built in 1888, by a local company, for the purpose of shipping out timber and lumber. The combined length of the through lines of railroad is fifty-seven miles and 3,984 feet, which added to the ten miles of narrow gauge road, makes over seventy-seven miles of railway in the county.

The settlement of the territory now composing Greene County began about the year 1820. Benjamin Crowley, grandfather of Hon. Benjamin H. Crowley, and his family were the first settlers, and their nearest neighbors were then at Pocahontas, now the county seat of Randolph County. Crowley's Ridge was named in honor of this pioneer settler. The Pevehouse family, Wiley Hutchins, Jerry Gage, Samuel Wilcockson, the Robertsons and J. W. Gage, were among the first settlers of the Crowley neighborhood, which is some twelve miles west of Paragould. William Pevehouse was the first child born in the county, and his brother, Wiley, and Hon. Ben. H. Crowley were first among the next children born. James McDaniel and Jesse Payne were early settlers on Village Creek. Isaiah Hampton and Lewis Bramlet settled in 1848, four miles east of Gainesville. John Mitchell, an early settler near Gainesville, put up the first cotton gin in the county, and Samuel Wilcockson erected the first steam grist mill on Crowley's Ridge, it being on Poplar Creek in the Crowley settlement. Parson William Nutt located near Gainesville; and Aaron Bagwell, from whom Bagwell Lake in the eastern part of the county took its name, and C. G. Jones, after whom Jones Ridge on the western border of the county is called, were also early settlers.

The Bradshaws—noted hunters—settled on the upper end of the ridge, in what is now Clay County, and A. J. Smith, "the great Arkansas bear hunter," settled near the Bradshaws and married into their family. He subsequently located and cleared up a farm a few miles east of the present town of Paragould, where he lived until his death. He was known far and near, and was the most noted eccentric character in all of Northeastern Arkansas, possessing many of the traits of the famous Col. Davy Crockett. He was a veritable

backwoodsman, not accustomed to the finer comforts of advanced civilization. He owned slaves, raised large numbers of cattle, and undoubtedly killed more wild animals than any other man in the State. He usually went bareheaded and barefooted, with his collar opened and sleeves rolled up, and nearly always carried with him his rifle, shot pouch and large hunting knife. Upon his appearance in this plight he was much feared, especially by those not acquainted with him. He was, however, kind and benevolent, brave and generous, and had but few enemies, being a firm friend to those he respected, but a dangerous man in a quarrel.

On one occasion after having sold a herd of cattle to Gov. "Jack" Drew, he went, equipped as usual, to the governor's residence to collect his pay. The governor happened to be absent. He was met at the door by Mrs. Drew, who though much frightened invited him to step in and take a seat at the fire. He looked down and said he did not like "to step on that quilt." The carpet being loose he took it by the edge, folded it over and then sprang across and took a chair near the fire. Mrs. Drew felt convinced that her unwelcome guest was a horse thief, and thereupon had his horse put into the stable and locked, knowing that her husband would return soon. On seeing the latter she went out to meet him, and related the appearance of the mysterious stranger, whereupon the governor, with a hearty laugh, replied, "O! that is Jack Smith, it's just like him."

Angeline, his wife, was an excellent shot with the rifle, and often accompanied him on his hunting excursions. Once while returning home upon a trail, desiring to "prowl around a little longer," he requested his companion not to wait for him. Accordingly she rode on, but had not gone far until the dogs—remaining with Jack—chased up a huge bear, pursuing it so closely that it stopped and turned its back against the roots of a fallen tree, and began to cuff the dogs right and left. Jack ran to their assistance, whereupon the bear, having cowed the dogs, sprang forward and rushed upon him. Jack in retreating, stumbled and fell. Just at this critical moment, Angeline, who had

heard the confusion, wheeled her steed about, took deliberate aim and shot and killed the monster beast, thus saving her husband's life. Ever thereafter upon relating this incident, he never failed to declare that Angeline was the best woman ever created.

This great hunter generally wore "buckskin breeches." He was of a humorous disposition, and on one occasion was visited by a party of well dressed gentlemen from Memphis, who, upon seeing the large quantity of peltry he had on hand, asked how he came to be so successful in hunting. His reply was that formerly when dressed in his buckskin trousers and other outfit, the animals, especially the deer, had become so well acquainted with him that they knew him by sight, and were always on the outlook for him, in consequence of which he could not get near enough to shoot them. It then occurred to him that he must change his garb, and thus deceive the animals. So now, he said, that upon approaching a herd of deer, the sentinel buck seeing him would inform the rest that there was no danger—that it was only some finely dressed gentleman from Memphis, who was harmless. In this way he claimed to delude the deer, succeeding in killing a great many. The numerous eccentricities, bear and deer hunts and the like, of this famous hunter, if compiled would make an interesting book on frontier life.

Wiley Clarkson was an early settler and hunting companion of Smith. The county settled very slowly prior to 1855, but after that more rapidly until the war period, during which time it received no new comers. Soon after the war the growth in population was renewed and continued gradual until four years ago, since which time it has been and still is very rapid. For additional mention of settlers, with more specific dates, the reader is referred to the biographical pages of this volume.

Greene County was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, approved November 5, 1833, and was made to embrace the territory it now comprises, excepting that portion lying west of Cache River, together with the whole of what is now the Eastern district of Clay County, and a portion of Craig-

head County, all formerly belonging to Lawrence County. When Clay County was formed in 1873, that portion of Greene now lying west of the Cache River was attached from Randolph County.

The original seat of justice was located about 1835, at a point five miles northeast of Gainesville, and was named Paris. Here a log court-house was erected and one or two stores opened. Afterward the question of re-locating the county seat was agitated, and of the different points competing for it, the one where Gainesville is situated *gained* the location, hence the name Gainesville. To this place the seat of justice was moved about the year 1840. A log court-house and subsequently a log jail were erected. The former was soon abandoned and in its stead a three-story frame court-house, about thirty feet square, was constructed. The first floor of this building was occupied with the county offices, the second with the court-room, and the third with a Masonic hall. The building, with a portion of the records, was burned in 1874. A store room was then rented for a court-house, and soon thereafter, in the same year, it was, with all the balance of the records, also burned. These buildings were supposed to have been set on fire by certain parties, that the records, noting their rather questionable conduct, might be destroyed. This led to the shooting and killing of Sheriff Wright, by a citizen whom the people justified by not prosecuting. Two other persons, supposed to be implicated in the crime of burning the buildings, were arrested and placed in jail, from which they escaped and were not afterward apprehended. One of them, it is said, confessed his guilt.

The next court-house was another store room, which, with all accumulated records, was burned in 1876, presumably by an incendiary resting under indictments for crime. A one-story frame court-house was then erected, and continued to be used until 1884, when the county seat was removed from Gainesville to its present site, at Paragould. In 1884 the one-story frame building now standing east of the court-house square was erected for a temporary court-house. In 1888 the present beautiful and well-proportioned two-

story brick building, with the halls and offices on the first floor and the court-room on the second, was erected by Contractors Boone and McGinnis, at a cost of \$14,700. The clock in the tower cost \$700 more. In 1877 the same contractors built the present two-story jail, containing four iron cells or rooms, and the jailer's residence, at a cost of \$7,000.

Following is a list of the names of the county officers of Greene County from its organization to the present, together with the term of service of each:

Judges: I. Brookfield, 1833-35; W. Hanes, 1835-36; George Daniel, 1836-1838; L. Thompson, 1838-40; J. M. Cooper, 1840-42; H. Powell, 1842-44; N. Murphree, 1844-46; J. M. Cooper, 1846-48; C. G. Steele, 1848-50; H. T. Allen, 1850-52; J. Dellinger, 1852-54; H. T. Allen, 1854-60; T. Clark, 1860-64; J. J. Wood, 1864-66; H. T. Allen, 1866-68; A. Seagroves, 1868-72; David Thorn, 1874-76; J. P. Culver, 1876-78; J. McDaniel, 1878-80; M. C. Gramling, 1880-82; J. O'Steen, 1882-88; W. C. Jones, present incumbent, elected 1888.

Clerks: L. Thompson, 1833-36; G. L. Martin, 1836-38; H. L. Holt, to November, 1838; J. L. Atchison, 1838-44; H. L. Evans, 1844-46; H. Powell, 1846-50; M. T. C. Lumpkins, 1850-54; J. W. McFarland, 1854-56; L. B. McNeil, 1856-58; H. W. Glascock, 1858-64; R. H. Gardner, 1864-68; E. R. Seeley, 1868-72; D. B. Warren, 1872-82; R. H. Gardner, 1882-88; T. B. Kitchen, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: James Brown, 1833-34; Charles Robertson, 1834-36; J. Stotts, 1836-38; J. Clark, 1838-44; J. R. Ragsdale, 1844-46; A. F. Purver, 1846-48; J. Clark, 1848-50; William Pevehouse, 1850-52; W. M. Peebles, 1852-58; F. S. White, 1858-62; A. Eubanks, 1862-64; F. S. White, 1864-68; M. Wright, 1868-72; M. C. Gramling, 1872-74; J. P. Willcockson, 1874-76; J. A. Owen, 1876-77; F. S. White, 1877-80; T. R. Willcockson, 1880-84; J. M. Highfield, 1884-86; T. R. Willcockson, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: James Ratchford 1836-38; H. N.

Reynolds, 1840-42; G. W. Harley, 1842-44; M. Carter, 1844-46; J. W. Poole, 1846-52; C. G. Jones, 1852-54; W. Meredith, 1854-56; J. Payne, 1856-58; T. H. Wyse, 1858-62; C. Wall, 1862-64; M. C. Gramling, 1864-66; Alex. Wood, 1866-68; Sam Newberry, 1868-72; R. Jackson, 1872-76; H. C. Swindle, 1876-78; G. W. Stevenson, 1878-80;* R. Jackson, 1880-84; J. N. Johnson, 1884-86; H. S. Trice, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: J. Suttin, 1833-35; J. Fowler, 1835-36; John Anderson, 1838-42; P. K. Lester, 1842-44; J. Lawrence, 1844-46; J. Hunt, 1846-48; W. H. Mack, 1848-50; R. W. Dorsey, 1850-54; J. S. Hibbs, 1854-56; M. McDaniel, 1856-58; A. P. Bobo, 1858-60; H. B. Wright, 1860-64; J. R. Gentry, 1864-66; H. Jackson, 1866-68; L. Steadman, 1868-72; J. H. Dudley, 1872-74; E. Daniels, 1874-76; J. A. Little, 1876-78; W. M. McKay, 1878-80; J. W. Hardy, 1880-82; J. R. Gross, 1882-84; V. Looney, 1884-86; J. M. Hammond, 1886-88; B. Terrell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: G. Hall, 1833-36; William Hatch, 1838-40; J. J. Johnson, 1840-42; J. B. B. Moore, 1842-44; James Mitchell, 1844-56; E. M. Allen, 1856-58; W. C. Reyburn, 1858-60; R. G. McLeskey, 1860-62; J. P. Harris, 1862-64; R. C. Mack, 1864-66; L. M. Wilson, 1866-68; J. Seeley, 1870-72; R. H. Gardner, 1872-82; O. S. Newsom, 1882-88; Len Merriweather, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: R. H. Gardner, 1859-62; T. C. Murphy, 1862-64; H. W. Glasscock, 1864-66; M. C. Gramling, 1866-68; D. J. Edwards, 1868-70; P. G. Straughn, 1870-72; W. F. Clements, 1872-74; W. S. Ledbetter, 1874-76; J. Huckabay, 1876-78; J. F. Lytle, 1878-80; P. G. Light, 1880-84; J. R. Thompson, 1884-88; E. L. Babbett, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives of Greene County in constitutional conventions: G. L. Martin, January 4 to 13, 1836; J. W. Bush, March 4 to 21, and May 6 to June 3, 1861; Benjamin H. Crowley, July 14, to October 31, 1874.

*R. Jackson on resignation of Stevenson.

Representatives in general assembly: Alex. Tucker was the first representative of the county in the State legislature, and Hon. A. P. Cox is the present one. The Senatorial district, composed of Greene, Clay and Craighead Counties, is represented in the State Senate by Hon. Ben. H. Crowley.

To show the political aspect of the county the vote cast therein for the candidates for governor at the September election in 1888 is here given, it being as follows: J. P. Eagle, Democrat, 1,378 votes; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 841 votes.

Upon the organization of Greene County and prior to the location of the original county seat, courts were held at the house of Mr. Crowley the first settler, as before mentioned, on Crowley's Ridge. A portion of the time the sessions were held in the house and, also, under the adjacent trees. It is said that the judge of the circuit court, after charging the grand jury, usually sent them in charge of the sheriff or bailiff under a certain white oak tree to make their deliberations. Since those days the courts have been held in the various court houses elsewhere described. The regular terms of the county court commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, and of the probate court on the third Monday of the same months in each year. The regular terms of the circuit court have heretofore commenced on the first Monday of February and August of each year, but probably the last legislature has slightly changed the time. This court has not been overburdened with murder trials, as but few murders have been committed within the county. No one has ever been executed in Greene County for a capital offense except one person who killed an individual in another county, and was brought here and tried on a change of venue.

The following are the resident members of the legal bar of Greene County: Hon. L. L. Mack, Judge J. E. Reddick, now on the bench; Hon. Ben. H. Crowley, J. B. Boykin, A. P. Mack, W. S. Luna, Eugene Parrish, W. W. Bandy, S. R. Simpson, A. Knox and J. F. Lytle. Mention of many prominent citizens of the county is also made in subsequent pages.

At the outbreak of the Civil War of 1861-65, the citizens of Greene County, being mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the former slave-holding States, were found to be almost to a man, in full sympathy with the Southern cause, and consequently lent their energies to sustain it. As might be expected great excitement then prevailed, and in the spring of 1861 Capt. W. G. Bohaning raised a full company of soldiers mostly in the territory now composing Greene County, for the First Regiment of Arkansas Confederate Infantry. Soon thereafter Capt. J. L. Kuykendall formed another company in the same territory for the same regiment, and later Capt. D. G. Byers recruited a company for the Twenty-Fifth Regiment of Arkansas Confederate Infantry. In 1864 Capts. Park Willcockson, John McHenry and H. W. Glasscock, each raised a company of cavalry in Greene County for Maj. J. F. Davies' battalion of Col. Kitchens' regiment. The population being then small, these were the only organized bodies of soldiers raised in that part of the county as it is now composed. Other troops were obtained in that portion since set off to Clay. No skirmishes or battles took place in the county during the war, and it was but little over-run with soldiers, consequently not suffering the devastations incident to many other counties in the State.

Only two Federal commands, together with a few small scouting parties, passed through the county, and as a result the people fortunately escaped the raids of foragers; owing also to their unanimity of sentiment, there was but very little bushwhacking done. In addition to the companies above mentioned some individuals went out of the county and enlisted in other commands. Notwithstanding the natural preferences of the people here in the war period, they are now vying with the immigrants from both North and South, in developing the resources of this section. Universal peace and harmony prevail, and all just and upright newcomers are received with a hearty welcome. The survivors of both armies have organized an association in Paragould known as the "Blue and Gray"—there being many ex-Federal soldiers among the recent arrivals in the county,

and together they meet and rejoice that the conflict is forever settled, and that while they were enemies in war they are friends in peace.

Greene is well supplied with villages, towns, postoffices, etc., as the following facts indicate:

Bethel is a postoffice and flag station on the railroad, five miles south of Paragould.

Crowley is a postoffice twelve miles northwest of Paragould.

Finch is a postoffice ten miles southwest of Paragould.

Gainesville, on the Helena branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, eight miles north of Paragould, formerly the seat of justice for Greene County, was established about the year 1840. In 1846 it contained a log courthouse, two store buildings and five dwelling houses—all log except one dwelling house, which was a frame, sided up with clapboards. The town has ever been of slow growth, but situated as it is in a good community far from other villages, it is a point of considerable trade, containing four general stores, one drug store, four family groceries, two blacksmith shops, one steam grist mill and cotton-gin combined, two hotels, one printing office, from which is published the Greene County Event, by F. M. Dalton, one livery stable, two church edifices—Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist—one public school-house, three physicians, and one lawyer, the latter being the Hon. J. E. Reddick, present judge of the circuit court of this judicial circuit.

Halliday, a postoffice and flag station on the "Cotton Belt" Railroad, is six miles north of Paragould.

Herndon is a postoffice in the southwest part of the county.

Lorado, also but a postoffice, is in the southwest part of the county.

Marmaduke, a town of about 200 inhabitants on the "Cotton Belt" Railroad, twelve miles northeast of Paragould, contains four stores, a blacksmith shop, cotton gin and press, church, school house, a saw-mill and boarding house. From here a tramway is run a mile out on the St. Francis River, where other mills are located. The village

was first laid out in 1882 by the Railroad Company.

Paragould, the county seat of Greene County, situated at the connection and crossing of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroads, was laid out in April, 1882, by the Southwestern Improvement Company, Willis Pruet and wife and J. A. Lambert and wife. It was named after President Paramore of the former and President Gould of the latter of these routes, the name Gould being substituted for the last syllable of Paramore, making it Paragould. The town has grown rapidly, and in the seven years of its existence has attained a population of about 2,000. It contains the Greene County Bank, nine general stores, five family groceries, four drug stores, one hardware, saddlery and farm implement store, six saloons, two bakeries, two millinery stores, four hotels and many boarding houses, two livery stables, two butcher shops, one shoe, four blacksmith and one foundry shop, five stave factories, three saw-mills, one cotton gin, a feed store, photograph galleries, barber shops, laundry and many other industries, four church edifices—Methodist, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian, a public school-house, seven physicians, three dentists, a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias and a Post of the G. A. R.; also these newspapers—the Paragould Evening Times, published daily, by W. A. H. McDaniel, editor and proprietor; the Record, published weekly, by Messrs. Taylor & Carter, the Press recently being consolidated with this journal. In politics the entire press of the county is Democratic, but the papers are published in the interest of the people, and are doing their best to promote and increase the prosperity of the county. Near Paragould on the west side are situated the grounds and buildings of the "Greene County Fair Association," which held its second annual exhibition in October, 1888. Paragould is incorporated as a city, and has a mayor, recorder, marshal, and a board of five aldermen. The present officers are H. W. Glascock, mayor; T. P. Cole, recorder; John M. Winder, marshal. A vast amount of capital is here invested. The town is beautifully located, and its growth is rapid

and permanent. It is surrounded by a good agricultural and stock-raising country, which insures its future prosperity. The Bank of Paragould which was organized on March 19, 1889, is deserving of mention. It was incorporated with C. Wall, president, E. S. Bray, cashier, and A. A. Knox as secretary of the board of directors. The directors are as follows: Dr. C. Wall, A. Berteg, A. P. Mack, W. H. Jones, J. W. Crawford, D. D. Hodges and A. A. Knox. They have a capital stock of \$30,000. The new bank building, which is a neat two-story structure located on the corner of Pruet and Emerson streets, was completed and occupied on the 1st of July, 1889.

Stonewall, a post village on the Iron Mountain Railroad, fourteen miles north of Paragould, contains a store, saw-mill and shingle factory.

Tilmanville is a postoffice fifteen miles north of Paragould.

Walcott is a postoffice twelve miles west of Paragould.

As was common throughout Arkansas in early days, the pioneer schools of Greene County were "few and far between," and of the most inferior nature. A few of the pioneer settlers employed such teachers as could be obtained for what might be considered ordinary laborers' wages, and thus afforded some meager facilities for the education of their children. Though the State had a school system, there were practically no free schools prior to the inauguration of the present school system, which has taken place since the Civil War. Owing to the inadequate facilities for education, many of the citizens of the county reached their manhood without ever attending school. The children of this generation have great advantages over those of their parents. Seven years ago, as shown by reports of the State superintendent of public instruction, there were thirty-nine school districts organized in Greene County, with only seven* wood school-houses, to accommodate a scholastic population of 2,191. The following statistics, taken from the superintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1888, will show the improvements since made within the territory:

*There were perhaps others not reported.

The white school children number 4,387; colored, 14; total, 4,401. The number taught in the public schools is: White, 2,219; colored, none; number of school districts, 59; number of teachers employed, males, 37; females, 14; total, 51; average monthly wages paid teachers of the first grade, males, \$42.50; females, \$37.50; second grade, males, \$40; females, \$35; third grade, males, \$32.50; females, \$30; frame and log school-houses reported, 28, valued at \$4,338.75; revenue raised for the support of common schools, \$18,957.09; amount expended, \$9,690.58; amount unexpended, \$9,266.51. These figures show a great increase over those of seven years ago. The schools are increasing in number and quality—the wages paid being sufficient to secure teachers of good ability. The figures show also that of the scholastic population of the county only a little over one-half were taught in the public schools, which is conclusive that the people do not as yet fully sustain and patronize the free school system. However, the outlook for popular education is encouraging. A. Knox is the present county examiner.

Religious meetings were held, and preaching was had in Greene County soon after it was organized, and from the best information obtainable societies of the Methodist and Baptist denominations were probably formed during the 40's. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has now at least seventeen organizations within the county. The Paragould circuit consists of the following: Mount Carmel, Pleasant Grove, New Bethel, Wood's Chapel, a congregation four miles west of Paragould, and Greensboro and Pine Log, in Craighead County, with Rev. W. W. Anderson, pastor in charge. Lorado circuit consists of Pleasant Hill, Shady Grove, Warren's and Owen's Chapels, Old Bethel and Salem, with Rev. T. B. Williamson, pastor in charge. Gainesville circuit includes Friendship, Hurricane, Harvey's Chapel, Starne's Chapel, Scatter Creek, Beech Grove and Strong's Chapel, with Rev. N. W. Farrar, pastor in charge. Another congregation in the eastern part of the county, belongs to an outside circuit. Rev. W. W. Watson is pastor of the charge composed of Gainesville and Oak Grove, and Rev.

J. C. Ritter is pastor of the charge at Paragould.

The Baptist Church has at least fourteen organizations within the county, one of which is the colored church at Paragould. The others are named New Providence, Friendship, Liberty, Epsaby, Fairview, Unity, New Hope, Rock Hill, Pleasant Grove, Cedar Hill, Mount Zion, Paragould, and another, name not learned. New Providence, Friendship, Fairview, New Hope, and perhaps others, were organized long before the Civil War. All of these organizations have an average membership of about fifty, and the Methodist denomination is about equal in strength. Elders David Thorn, Lively, W. C. Jackson, Faulkner, J. T. Edmonds, and Halcomb are the ministers now officiating at these several churches, all of which are designated as Missionary Baptists.

The several organizations of the Christian Church within the county are known as Paragould, Pine Knot, Sugar Creek, Gainesville and Liberty, with a combined membership of nearly 400. Pine Knot was organized in a very early day—long before the Civil War, and has had a very large membership. Liberty, which was organized in 1879, was composed mostly from the membership of Pine Knot. The Christian Church in Paragould was organized in 1885.

The organizations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church within Greene County are known as Gainesville, Friendship and Paragould, the latter having been organized in 1884. The one at or near Gainesville was organized early in the 80's. In point of numbers this is probably the weakest denomination in the county. There are no Roman Catholic organizations here, but this sect is preparing to build a church edifice in Paragould.

Nearly all of the church organizations named have houses of their own in which to worship, and all, except a few not supplied with pastors, have regular preaching, and are doing good work. In the summer season Sunday-schools are connected with them, but only a few in the more populous districts continue throughout the year.

The people of Greene County are almost without exception moral, law-abiding, kind, generous and hospitable, and welcome and protect all de-

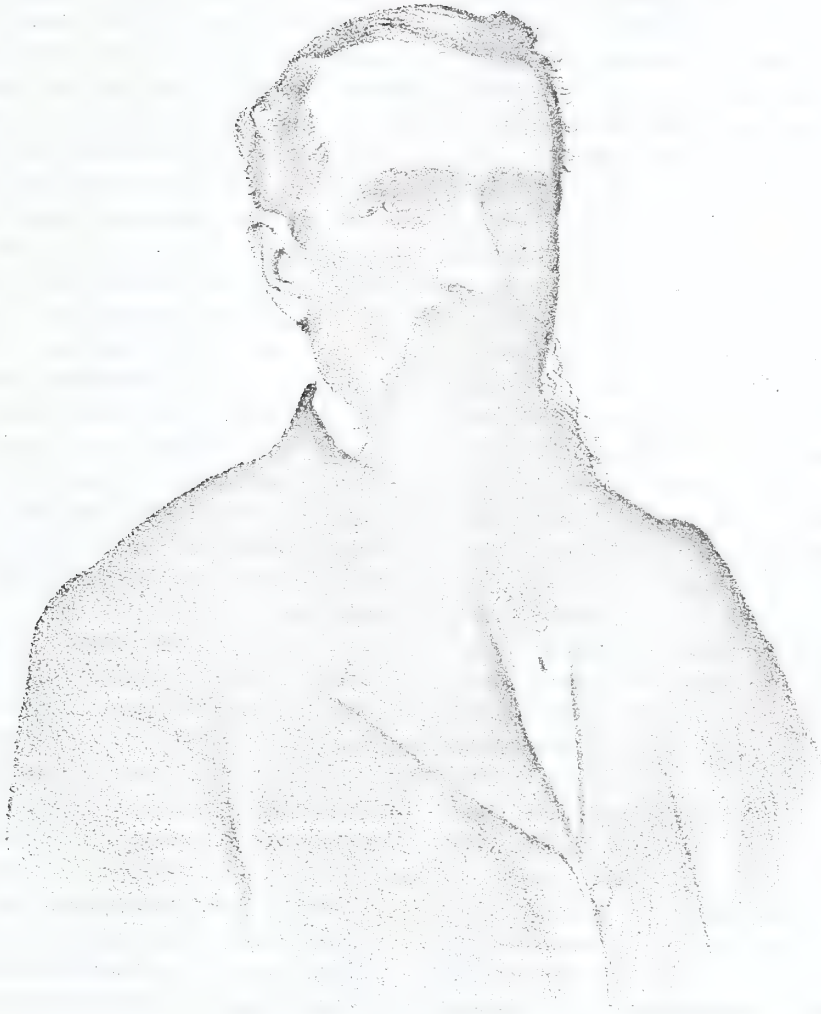
serving immigrants that come among them. Here the opportunities for securing a home in a comparatively new country, where the climate is mild, the railroad facilities good, churches and schools numerous, all without the inconveniences of frontier life, are unexcelled.

W. T. Allison was born on the 25th of December, 1850, in Gibson County, Tenn., being the eldest of six children, two now living, born to John W. and Elizabeth (Harrington) Allison, who were born in the "Old North State" and emigrated to Gibson County, Tenn., in 1828, where the father engaged in cabinet making and farming, and made his home until 1867, when he moved to Weakley County, Tenn., where he now resides. In 1862 he enlisted in the army and served under Gen. Forrest until nearly the close of the war. He is a Democrat. His wife died in 1861. W. T. Allison attended the schools of Gibson County, and in his youth also followed the plow, which occupation has been his chief calling ever since. In January, 1876, he removed to Stoddard County, Mo., and for a number of years was engaged in teaching school in Dexter and other places. While there he was married on the 8th of May, 1879, to Miss Minnie A. Walker, a native of Carroll County, Tenn., and a daughter of John and Sarah (Gibbons) Walker, also Tennesseans and farmers by occupation; after residing in Stoddard County, Mo., for five years, the father died in 1877. The mother is still a resident of that county. Remaining in Stoddard County until the 5th of September, 1882, Mr. Allison and wife then moved to Craighead County of this State, and after working as salesman in that county until March, 1883, he came to Greene County, Ark., and purchased two years later eighty acres of improved land, to which he has since added 122 acres, making 202 acres in all, of which forty are under cultivation. He has taken an active part in politics, and votes the Democratic ticket, being the present justice of the peace and is filling his second term. Socially, he is a member of the Agricultural Wheel at Halliday, and he and wife belong to the Baptist

Church. Three of the four children born to their union are living: Clyde Eugenia, Dero Dean, and Vernie Pearl. Adolphus Burdette died in 1881 at the age of six months and three weeks. Mr. Allison is still engaged in teaching, having followed that occupation a part of four years in Greene County, and is considered one of the successful educators of his district.

T. J. Archer. Among the many sturdy "sons of the soil" of Greene County, Ark. who have attained wealth and prominence in their calling by the sweat of their brow, and who command an enviable social position, is Mr. Archer, the subject of this biography. He was born in Alabama in 1847 and is the youngest in a family of nine children born to the marriage of Rev. Philip Archer and Artemisa Maxwell. The father, in connection with his ministerial duties, was engaged in farming, and followed these two occupations until his death which occurred on the 10th of August, 1868, his death being preceded by that of his wife by twenty-one years. The paternal grandfather left Alabama and settled in Arkansas during the early history of that State, being an extensive farmer for many years. His death occurred very suddenly. T. J. Archer was reared to farm labor, and at the age of twenty-one years married Miss Lenora Amorine, of Alabama, and two years later came to Arkansas, settling first in Polk County, remaining one year, and then went to Monroe County, where he stopped five years. Since 1875 he has resided in Greene County, and the first few years was engaged in tilling rented land, and since 1885 has been the owner of 160 acres of land near the Cache bottoms, which was at first wild land but is now well improved, with seventy-five acres under fence and cultivation. His land is among the best in this section and is devoted principally to raising corn and cotton. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Archer have been born the following children: Philip William Thomas, who is married and resides on his father's place; Benjamin O., Adolphus, Osceola, Thome and Moses Ray, living; and John, Ida, Eldora and Daniel, deceased.

H. L. Ayers, a wealthy farmer of Greene County, Ark., was born in Bedford County, Tenn.,



Yours Truly
Wm. H. Cate

GRAISHEAD COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

in 1858, and is the second in a family of four children born to the marriage of Frank and Loddie (Williams) Ayers, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Tennessee. At the early age of eight years H. L. Ayers left home and began depending on his own resources for obtaining a livelihood, and up to the age of seventeen years worked on farms and did teaming. In 1879 he was married in Gibson County, Tenn., to Miss Addie Rosson, who was born, reared and educated in that State, being a daughter of John Rosson, who was known as one of the best farmers in West Tennessee, his farm of 300 acres being valued at \$9,000. After his marriage, Mr. Ayers worked with his father-in-law until 1883, when he made a trip to Arkansas and traveled over the greater portion of that State, as well as Missouri, the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Mississippi. After one year he returned to West Tennessee, and at the end of one year went to Fulton County, Ky., where he resided two years. In August, 1886, he moved his family to Greene County, Ark., where he engaged in the teaming business, which he followed for two years, and then acted as stove inspector for J. F. Hasty & Son for one year. He next began farming on a tract of 160 acres of land in Greene County in December, 1888, and on this he immediately began to make improvements, and has introduced many new methods of farming. He has thirty-five acres in corn, fifteen in oats, thirty-five in rye and oats for pasture, and two in potatoes. On this farm is a fine orchard of 540 trees, mostly peach, beside a fine assortment of other fruit. He is doing well in his calling and promises to become in time a wealthy man. He and wife are the parents of one daughter, Lizzie May.

Joseph Bleier, proprietor of the Vienna Bakery, at Paragould, was born in Bohemia, Austria, December 17, 1846, and is the son of Ignatz and Anna (Freitle) Bleier, also natives of Austria. The parents are still living in their native country, and the father follows the occupation of a farmer. In their family were eight children: Joseph, Frank, Robert, Ignatz, John and Otto (twins), Barbara and Anna. Joseph Bleier received his

education in Austria, and remained on the farm with his father until fourteen years of age, when he began learning the baker's trade. In 1867, when in his twentieth year, he took passage from Bremen to America on the steamer "Ocean," which was stranded one year later, and landed at New York City. He came on to Cincinnati, where he worked for about eight years in and around the city. He then went to Chicago, remained there about three years and then engaged in business for himself at Joliet, Ill. In 1886 he came to Paragould and immediately engaged in his present business, at which he has been very successful. He is an excellent baker and keeps a good stock of everything carried in his line. He was married in October, 1873, to Miss Mary Gaker, a native of Hamilton County, O., and a daughter of John and Rosa (Schleer) Gaker, who were natives of Germany and early settlers of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Bleier have been born five children, three now living: John K., Frank and Joseph E. The two deceased were Robert and Mathew. Mr. and Mrs. Bleier are members of the Catholic Church.

E. M. Bobo. Among Greene County's self-made, enterprising and successful citizens, none deserve more favorable mention than the subject of this sketch, E. M. Bobo, who was born in South Carolina in 1840. His father, A. P. Bobo, came from the Palmetto State to Arkansas in 1857, and entered 160 acres of land, upon which he lived engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1886. He was held in favor by his fellow farmers, and was for two years coroner of Greene County. Of his family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, four are still living, one in North Carolina, two in Texas, and one in Arkansas. They are Mary (Bobo) Princee, E. M. Bobo, Virginia (Bobo) Swindle, and Spotana (Bobo) Love. E. M. Bobo was seventeen years of age when he came with his father to this State, where he has since made his home. He has about 154 acres of land, with eighty under cultivation, forty of which he has cleared himself, and his farm is well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and fine sheep. October 2, 1861, Mr. Bobo enlisted in the Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and though twice

wounded, continued in service during the entire war. He and wife have reared a family of nine children: M. A., born in 1862; Matilda, born in 1866; G. M., born in 1867; Olive, born in 1869; Victoria, born in 1871; Arthur E., born in 1872; J. E., born in 1874; Alice, born in 1875, and Ada, in 1878. Mr. Bobo belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife and family are active members of the Methodist Church.

M. W. Boyd (deceased) was an enterprising and industrious farmer of Greene County, Ark. He was born in Tennessee on the 12th of October, 1846, and came to Arkansas with his father when a child, where the latter died shortly after. In 1868 M. W. Boyd was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss M. J. McMillin, who was born in the "Palmetto State" and came to Arkansas with her parents, W. P. and Adaline (Cooley) McMillin in 1853, settling on what is known as the old Willcockson estate, consisting of 500 acres. Here Mr. McMillin greatly improved his farm, became a well-known citizen of the county, and died on the 19th of May, 1862. After his marriage Mr. Boyd began improving his farm on an extensive scale by erecting good buildings, setting out orchards, etc., and did considerable in the way of stock raising. He was interested in all things that promised to promote the welfare of his section, and was a liberal contributor to churches and schools. He died on the 27th of May, 1885, leaving his wife and children one of the best farms in the county, on which is a roomy and substantial dwelling-house, surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery. Mrs. Boyd is ably managing the farm, and besides the usual crops is engaged in raising cotton. She and Mr. Boyd became the parents of the following children: Onie, Alice, Clara and Selma.

E. S. Bray, postmaster at Paragould, and cashier of the Bank of Paragould, is classed among the prominent and successful business men of that town. He was born in Chatham County, N. C., and is the son of Solomon and Sarah (Brooks) Bray, natives of North Carolina, where they passed their entire lives. They were the parents of nine children, seven now living, three in North Carolina,

two in Tennessee, and two in Arkansas. E. S. Bray was but a lad when his parents died, and he went to live with an elder brother in Tennessee, where he remained until grown. He received his education in that State and remained engaged in assisting on the farm until 1878, when he came to Arkansas. Previous to this, in 1869, he married Miss Margaret E. Cox, a native of Tennessee, and after coming to Arkansas he located three miles from Paragould and followed agricultural pursuits until July 14, 1885, when he was appointed postmaster. He is the owner of 440 acres of good land with about fifty acres under cultivation, and has made many improvements since purchasing the farm. He has been magistrate for a number of years, and was one of the enumerators of the census of Greene County in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the K. of P. He and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

William B. Breckenridge. Few men in the county have made agricultural pursuits such a decided success, or have kept more thoroughly apace with the times, than has the above mentioned gentleman, Mr. Breckenridge, who was born in Missouri, on Castor River, March 13, 1843, and who is the son of James Harvey and Susan (Huffstettler) Breckenridge, the parents of European descent. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge left Missouri and located in Arkansas near the farm where their son, William B., is now residing. Here the father tilled the soil until his death, which occurred in 1888, the day he was sixty-six years old. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1864, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He had been married three times, his second marriage being to Miss Maggie Light, a native of Missouri, who died one year later. He then married Miss Mary Ann Batto, and the result was a large family of children. One child was born to the second union, but it died in infancy. William B. Breckenridge was but ten years of age when his mother died, and he was the eldest of five children: William B., A. G., Eli Greene, James

Franklin, and Jane (deceased). The mother of these children was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The eldest of the above mentioned family reached manhood on the farm, and at the age of nineteen years began tilling the soil for himself, which occupation he has carried on ever since. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, was at the battles of Corinth, Iuka and Port Hudson, and was soon after paroled and returned home. In 1863 he married Miss Sarah E. Mielar, a native of Tennessee, born in 1843, and who came to Arkansas with her parents, John and Ann Mielar, in 1851, when a child. Both her parents are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge were born twelve children, four of whom are deceased. The children are named as follows: James Henry, William Lee, Mary Jane (wife of Ezekiel Williams), Sarah A. (wife of James Branch), Minnie A., Edward Jefferson, Eli Blanton, Arra Frances, and Charles McCarsy. Those deceased were named James Henry, Samantha, Vira and Joseph R. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Breckenridge is an active worker in school matters, and a liberal contributor to all public enterprises reflecting credit on the community in which he has made his home. His father had five brothers and three sisters: John L., Thomas W., James H., Mary (Christs), a widow, Sarah, David L., Andrew J. (who moved to Wright County, Mo., in 1879, and died in 1880), Anne, (Taylor), a widow, and Jackson. Those not living were active, enterprising farmers of Northeast Arkansas, and much esteemed. They left a large number of cousins, among whom is W. B. Breckenridge, our subject. His wife's brothers and sisters are: Nicholas M. Mielar, Sarah E., William H., Neuben R., James R., Louisa A., Lucy A., Nancy C., Arra S., and Mary E.

Daniel W. Breckenridge, who is one of the sturdy sons of toil of Crowley Township, and the son of David and Caroline (Yoekum) Breckenridge, was born in Greene County, Ark., in 1856, and grew to manhood in that county. His parents were natives of North Carolina, where they remained until about 1838, and then moved to Mis-

souri, coming from there to Arkansas, where the father died in 1877 at the age of fifty-five years. He was a soldier in the late war, on the Confederate side, and served until cessation of hostilities. He took an active part in church and school affairs. He was married four times; first to Miss Kinder, who bore him four children, all deceased, and after her death he married Miss Caroline Yoekum, and by her became the father of six children, three now living: James D., Daniel W. and Sarah C., now Mrs. Taylor. Those deceased were named Malinda Ann, Nancy J. and Julia Ann. After his second wife's death Mr. Breckenridge married again, and five children were the result of this union: One deceased, Parthenia, Amelia J., Elihu and Parris. The one deceased was named George W. Daniel W. Breckenridge, the fourth child by the second marriage, attained his majority in his native county, and commenced working for himself at the age of twenty-one. He followed tilling the soil on the farm given him by his father at the time of his death, and there he has remained ever since. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Maria Spain, a native of Tennessee, born in 1848, and who came to Arkansas when twenty-two years of age. She is the daughter of Hugh Spain, now deceased, but her mother is still living and is a resident of the "Lone Star" State. To Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge were born six children: Rufus W., Victoria A., Ezra E. and Willie P. Two are deceased (unnamed). Mr. Breckenridge is active in school matters, having been school director for ten or twelve years, and is a Democrat in politics. He is the owner of a fine farm, well under cultivation.

M. D. Bridges. In giving a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Bridges it can with truth be said that he is one of the foremost men of his county, and has become one of the wealthy planters of his region by honest toil and good management and by the aid and advice of his admirable wife. He was born in Dunklin County, Mo., in 1864, and was the sixth in a family of ten children born to Amherst D. and Charlotte (Russell) Bridges, who were also born in Kentucky and at an early day emigrated to Dunklin County, Mo., where they

are now residing. Here M. D. Bridges was born, reared and educated, and as his father was a merchant and farmer by occupation, he first worked on the farm and then clerked in his store. Later he engaged in the saloon business at St. Francis, Mo., and after following that calling for about eighteen months sold out, and on the 15th of March, 1887, came to Greene County, Ark. The same year he was married, in Clay County of this State, to Mrs. Theodocia Nolen, widow of David Nolen, and soon after moved to his present farm, which consists of 280 acres of arable land, with about 160 under cultivation. In addition to this he has forty acres under cultivation in Clay County, the most of which he devotes to the raising of cotton. This year (1889) he had seventy-five acres in cotton, and also raises considerable stock. He has never been very active in politics but usually votes the Democratic ticket; he is ever deeply interested in the proper education of the youth of this country, and has always been a patron of education, being now a member of the school board. Socially he is a member of Four Mile Lodge No. 412, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Pittsburg Lodge No. 273, I. O. O. F., at Campbell, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges are the parents of one son, Andy Lee.

C. J. Brinkman, a member of the firm of John F. Brinkman & Son, manufacturers of tight barrel staves, Paragould, is a native of Batesville, Ripley Co., Ind., and the son of John F. Brinkman, who is also of Indiana nativity. The mother, Catharine (Kipper) Brinkman, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was married to Mr. Brinkman April 28, 1863. The fruits of this union were eleven children, seven of whom yet survive. John F. Brinkman engaged in the lumber business in his youth, and bought walnut lumber for a large furniture factory. In the fall of 1868, he embarked in the manufacture of staves at Jamestown, Ind., and there remained until 1875, when he removed to Indianapolis to educate his children, at the same time running his factory at Jamestown. He made his home in Indianapolis until 1879, and in April of that year, moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he put up a stove factory and ran it until

1889, when he sold out and is now living a retired life. His wife died in May, 1889. C. J. Brinkman was but four years of age when he moved with his parents to Jamestown. He received a good education in the schools of Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and graduated at the Notre Dame University in 1881. He then started in the stove business with his father, and has since been a member of the firm of John F. Brinkman & Son. In February, 1888, they began the erection of their present factory, and commenced working in the same May 2, since which time they have continued the business successfully. The foreman is W. W. Wilson, who has been with this firm for eighteen years. Mr. Brinkman was married in September, 1888, to Miss Marie C. Vesque, a native of Franklin County, Ind., and both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Charles Brock, another prominent and successful agriculturist of Cache Township, and one whose name is synonymous with the farming interests of the county, was born in Georgia in 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Jemima (Kinzie) Brock, both natives of South Carolina. The father grew to manhood in his native state, and was there married to his first wife, who bore him four children. He then removed to Alabama and there married Miss Kinzie, with whom he returned to Georgia in 1834. He died in that State three years later. The mother then married again and died in Georgia, in 1855, at the age of fifty years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Charles Brock, the eldest of the three brothers and sisters, attained his majority in the State of Georgia, receiving very little education aside from home study, and at the age of fourteen began working for himself. After a few years he learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1851 immigrated to Morgan County, Ill., where he remained three years. From there he went to Polk County, Mo., resided there several years and was then in New Madrid County for two years. In 1866 he came to Greene County, settled in Cache Township, improved a large tract, and moved to several places where he made many improvements. He was first married in Georgia to Miss Cynthia Walker, a

native of Kentucky, who died in Vernon County, Mo., in 1855, and the result of this union was three children, two now living: John R., and Martha, who is now the wife of Frank Grambling, and who resides in Boone County, Ark. The one deceased was named James. Mr. Brock was married the second time to Miss Elizabeth Walker, a native of Alabama. She died in 1876. The following children were born to this union: William, at home; Margaret, now Mrs. Jones; Nancy, now Mrs. Johnson; Catherine, now Mrs. Beaty; Rebecca, Mrs. Belk; Triphena and Triphoeia (twins, and the latter deceased); Charles (deceased); Lizzie, at home; Lee (deceased), and Jesse (deceased). For his third wife Mr. Brock took Mrs. Luenma Israel, *nee* Cooper, in 1879. Three children were born to this marriage, Mary, and two deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Brock is steward and trustee in the same at the present time. He has held the office of school director for many years, and is liberal and generous in his contributions to all meritorious enterprises. He is a Democrat in politics but is not an active partisan. He has a fine farm of thirty acres in cultivation, owning 160 acres of land.

L. H. Case, real estate and loan agent, also attorney, of Paragould, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born August 7, 1833, being the son of Raphael and Rosetta (Hayes) Case, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of New York, and both families of old Puritan stock. The mother was a first cousin of Rutherford B. Hayes. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Case, was from Simsbury, Conn., and the maternal grandfather was a native of the Green Mountain State. The latter was a captain in the War of 1812 and was in command of Vermont troops. Grandfather Case was also a captain in the War of 1812, and was at Hull's surrender, but escaped. They both died in Ohio, whither they had emigrated at quite an early date. Raphael Case was born in Licking County, Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation. He was county treasurer one term and filled that position with credit and honor. He died in 1860, in his fiftieth year. The mother died previously to this.

In their family were six children, four now living: Leonus H., Frederick, in Missouri; Sylvester, also in Missouri; Jason, in Ohio; Wilbur, killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and Fannie (deceased), wife of Rev. W. M. Mullin. L. H. Case attained his growth and received his education in Licking County, Ohio, attending the Ohio Wesleyan University. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He then commenced practicing at Bloomfield, Ind., remained there a short time, and on the breaking out of the late war he went home and enlisted in Company D, First Ohio Cavalry, and served three years. He was at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and participated in many minor engagements. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., and afterward went to St. Joseph, Mo., raising a company of his own, after which he went to Cape Girardeau where he had command as captain of six companies. He remained there about seven months, when they were mustered out and he went to Maysville, Mo., where Capt. Case practiced his profession until 1885. Locating at Norfolk, Neb., where he had a good farm, he remained there for about two years, and then settled in Little Rock, Ark., forming a partnership with an old planter, William Field, in the real estate and loan business. This they carried on until October, 1888, when Mr. Case came to Paragould, bought property and located here. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has also been occupied in the real estate and loan business. He is agent for about 200,000 acres of wild land and some good pine land. He also owns considerable land and property in Greene County. He is prepared to loan money in almost any amount from \$250 upward. Mr. Case was married, first, in 1857, to Miss Mary Warner, by whom he had one child, Willard. He was married the second time, in 1866, to Miss Amanda Terhune, of Missouri, and two children were the result: Cora and Harry. Mr. Case's third marriage was to Miss Mattie McDowell, of Missouri, in 1876. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. R. C. Cavitt. One of the most familiar and welcomed faces in the home of the sick and afflicted of Greene County, is that of Dr. Cavitt, who administers to the physical wants of his fellow-man, in a highly satisfactory and successful manner, as his many patients, now living, can testify. The Doctor was born in Henry County, Tenn., but was reared in Obion County, of the same State, where he lived with his father on a farm. At a very early age he commenced learning the blacksmith trade which he completed, and, although he has not worked at his trade for over nineteen years, still thinks that his hand has not lost its cunning, and that he can do as good a piece of work in that line as he ever could. At the age of twenty-seven he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, B. H. Cavitt, then of Obion County, Tenn., and graduated at the expiration of two and a half years' study at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He then moved to Greene County, Ark., locating near Tilmanville, two miles west of Marmaduke (then not in existence), and here the Doctor, after twelve years of labor, has built up an enviable practice. After coming to this State he was married to Miss N. E. Jones, a native of Clay County, Ark., and the daughter of John Jones, who came from Tennessee about 1830. To this marital relation were born two children: Vera Ethel and Iler Myrtle. Dr. Cavitt has about 120 acres of land in cultivation where he lives, and which he has had improved to such an extent that it is one of the finest farms in the county. The Doctor says he intends it to be the best in the county within a year or two at the most. He has always, since living here, been dealing in cotton, and by care, and by closely watching the market, has managed to benefit himself very much in that line. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Tilmanville, is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in each has filled many of the chairs, holding one position at the present time. He and Mrs. Cavitt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, near Tilmanville.

A. T. Chaffin is one of the energetic and progressive farmers and stockmen of Cache Township,

Greene County, Ark., and was born in Georgia in 1832, being the eldest of a family of ten children belonging to Elias and Sarah (Yearwood) Chaffin, who were born in North Carolina and Georgia, respectively; the former, besides his association with farming, is a Missionary Baptist minister, and is actively engaged in preaching the gospel at the present time, although eighty-three years of age. His wife died in 1872 at the age of sixty-four years. Both grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812. A. T. Chaffin was reared on a farm in Georgia, and in his youth received very limited educational advantages, but managed to attend the common schools to some extent. When but nineteen years of age he bought a farm and began tilling the soil, the same year marrying Miss Nancy E. Gosa, who was born in Alabama. They lived on this farm for ten years, then sold out and came to Arkansas, and soon located in Greene County, where he bought forty acres of slightly improved land, and in time cleared thirty acres and erected buildings. He continued to purchase other tracts of land from time to time, on which he also made improvements, and at one time owned 800 acres of land. He sold off a portion of this, however, and on the remainder has erected six dwellings, with out-buildings, and on all these places has set out good orchards of well assorted fruits. His home farm is a fine tract at the foot of Crowley's Ridge, of which sixty acres are under cultivation. In 1861 Mr. Chaffin enlisted in the Confederate army, and was mustered into the service at Little Rock, being assigned to Bragg's division; and was in the battles of Oak Hill, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Cross Roads, Shiloh, where he was wounded, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, Miss. He then returned home and resumed farming, which occupation has since received his attention. He is a Democrat politically, and takes considerable interest in the political affairs of the county. In 1878 Mrs. Chaffin died, leaving these children: Calvin, who is married and resides in Mississippi; Benjamin (deceased); Catherine and Roxana, residents of Mississippi; and John Walter, who lives at home. In 1881 Mr. Chaffin wedded Mrs. Susan (Croft) Shoe-

maker, who was born in Kentucky, being the daughter of Logan Croft, an early immigrant to Arkansas. By her first husband Mrs. Chaffin was the mother of three sons: Peter, Thomas and John. Mr. Chaffin is active in promoting the welfare of schools and churches, as well as the county in which he resides.

William H. Cothren. No matter in what business a man may engage, if he is industrious and fair in his dealings with his fellow men, he is sure sooner or later to win their confidence, respect and liking, and to become in time well-to-do in worldly goods. Mr. Cothren possesses these qualities, and as a consequence stands remarkably high in the estimation of all who know him. He was born in South Carolina in the month of February, 1842, and at an early day began to fight his own way in the world. When the Rebellion broke out he left his labors to enlist in the Southern army, joining, June 10, 1861, the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, and was sent east of the Mississippi, taking part in the battles of Farmington, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro (where his shoulder was broken by a minie ball), Chickamauga, and other engagements of that campaign. He was also at Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Tupelo, and Smithville, N. C., after which engagement the army surrendered and Mr. Cothren soon returned home. He was married a short time afterward to Miss Mary Gregory, a native of South Carolina, a daughter of William Gregory, who came from South Carolina in 1863 and engaged in farming. In 1869 Mr. Cothren bought a farm of eighty acres, slightly improved, and on this land he began an extensive scale of improvement, continuing to add to his original purchase until he became the owner of 240 acres, with about ninety acres cleared. He has excellent buildings and orchards, and has taken great pride in beautifying his home besides putting his land in good tillable condition. He is engaged in general farming and gives his attention to raising cotton, corn, wheat, oats, grasses, etc. He is a Democrat in politics, a patron of education, and has served as school director for eight years. He and family attend the Methodist Church, of which himself and wife are members. They are the

parents of the following children: Nancy E., wife of Harve Spain; Reuben M., Richard V., and James W. Mr. Cothren is the eldest of seven children born to the marriage of Jackson Cothren and Sarah Gramling, who were born in South Carolina, and were engaged in farming in that State until the father's death in 1857, after which the mother came to Arkansas and resided with her father, Reuben Gramling, who, with his sons, was among the earliest settlers of the west side of Crowley's Ridge.

Alfred T. Craig, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tennessee, in 1847, being the second of five children born to Andrew and Jane (Lambeth) Craig, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. The maternal grandfather was born in the "Old North State," and came to Tennessee at a very early day, settling in the western part of the State, where he was engaged extensively in farming, and died in 1888, at the age of eighty-three years. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, and served throughout the entire war. The paternal grandparents were Virginians. Andrew Craig was also an extensive farmer, and died in 1863. His widow still survives him and lives on the old homestead in Tennessee. Alfred T. Craig worked on the home farm in his youth and received but little schooling. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to North and Middle Tennessee, where he resided for over a year, then went to Texas and was engaged in the distilling business for one year, after which he returned to Tennessee, and soon after married Miss Martha Brown, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Hiram Brown, of the same State, a well known farmer in his section. In 1868 Mr. Craig purchased a farm on which he lived for three years, and on the 3d of December, 1871, came to Arkansas and settled in Greene County, where he bought 120 acres of wild land. On this he immediately began making improvements, and up to the present time has opened up some seventy-five acres, about all of which is under fence and in a high state of cultivation. He has two acres in orchard. His stock is of a good grade, his hogs being Jersey Reds and Berkshires, and his cattle part Jersey.

Mr. Craig is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director for eight years. To him and wife were born fourteen children, twelve of whom are living: Andrew, who died in infancy; Fannie Ella, wife of John Jones; William Charles, James Alfred, Mary Elizabeth, Lucy, John, who died at the age of nine months; Rosa Lee, Eli, Van, Winston, Francis Clyne and Frances (twins), and James Adaline. In 1886 Mr. Craig bought eighty acres of land on Eight Mile Creek, which is a choice piece of bottom land, and is improved with two good houses. Forty acres are under cultivation. His son William resides on and tills this farm.

J. W. Craven, a successful planter residing near Paragould, was born in Randolph County, of the "Old North State," February 22, 1834, being the fourth of eleven children born to Andrew R. and Elizabeth W. (Garner) Craven, who were also born in that State. In 1840 the father emigrated to Georgia, and two years later to Mississippi, where he opened up a large plantation on which he resided thirteen years, moving then to Tennessee. In January, 1855, he came to Greene County, Ark., and settled near where his son now resides, on 640 acres of land, 100 acres of which he cleared and improved, and here lived until his death, March 30, 1867, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died in Mississippi in the fall of 1845. J. W. Craven received a common education in the schools of Mississippi, and besides becoming familiar with the details of farm work, learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed for some years. He assisted in clearing the home farm, and was married in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1853, to Miss L. M. Daniel, a native of that State, and a daughter of Ephraim and Penelope (Mundon) Daniel, who were born in North Carolina, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1840, and in 1855 to Greene County, Ark. Here the father died on his farm, in 1876, his wife's death having occurred four years earlier. After his marriage, Mr. Craven settled down to farming in Tennessee, but in 1855 bought an eighty-acre timber tract in Greene County, Ark., on which he erected a cabin, and commenced clearing and improving. He now has 120 acres, with eighty-five under cultivation,

which he devotes principally to raising corn. In 1863 he enlisted in the Home Guards under Capt. Kirkendall, and in September of the same year, joined the infantry under Capt. Anderson, holding the rank of second lieutenant. In December, 1863, he was honorably discharged, but in 1864 joined the cavalry, and was in the fight at Little Rock, and several other engagements. Since the war he has been engaged in farming. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not active in politics. He has held the office of justice of the peace for about seven years, and being an active supporter of the cause of education, is now a member of the school board. He also assisted in re-organizing the county. Socially he is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and also a member of Paragould Lodge No. 368, F. & A. M. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are active workers for the cause of Christianity. Seven of their nine children are living: Andrew Nelson (died in 1863, at the age of ten years), Mary Jane (died in 1858, aged two years and six months), Julia Ann (Mrs. Morgan), Martha T. (Mrs. Gwyn), John W., Lillie C., Eliza C., Sarah Elizabeth and William L., all members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Craven can remember when there was only one public road in the county, and when Cape Girardeau was their nearest market.

J. W. Crawford. Prominent among the many esteemed and respected citizens of Paragould stands the name of the above mentioned gentleman, who was born in Orange County, N. C., June 4, 1854, and who is the son of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Crawford, both natives of North Carolina. They are still residents of that State, and the father is a farmer by occupation. Their family consists of ten living children, five sons and five daughters. J. W. Crawford was reared on the farm, in Orange County, N. C., receiving his education in the common schools, and in 1868 went to Tennessee, locating in Fayette County. He was but a boy at this time, and engaged as clerk in a store, which business he followed most of his time while in Tennessee. In 1877 he came to Arkansas, locating at Gainesville, Greene County, and sold liquors for two years. He then em-

barked in mercantile pursuits, which he carried on until his removal to Paragould, in 1885, and was one of the first business men of the town. Previous to this, in 1880, he married Miss Sadie Glasscock, daughter of Capt. H. W. Glasscock, and the result of this union is two children: Guy E. and Henry V. Mr. Crawford continued his mercantile business at Paragould until 1888, when he sold out, and has since been practically retired, although he turns his attention somewhat to real estate speculations. He owns a half-interest in the Gager Hotel, which is a fine brick building, and a credit to Paragould; and he is also the owner of a good farm adjoining the corporation of Paragould. No man has been more active in improving this place than has Mr. Crawford. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. Benjamin H. Crowley is a wealthy farmer and an eminent lawyer of Greene County, Ark., and is State Senator from the First Senatorial District of Arkansas. His birth occurred in 1836, and he is the only child born to the marriage of Samuel Crowley and Sallie Hutchins, who were born respectively in Kentucky and Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was a Georgian, who removed to Kentucky at an early day, where he met and married Miss Annie Wylie, a supposed native of that State, and there made his home, being engaged in farming and stock-raising and dealing on a very extensive scale until 1821, when he came with his family, which consisted of his wife and eight children, five boys and three girls, to what is now Greene County (then Lawrence). At that time the country was very sparsely settled, he being the only settler within a radius of many miles. He located on a tract of land consisting of 240 acres, and gave his name to a ridge of land running for more than 200 miles through Arkansas and 100 miles in Missouri. Here he erected a dwelling house, opened about fifty acres of land for cultivation, set out orchards, and became one of the thriftiest farmers and best-known men in Northeastern Arkansas. All his children settled near him, where their descendants are still residing. He died about 1842 at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife's death occurred in 1850,

she never having married again after his death. Samuel Crowley, the father of our subject, was married in 1832 to Miss Sallie Hutchins, whose parents came from Tennessee to Arkansas and settled where Paragould is now situated, where the father died in 1837, having been an extensive farmer and stockman. She subsequently married a man by the name of Robert H. Halley. In his youth Benjamin H. Crowley attended the common schools and at the age of nineteen years he entered the Wallace Institute, which he attended one year. After spending several years in Greene County he removed to Scott County, where he had previously lived with his mother. On the 10th of May, 1858, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Crowley, a cousin, and a daughter of W. Crowley, and when the war broke out he left home and friends and the peaceful pursuit of farming to enlist in the Confederate service. He was in nearly all the battles of importance that were fought in the Southwest, and was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and later was made captain of Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, and at the close of the war was commanding a company of cavalry. He was captured in Scott County after the fall of Little Rock, and was in confinement at various places for fifteen months. During this time, while at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, he and a number of other officers formed a class and began the study of Blackstone, and after his return home he continued his legal studies until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar and, in 1874, was admitted to practice in the Federal courts, and in 1888 in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas. Immediately after the war he traveled for some time in Texas, and then returned to Arkansas and settled down to farming in Cache Township, Greene County. In 1868, when Clayton's militia were over-running the State, and when they had stationed themselves at Jonesboro and arrested a number of the best citizens of the town, Capt. Crowley raised 100 picked men in his county and went to their rescue. There was a fight at Willis' Mills and his company lost one man and had several wounded, while the militia lost several men and were driven back to Jonesboro. Afterward Capt. Crowley succeeded in ef-

fecting a compromise whereby all prisoners taken by the militia were released, and peace and order were once more restored in that section of the State. To this day Capt. Crowley's efforts in preventing strife and restoring order are remembered with pleasure and gratitude by those whose lives and property were endangered. In 1869 he bought the old homestead settled by his grandfather, which had been out of possession of the family for several years, and with this his lands amount to about 4,000 acres in Greene County, 500 of which are in a highly cultivated condition. He is the most extensive farmer in the county and is also largely interested in stock-raising and dealing. He has cleared over 200 acres of land, has erected many buildings, and in 1880 built his present commodious and substantial residence, it being situated on a natural building site. In 1880 his wife died, leaving a family of six children: Victoria, wife of Dr. J. D. Sibert, of this county; Cynthia H., Nannie P., wife of E. R. Page, residing in Crowley Township; Lucian G., Bell and Ben. H. On the 26th of June, 1881, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss R. L. Fielder, a native of Tennessee. They have two children, Thomas Garland, who is deceased, and Sallie Alice. Mr. Crowley is an eminent lawyer and has won an enviable reputation among his legal brethren in Arkansas. He has always been an active politician, and in 1872 was elected representative to the State legislature. The poll-books were at that time destroyed, but the Captain secured his seat and secured a new election for the county officers, who were all elected on the Democratic ticket. He was in the stormy session of 1884, and during this time declined a commission as colonel from Gov. Baxter. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate from the First District of Arkansas and in 1888 was re-elected by a very large majority. He is one of the most useful members of that body, and is a fluent and forcible speaker, sound in his views. In the space allotted in this volume it would be impossible to give a detailed account of his public and private career, or to speak at length of his many sterling social and business qualities; suffice it to say that in every

walk in life his career has been above reproach. He was the author of the bill for the organization of Clay County, and was also the author of several other important measures.

Henry Cupp, one of Greene County's leading farmers, is a native of Georgia, where he was born January 10, 1839. In the same year his father emigrated from that State to Craighead County, Ark., where he remained but one year, when he again moved, this time selecting Greene County. There he was very successful at farming until his death, February 17, 1871. His wife hardly survived him a year, but died January 18, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Cupp, reared a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living. Henry Cupp was but a child when his parents came to this State, and he was reared to farm life. He had very limited school opportunities, but has all his life been an industrious farmer; and through his practical knowledge of farming, has been successful. He owns a large well-stocked farm, much of it under cultivation. He has been married four times, and is the father of seven children, two of whom, Sarah Ann (born October 18, 1867) and Emeline (born February 2, 1871) are the only survivors. His first wife was Margaret Dennis, and after her death, he chose Lucy Stevens, who was born December 2, 1841. His third marriage was with Nancy Smith, who died in 1884. Mrs. Cupp, whose maiden name was Emeline Lane, was born November 21, 1862, and is a true wife and benevolent woman. Mr. Cupp is one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of the county, has decided political views, and is interested in progress and development.

F. M. Daulton, editor and proprietor of the Greene County Events, is a resident of Gainesville, Ark., but was born in Ralls County, Mo., in 1832, and after acquiring a common school education and attaining a suitable age he commenced working on the Quincy Herald, at Quincy, Ill. After serving a five-years' apprenticeship, he returned to Shelbyville, Mo., and established the Spectator in 1853, which he conducted until the breaking out of the war, when he gave up this work to enlist as major in the Twenty-first Mis-

souri. He served about two years, and was shot through the neck at the battle of Iuka, in Mississippi. After receiving his discharge he went to Ohio, where he spent two or three years, and next located in Indiana, being engaged in publishing papers in both these States. After coming to Greene County, Ark., in 1878, he established the Press, and in 1882 his present paper, which has a circulation of over 500; this is a paper pure in tone and fearless in its attacks upon the popular short-comings of the day. He was first married to Miss M. M. Connor, who died, having borne the following children: Emma (Hindman), living, and Jennie and Frank, deceased, the latter being killed in 1867, while braking on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Mr. Daulton took for his second wife Miss Lizzie Lanker, by whom he has five children: William, Charles, Daniel, Delia and Benjamin.

R. T. Daniel, a merchant and farmer of Clark Township, Greene County, was born in 1837 in Tennessee, and is the fifth of a family of nine children born to Ephraim and Pennie (Mundson) Daniel, who were Tennesseans. The father was a sturdy son of the soil, and when our subject was a child removed to Mississippi, where he was engaged in farming until 1855. At that date he came to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the farm on which R. T. Daniel is now residing, which consisted of 200 acres. He improved this farm very much and soon had quite an extensive tract under cultivation and furnished with good buildings. R. T. Daniel remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, then marrying Miss Elizabeth Pilmore, who was born in Mississippi and came with her parents to Arkansas at an early day. Soon after he erected a cottage on his father's farm, and began tilling the soil for himself on forty acres of land purchased from his father. Later he bought eighty acres more, and at his father's death, in 1870, inherited the remainder. When the war broke out he enlisted in Capt. Anderson's company, and was with Gen. Shelby on his raid through Missouri, and was in the battle of Cape Girardeau, where he was wounded. He was also at Helena, Devall's Bluff, Little Rock,

Camden and Saline River. While with Price on his raid through Missouri he was in the engagements at Iron Mountain, Independence, Blue Lick, Boonville and Kansas City. He then retreated to Texas and surrendered at Pine Bluff. After his return home he resumed farming successfully, continuing until 1887, when he received a stroke of paralysis, and has not been able to do hard labor since. He is now conducting a general mercantile store on his farm, which is netting him a fair income. Sixty acres of his place are under cultivation, and he devotes it to raising corn, cotton, etc. He and wife are the parents of the following children: James, who is married to Miss Nancy Fielder; Eliza Jane, wife of Jeff Adams; Henry. Thomas, Pollie, and Sarah Elizabeth. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Daniel has served as school director and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, as well as all other worthy enterprises.

Dr. John M. Davis, druggist, of Paragould, and son of Dr. James S. and Nancy E. (Farmer) Davis, was born in Limestone County, Ala., December 31, 1840. His parents were both natives of Alabama, and removed to Marshall County, Miss., in 1844, going in 1850 to Salem, that State, and thence to Iuka, where the father died. Dr. James S. Davis was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was also a graduate of the Louisville Medical College. He was a very prominent physician and noted surgeon, and people came from a great distance for his treatment. He practiced from 1844 to 1879, a period of about thirty-five years. He was one of the members of the secession convention of Mississippi, and signed the declaration of independence for that purpose. He was a surgeon in the late war and in command of a company a portion of the time. His wife is still living, and is a resident of Iuka, Miss. They were the parents of ten children, five now living, of whom Dr. John M. Davis is the eldest. He was principally reared and educated in Mississippi, and at the age of sixteen began the study of medicine with the intention of later following that profession, but about this time the war broke out which prevented him from further pursuing his studies. He should

dered his musket, marched to the front and enlisted in the Tenth Alabama Cavalry Regiment, serving over three years. He was ensign of his regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was in all the principal engagements—Shiloh, Atlanta, Days Gap, etc. His whole service was in the cavalry. At Pulaski, during Hood's advance on Franklin, Mr. Davis received a severe gun-shot wound, the ball passing through his body at the side of the abdomen. He had the honor of carrying home the captured Federal flag and also his own flag. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi, and engaged in merchandising, which he conducted for four years. After this he went to the Lone Star State, resuming the mercantile business at Tyler and Fort Worth, where he remained until 1880, then returning to Mississippi. One year later, he came to Paragould where he embarked in the drug business, which he still continues. He was one of the first business men of Paragould, and is the oldest druggist in point of residence in Greene County. He carries a general line of drugs, etc. He was married, April 3, 1861, to Miss Altie E. Robbins, a native of Alabama, and the fruits of this union were nine children, seven now living: Nannie A., wife of P. W. Mass, editor of the Thayer (Mo.) Tribune; William S., Maggie, Russell J., Hattie A., Thomas B. and Sallie B. Dr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is superintendent of the Sunday-school. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the K. of H., being treasurer of that organization. He is city treasurer, and treasurer of the Building and Loan Association.

L. T. Dennis, a successful farmer and justice of the peace of Cache Township, Greene County, Ark., is a native of the county, born in 1843, being the second of ten children born to Robert and Ellen (Tompkins) Dennis, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, who came to Arkansas with their parents during the early history of this State. On his arrival in Arkansas, in 1837, Robert Dennis entered and purchased land in what is known as St. Francis Township, and on this he lived and made improvements until about 1848.

when he sold out and entered a tract of forty acres on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, on which he lived ten years. This he sold and bought eighty acres in the same locality, clearing nearly the entire tract, and making many other improvements, and here resided until his death on the 20th of December, 1867, followed by his widow, February 14, 1881. The maternal grandfather, Lawrence Tompkins, came from Kentucky to Arkansas about 1833, and settled on the east side of Crowley's Ridge, and was one of some six families that were among the first settlers. Here he resided until his death, being an active participant in the development of the county. L. T. Dennis, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to farm labor, and in his youth received quite meager educational advantages, but by applying himself to his books at home, secured a fair education. He remained with his father until twenty-two years of age, then married Miss Nancy Ann Newsom, a daughter of Sterling Newsom, who was a Tennessean, and came to Arkansas at an early day. After his marriage Mr. Dennis bought a slightly improved farm of seventy-five acres, and on this tract he located and began making improvements in the way of clearing and building. After about ten years his house caught fire and was consumed, but the same year he purchased 325 acres of land, erected a new dwelling and began a fresh start in life. He has opened about seventy-five acres, set out orchards, and otherwise greatly improved his property. In 1885 he erected a new residence on a natural building site, and his surroundings are now most pleasant. On the 16th of December, 1874, Mr. Dennis lost his estimable wife and the following year he married Miss Martha Jane Gramlin, a daughter of Rawlins Gramlin, who came from North Carolina to Arkansas in 1857, and settled on the west side of Crowley's Ridge. To his first union were born the following children: William Pleasant and Mary Jane living, and Henry Aibert, Robert Sterling and an infant deceased. His second union has resulted in the birth of seven children: Lawrence M., who died at the age of four years; James Edward, Walter Anderson, Leopold Leaton and Gopel Wiley, twins; Lucy Ellen, and Thomas

Jefferson. In 1862 Mr. Dennis enlisted in Jefferson Thompson's artillery company and was sent to the division of the Missouri, and was on the Arkansas Ram when she ran the blockade past Memphis; he was also on the same vessel when she ran the blockade at the mouth of the Yazoo River. He was then transferred to the infantry, and in the fall was in the battle of Corinth, and was also at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, and in Vicksburg during the siege of forty-nine days, after which he was paroled and returned home, but again enlisted in July, 1864, joining a cavalry company, and during the remainder of that year was in and around Little Rock. While there he met with an accident and was compelled to return home, and took no further part in the war. He is now engaged in general farm work and devotes about seventy-five acres of his farm to the culture of corn, forty acres to cotton and ten acres each to wheat, oats and clover. He is quite an active politician, votes with the Democratic party, and has served as justice of the peace ten years, and as school director six years. He belongs to the Baptist Church and his wife to the Methodist.

L. G. Dillman, manufacturer of plain lumber and building material at Paragould, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 15, 1830, and is the son of Jacob Dillman, a native of Pennsylvania, and Maria (Crocker) Dillman, of Vermont nativity. The parents were married in Ohio, and here the father followed the cabinet-maker's trade, although his principal occupation was farming. He was one of the pioneers of Williams County, Ohio, and when first settling there his nearest neighbor was fifteen miles distant. He died in Ohio in 1869. The mother died in 1842. They were the parents of six children, only two now living: Lemuel G., and Susan, wife of Dwight Stoddard. A brother, Sylvester Dillman, was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., and his widow has been postmistress at Toledo, Iowa, for several years. L. G. Dillman remained on the farm in Ohio until twenty-one years of age, and in 1851 went to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he was engaged in the lumber business for several years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth

Indiana Volunteers, and served until cessation of hostilities. He remained in St. Joseph County, Ind., being engaged principally in the lumber business, until coming to Arkansas. In 1876 he went to Nashville, Tenn., and put up a machinery plant for the Indiana Lumbering Company. In 1881 he came to Arkansas, located at Bradford, on the Iron Mountain Railroad and put up a saw-mill, but sold out in a short time and put up a foundry and machine shop at Newport, which he ran for about one year. He then sold out and came to Greene County, and has since made Paragould his headquarters. He has had several saw-mills in this and Craighead Counties. He was married in 1853 to Miss Margaret Vanderhoof, a native of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he has two children, Frank, and Arl, who is at school at Cape Girardeau. Mr. and Mrs. Dillman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the G. A. R.

A. L. Dover, proprietor of a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin, situated near the Fair Ground in Clark Township, was born in Blount County, Ala., in 1848, and was the third in a family of nine children born to B. A. and Patsy (Fielding) Dover, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Georgia. They settled in Alabama in 1847, where the father opened up a farm and resided several years, and in 1868 moved to Poinsett County, Ark., where he settled and improved another farm. Since 1874 he has lived in Greene County. His wife died in 1884. A. L. Dover received his early education in Alabama, and after coming to Poinsett County began farming for himself, and like his father has resided in Greene County since 1874. The year following his location here he purchased a tract of land containing 128 acres, which was heavily covered with timber, and commenced immediately to clear it. He now has sixty acres under cultivation, which are well improved with good buildings and orchard. In 1876 he was married to Miss Tennessee V. Yates, a daughter of Henderson and Martha Yates, who were born in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively; the father came to Greene County, Ark., in 1875, his wife having died in Tennessee the year before. Mr. Yates is now residing in Paragould. Mr. Dover votes with

the Democratic party, and was elected on that ticket to the office of magistrate, which position he held four years. He has always taken an interest in school matters and is now a member of the school board. Socially he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., Paragould Lodge. He and wife became the parents of five children, three of whom are living: William Wallace, Leander Byrd and Henderson Franklin. Arthur Bruce died at the age of one year, and Major Oscar died when two years of age.

J. C. Field. Among the many wealthy farmers of Greene County, Ark., well worthy an honorable place in these columns may be mentioned Mr. Field, who was born in Cross County, Ark., in 1849, and is the fourth in a family of six children born to John and Catherine (Curtis) Field, who were born, reared and married in Maury County, Tenn., where the father was engaged in tilling the soil. In 1848 he removed with his family to Arkansas, purchased a tract of 160 acres, which he improved, and then sold out and moved to Poinsett County, in 1875, where he bought a farm, on which he died, in 1880. His wife died while they were residing in Cross County. J. C. Field received the education and rearing that usually fall to the farmer's boy, and at the age of twenty-four years began farming for himself, making his first crop on Buffalo Island. The next year he came to Greene County, and from time to time purchased land until he became the owner of 560 acres of some of the best land in the county. He cleared about 175 acres of timber land, and now has at least 200 acres under cultivation. He has erected good buildings on his property, set out orchards, and has done general farming, raising cotton and the cereals, and this year has devoted about sixty acres to corn and 140 to cotton. He has some good stock, and his first labors are meeting with deserved success. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gulches, by whom he has two children: Jefferson and James.

B. C. Gallup, proprietor of the City Bakery and Confectionery Store, Paragould. In this city are found quite a number of prosperous establishments, and of none can mention be made with

more pleasure than of the bakery of B. C. Gallup. Mr. Gallup was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th of August, 1840, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Gallup, the father a native of Massachusetts, of French descent, and a fluent speaker of three different languages. He was a carpenter by trade, and after his removal to Quincy, Ill., in 1841, he built the first Methodist Episcopal Church on Vermont Street. He died in that city, as did also his wife, leaving B. C. Gallup, who was then but an infant. A guardian was appointed for the little orphan, but, after growing up, his relations with his guardian were not of the most pleasant nature, and consequently he took French leave of him, and engaged as cook on a Mississippi steamer, serving in that capacity for about five years. During this time he learned the turner's trade, but did not put it to immediate use, for in 1857 he engaged in the bakery business in Quincy, Ill., where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then left the bakery to shoulder a musket, and in 1861 enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He was at the battles of Belmont, Tiptonville, Shiloh, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Nashville, Chattanooga, and at Atlanta, being under fire for three months. He was at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, etc., but never received anything but a flesh wound. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Quincy, Ill., where he continued until 1868. From there he went to Kansas City, remained there a few years, and then went to Missouri, but only tarried in that State a short time, and then went to Kansas, Colorado, and thence to Texas, where he was engaged on journey-work. After residing in that State for six or seven years, he came to Greene County, Ark., in 1884, and located in Paragould, when there were but few business men in town. He bought a little property, and immediately embarked in business for himself. He has built up a good trade, and by his upright and honest dealings has won the confidence of his patrons. He has bought considerable town property, and is doing well. While in Kansas City he married Miss Katie Lightman, who bore him four children all deceased. Mr.

Gallup's second marriage was at Jacksonport, Ark., in December, 1881, to Miss Hannah E. Bickel, a native of Ohio. One child, now deceased, was born to this union. Mr. Gallup is a member of the G. A. R., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Richard H. Gardner, ex-county clerk and surveyor of Greene County, Ark., is a gentleman of wide experience, who has been actively interested in politics from his youth up. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1831, and is a son of Richard W. and Eliza (Thomas) Gardner, who were of English and German descent, having been born in Virginia and South Carolina in 1808 and 1811, and died in Tennessee in 1852 and 1842, respectively. The former was taken to Kentucky when a boy, by his father, John A. Gardner, and there resided until 1825 or 1826, when he moved to Tennessee, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a soldier in the Mexican War under Gen. Cheatham, of Tennessee, serving as surgeon, having graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1845. He practiced in the State of Mississippi for a short time after the war, when he returned to Tennessee and resumed practice. He was always a strong advocate of temperance. Four of the eight children born to himself and wife lived to be grown, and two are living at the present time: Jerome A. and Richard H. The latter lived in Weakley County, Tenn., until eleven years of age, and was then sent to Franklin College, near Nashville, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He engaged in civil engineering in Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi, continuing from 1852 to 1855, and then clerked in a steam flouring-mill for two years, after which he came west, and in 1857 located at Oak Bluff, Greene County, Ark., where he was occupied in merchandising for a short time, and was then elected assessor and deputy clerk, serving until 1861. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and commanded a company as captain in the battles of Pleasant Grove, Helena and Pleasant Hill. After the war he returned home and was appointed to the office of county clerk for six months, being re-elected in 1866 for two years. In 1870 he was elected county

surveyor, holding the position ten years, and in 1882 was again elected county clerk, which he held for four years. In January, 1837, after retiring from office, he came to his present place of abode. He is a strong advocate of churches and schools, and has been a liberal contributor to both. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah Towles, of Nashville, Tenn., who died in 1880, leaving a family of nine children, six of whom are now living: Arthur C., Flora G., Oliver W., Albert D., Ada B. and Nerly R. Stapleton died at the age of twenty-one; Elmore at the age of twelve years, and Algernon, when three years of age. Mr. Gardner took for his second wife, Lucretia C. Harris, who died in 1881, having borne one child, which died in infancy. In 1882 he married his present wife, Mrs. Ann E. Thompson, who was born in the State of Mississippi, in 1844, and when fourteen years of age came to Arkansas, where she grew to maturity. She and Mr. Gardner are the parents of two children: Berah B. and Kathleen. One son was born to her first marriage named James Thompson. Mr. Gardner belongs to the Christian Church, and his wife to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She was the widow of Isaac Thompson, and the daughter of James and Jane Johnston, who came to Arkansas in 1858. Here the father died in 1872 at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother in 1886, aged seventy-six years. The former was a merchant in Mississippi until his failure in business, then selling clocks until he was able to resume mercantile pursuits, which he did in Gainesville, Ark. He and wife became the parents of eight children, Mrs. Gardner being one of four now living.

G. L. Gentry, a successful planter residing near Paragould, Ark., was born in 1841 in Weakley County, Tenn., being the eighth of twelve children born to the marriage of J. R. Gentry and Sarah Nance, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. In 1858 they located near Gainesville, Ark., in which the father died in 1884, having been a prominent resident of the county. The mother is still living, and resides at Paragould. G. L. Gentry was reared to manhood

on a farm in Tennessee, and in 1858 came to Greene County, Ark., enlisting from this county, in 1861, in Company K, Fifth Arkansas Volunteers, under Col. Cross, and went into service at Columbus, Ky. He was a member of a scouting party along the Red River, and in 1862 was honorably discharged at Bowling Green, Ky. After his return home he joined Gen. Marmaduke, and was with him for some time. In 1869 he was married to Miss Angeline McWhirter, of Tennessee, a daughter of John and Matilda (Yarber) McWhirter, who were also born in that State, coming to Arkansas at a very early day, in which State they both died. After his marriage Mr. Gentry settled near Gainesville, and in 1873 bought a partly improved farm of 200 acres, but sold it some time later and went to Paragould, where he engaged in the saw-mill business (in 1881). Three years later he embarked in grist-milling, and also operated a cotton-gin, which he sold in 1887, and returned to the farm. Sixty acres of his 100-acre farm are under cultivation, and on it he raises cotton and cereals. By his wife, who died in 1883, he became the father of the following children: Joseph W., Laurettie, Oney, Gilbert W., Albert and Willis, all of whom are at home. In 1884 Mr. Gentry married his present wife, whose maiden name was Frances Drollender, of Tennessee, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bond) Drollender, of Tennessee, both of whom are deceased, the latter dying in Paragould in 1887. Mr. Gentry has seen a vast change in the country since his boyhood days, as it was then in a very wild and unsettled condition. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was Worshipful Master of Gainesville Lodge for a number of years, and in 1887 filled the same position in Paragould Lodge No. 368. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and although a Democrat, is not very active in politics. A station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, midway between Paragould and Gainesville, is called Gentry in honor of our subject.

H. W. Glascock, mayor of Paragould and real estate dealer, was born in Randolph County, Ark., February 19, 1834, and is the son of George W. and Catherine (Gray) Glascock, natives of Ten-

nessee. The parents were married in their native State, and in about 1830 they emigrated to Arkansas, locating in Randolph County, and were among its very first settlers. Here the father died in 1834 and the mother three days later. They were the parents of seven children, three now living: William, Henry W., and George F. When the parents first made their home in Arkansas, the country was a wilderness, and wild animals were plentiful, the red man's face frequently being seen at the door of the log cabin. H. W. Glascock was reared in Randolph County, Ark., until twelve years of age, when he moved to Gainesville, Greene County. He was educated principally at Gainesville and in Mississippi. In 1858 he was elected county clerk of Greene County, and served until after the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the first regiment that was organized in Greene County, and left a deputy to attend to his business. He served in the eastern army and was discharged in 1862 on account of his health. He then came home and re-enlisted in Kitchens' regiment in the cavalry, and was in command of Company E, serving until the surrender: he was on the raid through Missouri. After returning to his home he took charge of the clerk's office, and in 1868 engaged in mercantile business at Gainesville, which he continued until 1883, when he sold out and came to Paragould. Since that time he has been occupied in the real estate business. He owns about 12,000 acres of land, with some 600 under cultivation. His lands are among the best in the country, as he has been investing and buying since 1857. Mr. Glascock was elected mayor of Paragould in April, 1888, which position he is now filling. He was married first in 1858 to Miss Amanda Conduff, by whom he had four children, two now living: H. F. and Sudie. His second marriage was to Mrs. Emily J. Williamson, by whom he has six children, four now living: John, Jennie, Etta and Albert (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Glascock and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Glascock is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. He is one of the prominent and leading citizens of his vicinity.

M. C. Gramling, who is one of the first and most successful farmers and stock raisers of Greene County, Ark., was born in Spartanburg County, S. C., November 29, 1839, and is the eldest in a family of twelve children born to the marriage of Benjamin M. and Mary (Wilson) Gramling, also natives of the "Palmetto State," who were there engaged in farming until 1858, when they came to Arkansas and settled in Greene County. Here they entered a tract of 160 acres, and began immediately to make improvements, opening about seventy-five acres of land, erecting good buildings and setting out orchards. After living on this tract for about sixteen years the father sold out and purchased 100 acres in Cache Township, which he also greatly improved. He is here living at the present time, and is in his seventy-first year. M. C. Gramling, our subject, has always been familiar with farm labor, and assisted his father until twenty-one years of age, when he became an employé of the Government in draining this section of the State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and was with Gen. Joe Johnston, participating in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Corinth, where he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and Chickamauga. In this engagement, while his company was making a charge, and he was crying to his comrades "Come on, boys," he was wounded by a bullet striking him in the cheek. He was also at Ringgold, Resaca, where he was wounded in the thigh, and Jonesboro, Ga., where he lost his left arm by the explosion of a shell on the 1st of September, 1864. He remained in the field until the close of the war, then returned to Arkansas, and in 1866 was married to Miss Mary Smith, a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Otts) Smith, who were also from South Carolina, and emigrated to Arkansas in 1859, settling on 160 acres of land in Greene County. They were very successful, and in time became the owners of 1,100 acres of land. The father died in September, 1878, but the mother is still living. In 1866 Mr. Gramling located at Gainesville, where he started a general store, and in the fall of the

same year he was elected assessor of Greene County, for one term of two years. In the spring of this year he was appointed treasurer of the county till the election of a successor, but continued also to manage his store for three years, then moving to St. Francis Township, where he rented land, and made one crop. In 1870 he bought 240 acres of land, and since that time has continued to add to his acreage until he now possesses 560 acres of fertile land. He has made many improvements on his property, and in 1877 erected a handsome residence, and has also built good barns. Two hundred acres of his land are under cultivation, and two acres are in orchard. He gives considerable attention to stock raising, and has a full-blooded Holstein bull imported from Northern Missouri. In 1872 he was elected to the office of county sheriff, and subsequently was elected county judge, which he held two terms. He has always been active in political and school matters, and is always interested in every enterprise for the welfare of the county. He and wife are the parents of the following children: William M., who died on the 6th of August, 1879, aged eleven years, six months; James M., Alice, Jennie, Joseph F., Earl V., Jesse M., Elbert S., Van W., and Mary, who died in infancy.

George A. Gramling is classed among the successful tillers of the soil and stockmen of Cache Township, Greene County, Ark., of which he is a native, having been born in the year 1859. He is the ninth of eleven children born to Richard and Cynthia (Brannon) Gramling, whose birthplace was in South Carolina. They were married in that State, and in 1856 came to Greene County, Ark., settling on the east side of Crowley's Ridge, where they acquired a large tract of land, 200 acres of which were under cultivation. Here he erected a building, set out orchards, and made many other improvements, his attention being also largely given to the propagation of stock. He had a blacksmith's shop on his farm and made the most of the farming tools for this section. During his long residence in the county he became well known and highly respected. He died at the age of sixty-three years, in 1882. His widow is still living.

The paternal grandfather also came to Greene County, Ark., and became the owner of 200 acres of wild land, which he improved and on which he resided until his death. George Gramling was reared to farm labor, and at the age of twenty-two years began farming for himself, buying, at the time of his father's death, the interest in the home property of all the heirs except two, and is now the owner of the old homestead, which consists of 640 acres. He has opened about thirty acres, and in partnership with his brother John, in 1888, erected a saw and grist-mill, and a cotton-gin, doing that year an excellent business, which promises to increase as time goes on. He carries on a general farming, and has about seventy acres in cotton, and 100 acres in corn. In 1882 he was married to Miss Lucy Pevehouse, a native of Arkansas, by whom he has three children: Thomas, Bertie and John. The family attend the Methodist Church.

C. W. Green. To omit the name of Mr. Green from this volume would be to leave out one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the county, who has not only made himself thoroughly identified with the farming interests of this section but by his pleasant, genial manner has won a host of friends. He was born in Forsyth County, Ga., in 1857, and is the son of William J. and M. E. (Garrett) Green, natives of Georgia. The father was born in the year 1826, and died February 17, 1889, but the mother is still living, and is in her sixtieth year. They were reared in their native State, were married there, and here the father carried on farming until 1848 or 1849, when he made a trip to California by water, remaining there eighteen months, and being successful, returned home by the Isthmus. In 1860 he and family moved to Arkansas, and located near Gainesville, on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, where they resided eight years, and then settled on Jones' Ridge, Greene County, where the mother is still living. He served as a soldier in the Confederate army ten months, and was taken prisoner on the Osage River, in Kansas, in October, 1864, during Price's raid, being carried thence to Alton, Ill., and later to Rock Island, where he was confined seven months. He was released in March, 1865,

and taken to Richmond, Va., on exchange. Subsequently he returned to the home place, and there passed the remainder of his life. He held the office of justice of the peace in Union Township several years, and after he came to Jones Township he again held that office. He was a Democrat in politics, a leading man of the county, and a strong advocate of schools. To his marriage were born the following children: Serena N., aged thirty-five years, wife of William A. J. Compton, who is living in Jones Township; Isaiah N., who died October 17, 1885, aged twenty-nine years, leaving no children; C. W., and Georgian, wife of Franklin J. Igert. She died June 19, 1888, aged twenty-nine years, leaving no children. C. W. Green attained his majority in Greene County, where he has resided ever since. In 1879, he, with his father and brothers and sisters, made a trip to California by railroad, and landing in Stockton, of that State, remained there three months, after which, the father made a trip to Oregon, to look at the country, but soon returned to Stockton, and with his family made his way back to old Arkansas, in August of the same year. C. W. Green had but poor educational advantages, but attended to some extent the subscription and free schools of the county, and in 1880 commenced for himself on the home place. Two years later he married Gertrude Gardner, who was born in 1865, and who is the daughter of R. H. Gardner [see sketch]. To this marriage were born two children: Barnie O. and Maude B. Mrs. Green is a member of the Christian Church.

John W. Halley was born in Scott County, Ark., in the year 1860, and is the youngest in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Robert Halley and Sarah Crowley, who died when he was an infant. The mother when married to Mr. Halley was a widow with one child: Capt. Benjamin H. Crowley, whose sketch appears in this volume. John Halley spent his childhood in the western part of Arkansas, but since eight years of age he has made his home, the greater portion of the time, with his half brother, Capt. Crowley. During his youth he received no educational advantages and up to the age of twenty-four years his education

was acquired by self-application, since which time he has received only the advantages of the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he rented land and began farming for himself, and has continued this in connection with teaching school during winter and summer since 1885. At this date he purchased 280 acres of land in the Cache bottoms, and in 1884 exchanged a portion of this farm for forty acres near Walcott, on which property there were but eight acres cleared. He opened up the remainder and now has the entire tract under cultivation and fence. This land is very fertile and last year (1888) averaged one bale of cotton to the acre. Mr. Halley is a young man whose energy, enterprise and good business abilities will one day place him among the wealthy residents of the county. He possesses excellent principles, is public-spirited, and takes a deep interest in worthy enterprises.

Manoah B. Hampton. This name is synonymous in Greene County, Ark., with successful agriculture, for Mr. Hampton has been one of its enterprising tillers of the soil since 1878. He was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1841, and is a son of James M. and Melissa (Owen) Hampton, who were also born in that State, the former's birth occurring in 1812 and the latter's in 1823. The father was reared to maturity in Lincoln County, Tenn., and there continued to make his home until 1871, then moving to West Tennessee, where he died in 1876, having been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a staunch supporter of Christianity and education. His wife died in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1883; she was a daughter of William Owen, a prominent farmer of the middle portion of that State, where he died in 1861, being eighty years old. The paternal grandfather, James M. Hampton, was born, reared and married in North Carolina, and after becoming the father of a number of children, moved to Tennessee and located on a plantation in Lincoln County, where he became a wealthy planter and slaveholder. He died in 1858 or 1859 at the age of eighty years, he, as well as the maternal grandfather, having been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The immediate subject of this sketch is one of the following children: Martin F., Pinkney P., Pleasant R. (deceased), Manoah B., James W., Martha J., Mary (deceased), John T., Franklin H. (deceased), Narcissa A., Maggie (deceased), and Nancy S. Manoah Hampton attained his majority in Lincoln County, Tenn., and received his early education in the old log school house. He remained with his parents until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in 1861 in the Confederate army, in Company K, First Tennessee Regiment, under Col. Turner, and was at first and second Manassas, Cedar Mountain, under Stonewall Jackson, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Gettysburg, Richmond and Petersburg, besides numerous other engagements. At Hanover Junction he was wounded by a spent cannon ball striking him in the left side. He was taken prisoner at Shepherds-town, Md., and taken to Baltimore jail, where he and 800 others were condemned to be hung. They were afterward taken to Point Lookout, Md., where they were kept in prison for eight months, then being exchanged. He, however, remained there until the final surrender, when he returned home and continued his farm work until 1867. Later he moved to Shelby County, Tenn., and in 1878 to Arkansas, as above stated. He has an excellent farm here, with 100 acres of it under cultivation, and is doing well financially. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mollie Stevenson, who was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1848; she became the mother of three children: John B., who died at the age of eleven months; Mattie M., wife of James R. Miller, deputy clerk of Greene County; and Sally N., who lives at home. Mr. Hampton is now rearing a little girl by the name of Anna Davis. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a staunch supporter of churches and schools, and in his political views is a Democrat.

W. C. Hasty is of the firm of J. F. Hasty & Sons, Paragould. Throughout the county and especially over this portion of it, the name of Mr. Hasty is well known, not only as one of its solid, substantial citizens, but as a thorough and reliable business man. His birth occurred

in Portland, Me., on September 15, 1862, and there he spent his boyhood days and received a good, practical education. His parents, Joseph F. and Annie N. (Phillips) Hasty, were both natives of Portland, Me., and were of Scotch and French descent, respectively. Joseph F. Hasty has been a lumberman all his life, and is now residing in Detroit, Mich., engaged in the stave business. W. C. Hasty removed with his parents to Detroit, where he served as accountant in the lumber business, becoming well posted on this topic. In January, 1888, he removed to Paragould, Ark., and purchased the mill he is now running. He enjoys large sales and employs, on an average, about fifty men. He is a bright, intelligent young man and is thoroughly acquainted with his business. The stave factory firm consists of the following members: J. F., E. F. and W. C. Hasty, the last named having the entire management of the factory at Paragould. Mr. Hasty is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a director in the Greene County Bank.

Mrs. Isabella Highfill, widow of Hezekiah Highfill, and daughter of Samuel and Rebecca J. (Ellis) Medlock, was born in Henry County, Tenn., October 25, 1831, and as the country was very sparsely settled in her youth, and schools were few and far between, she received only a common school education. While growing to womanhood, all the clothing the family wore was home made, and she became very skillful in the use of the loom and all kinds of women's work. At the early age of seventeen years she was married to John A. Hargrove, a native of Southern Alabama, and a farmer by occupation, by whom she bore a family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom are deceased except Ann M. and Francis V., who live with their mother. On the 15th of December, 1870, Mr. Hargrove died, leaving his wife with a farm to be improved, and four small children to care for. She entered bravely upon her work, succeeded in paying for her home, and bought another farm, which she also improved. In 1854 she moved with her husband to Poinsett County, Ark., made three crops, and was raising the third, when the memorable overflow of 1858 inundated

that section to such an extent that all had to seek for higher land. They removed to Buffalo Island, Craighead County, where they homesteaded and improved 160 acres of land, but after Mr. Hargrove's death his widow traded her farm for land in Greene County, which she also disposed of shortly after her marriage with Mr. Highfill, in 1876, and purchased the farm upon which she is now living, which consists of eighty acres, forty of the same being in a high state of cultivation, furnished with good buildings and an excellent orchard. The land is a fine, sandy loam, and is devoted equally to cotton and corn. Mr. Hargrove was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Highfill is now a member, and was a man of exemplary habits and character, and for many years held the office of the justice of the peace. He was allowed to remain at home unmolested during the Rebellion. He was a Democrat, and was in sympathy with the Union. Hezekiah Highfill was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was not a participant in the late war, but sent out two sons, who enlisted in the Confederate army, Isaac being killed by a cannon ball in the battle of Shiloh, and Hezekiah, the other son, was wounded in the same engagement by a minie ball, in the left shoulder, from the effects of which he died in March, 1880, having suffered from the same for seventeen years. Another son, J. M. Highfill, has a sketch in another part of this work. His three daughters are as follows: Sarah A. (Woods), widow of William Woods; Fanny (Lloyd), and Mary, wife of Rev. Isaac Verner, a Methodist minister of Lake County, Fla. Mrs. Highfill is a very interesting and intelligent lady, and having lived in this section for thirty-five years, can recount many interesting incidents in the early settlement of this section. She says that during the first years of her residence here the men would devote the summer to raising crops, and would hunt and trap during the winter months, their game consisting of deer, bear, wild cats, wolves and turkeys for food, and otter, beaver, mink and raccoon for their furs. These were taken by ox team to Wittsburgh or Memphis, and often realized \$100 on one load. Prices ranged as

follows: bear meat, 25 cents per pound; deer, 10 cents; turkeys, \$1 each; wild cat, 10 cents and wolf 10 cents. Otter hides brought \$5 each; beaver, \$7.50; mink, \$3, and raccoon 50 cents, thus making the hunting season much more profitable than the farming season, hence there was very little done toward developing the country prior to the war. Everything was plentiful in the way of wild game and fruits, and the range was so good that stock could live the year round without being fed. In those days the women made all their own clothing, and raised their own cotton and sheep. Mrs. Highfill is now residing about one-half mile from two large mounds, containing the skeletons and relics of the pre-historic Mound Builders, but the Indians who were here when she first settled could tell her nothing about them. Mrs. Highfill's father and mother were born in South Carolina; the former was a farmer and mechanic by trade, and owned a fine farm of 320 acres in his native State, on which he resided until his death in April, 1879. The mother died in 1868. They were members of the Baptist and Methodist Churches, respectively, and in his political views he was a Democrat.

John M. Highfill, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of the county, is the tenth of eleven children, and was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1850, being a son of Hezekiah and Temperance B. (Rook) Highfill, who were also Tennesseans, and were married in their native State. The father was a farmer and miller by occupation, and was also a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1858 he removed with his family to Greene County, Ark., and settled on 160 acres of land, about eight acres of which were cleared, and on which was erected a little log cabin. He began immediately to clear his land from timber, erect better buildings and otherwise improve his property, and became in time one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. During this time he continued his ministerial labors, and was instrumental in saving many souls. His death occurred in 1886, and his wife's in 1872. John M. Highfill was reared to farm labor, but never attended the public schools, the most of his education being acquired at home. When about twenty-one years

of age he began farming for himself, purchased his father's old home, and was married to Miss Sarah L. Norton, a native of Alabama. He was engaged in general farming for some time after his marriage and did considerable speculating and trading, and in 1886 erected a good frame residence and made other valuable improvements. He has cleared about forty acres, and has some ninety under cultivation and fence, nearly all of which is excellent bottom land. In 1887 he bought eighty acres of fine bottom land, and now, taking his property all together, it is one of the finest bodies of land in the county. He has a good young orchard of about 200 trees. In 1886, in partnership with J. H. Thomas, he bought an interest in a general mercantile store at Bethel, and continued this business until the spring of 1888. At the present time he is dealing quite extensively in horses, but also gives his attention to the propagation of other stock. In April, 1888, he went to Florida, where he purchased land suitable for orange orchards, and has twelve acres improved, and has also purchased a house and lot in the town of Umatilla, Lake County, Fla. In 1881 he had a contract to clear the right of way and furnish the ties for five miles of the Knobel Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. He has always taken an active interest in politics, being a Democrat in his party affiliations, and in 1874 was elected justice of the peace, and after serving four years was elected sheriff of Greene County, in September, 1885, serving a term of two years, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority. On the 30th of October, 1886, in his official capacity as sheriff, he was compelled to execute William H. Hopper, the only man ever hanged by law in Greene County. He is Past Master in Paragould Lodge No. 368, of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are the parents of the following children: Henry N., Loy A. (who died at the age of five years), Hezekiah, Joseph B. (who died when five years old), Eliza L., Benjamin Franklin and Delia Frances. Mr. Highfill had two brothers in the Confederate army: Isaac E., who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, on the 7th of April, 1862, while serving under Joe Johnston; and Hezekiah,

who was with Hood in all his campaigns, and was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro; he died March 22, 1880.

D. D. Hodges, of the mercantile firm of D. D. Hodges & Co., Paragould. A review of the business of Paragould discloses the existence of a number of houses which compare favorably with those of any city, and enjoying a foremost position as one of such is the establishment of D. D. Hodges & Co. Mr. Hodges was born in East Tennessee, his parents, B. Marshall and Mary (Adams) Hodges, also being natives of that section. D. D. Hodges was but six years of age when he moved with his parents to Metropolis, Ill., and there the father died in 1869 and the mother in 1879. They had a family of six children, four now living, viz.: William T., Charles F., Lizzie wife of Joseph Wyess, and David D., who is the youngest of the family living. The latter was principally reared in Illinois and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twelve years he entered a store at Metropolis, Ill., as clerk, and there remained until sixteen years of age, when he took charge of a branch house at Woodville, Ky., and remained with this firm all together ten years, thus forcibly demonstrating the fact that he was reared in the mercantile business. In 1877 he was employed as traveling salesman for Fisher & Farley, of Paducah, Ky., with whom he remained two years. He then engaged in business for himself at Woodville, Ky., and in 1881 he came to Arkansas, where he sold on commission for Col. Beal on the "Cotton Belt" Railroad until the spring of 1882. Later he served as clerk for C. D. Pruet and in 1886 bought an interest in the store, after which a partnership was formed as C. D. Pruet & Co., which continued until January, 1888. Mr. Pruet's death occurred in August, 1887, and in January, 1888, the firm was changed to D. D. Hodges & Co. The firm members are: D. D. Hodges, W. F. Pruet and E. C. Deakin. A large stock of goods of general merchandise is carried, occupying two large store rooms in a brick building. Mr. Hodges was married in 1875, to Miss Ella V. Settle, a native of Kentucky. Two children were born to this union, Walter D. and Mary

O. Mrs. Hodges is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hodges is a member of the K. of P. and also belongs to the K. of H. He is well respected and is one of the enterprising citizens of Paragould.

E. P. Holt, one of the leading and successful merchants of Marmaduke, Ark., was born in Middle Tennessee, where his father, Garrison Holt, now lives, and in 1865 was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Parker, daughter of C. C. Parker, of Wayne County, Tenn. In 1874 he emigrated to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he followed farming along the Mississippi River until 1884, when he moved to Arkansas and settled in Greene County. His wife died in Paragould January 10, 1885, and in the fall of the following year Mr. Holt commenced farming, and also engaged in the tie business, which he continued for several years. In February, 1888, he bought out Mr. J. L. Spencer, who carried on business at Holliday, and Mr. Holt moved the stock to Marmaduke, first renting a building, and then erecting a store room during the summer of 1888. His second marriage was to Miss Mary J. (Freeman) Barton, of West Tennessee. Mr. Holt has been identified with the improvement and growth of the town since coming here. At that time there was neither church nor school, and it is mainly by his efforts that school is now in session five months in the year, held in a very good building, 24x40 feet, which edifice is also used as a Baptist Church, and to which Mr. Holt and family belong. He is the father of one son by his first wife, and this young man is now attending school. During vacation he assists his father in the store. Mr. Holt has a well selected stock of goods, valued at about \$2,000, and endeavors to furnish his patrons with the best to be obtained.

John W. Hooker. A gratifying example of success and ably conducted home industries is afforded by the large lumbering-mill owned by Mr. Hooker, which is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad, about eight miles below Knobel. The works are quite extensive, and have a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, and Mr. Hooker utilizes in a great measure the timber of his own land, his acre-

age comprising 540, with about 100 acres under cultivation, all of which is the result of his own labor. He was born in Scott County, Ind., in 1834, and is a son of Emsley and Eliza (Hubanks) Hooker, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father was taken by his parents to Clark County, Ind., when one year old, the country at that time being a wilderness, and here he attained his majority, being reared on his father's farm. The grandfather died in that county in 1858, at the age of seventy-six years. Emsley Hooker was fifty-four years old at the time of his death, in 1862, in Scott County, Ind. Throughout life he had followed the occupation of farming. He was a Democrat politically, and was a liberal contributor to and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in 1839, having borne a family of four children, two of whom are now living: Lorenzo D., a resident of Indiana, and John W. The latter is the elder of the two, and was reared to mature years on a farm in Scott County, and in 1854 commenced working for himself on a farm, at \$13 per month. Three years later he was married, but continued his farm labors until the latter part of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, Company I, under Charles Adamson, of Rockport, Ind., and served twelve months (the last year), participating in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, and a number of minor engagements. He was discharged at New Orleans, and mustered out at Victoria, Tex. He then returned to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming until 1880, coming thence to Greene County, Ark., where he embarked in lumber-milling and farming, which occupations have received his attention up to the present time. Mr. Hooker's first marriage was to Miss Hannah J. Reynolds, a native of Indiana, born in 1840, who died in 1862 by drowning. She and another lady were in a canoe on White River, when they struck a snag, upsetting their boat. Her companion clung to the snag and was saved. Three children were born to this union: Alvin A., at home; Oldridge, married and residing at his father's mill, and John W., who died at the age of six weeks. Mr. Hooker took for his second wife

Mrs. Jeanette (Weddell) Heart, who was born in Jackson County, Ind., and died in 1886, at the age of forty-four years. To them were born six children: Ross, Nathan, Charles, Austin, Eliza J. and Georgia (who died in 1879, at the age of two years). To the mother's first union three children were born: America, Mary A. and Briller Heart. The last two are deceased. Both wives were members of the church. He belongs to the G. A. R.

George R. Hopkins, a well known and successful educator of the county, and a farmer by occupation, was born in Gwinnett County, Ga., in 1860, being a son of Melmoth D. and Elizabeth (Martin) Hopkins, who were also born in Georgia. The grandfather, George H. Hopkins, was a very prominent educator in his day, and taught one school for over thirty years. He also represented his county in the State legislature several terms, always taking an active part in politics. He was of English descent and died in Gwinnett County, in 1889, at the age of eighty years, esteemed by all. Melmoth D. was one of his twelve children, and was reared in that county, where he received a good education in his youth, afterwards being engaged in farming and teaching school. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belonged to the Baptist Church. During the late Rebellion he served four years in the Confederate army, and during his term of service was in prison seven or eight months. Since 1866 he has resided in Arkansas, and is now living in Sebastian County, below Fort Smith, on a farm, his wife also surviving. The following are the children born to their union: Aldorah, George, Julian, Mary, Warner (deceased), Thomas and Pearlie. George R. Hopkins attained his growth principally in Jonesboro, Ark., also receiving the most of his education there, but attended one year in Georgia. Shortly after he began teaching school, continuing one year, when he was elected surveyor of Craighead County, which position he held two years. Since 1884 he has resided in Greene County, and the first year taught school in Paragould; he has continued to be one of the successful educators of Gainesville, being now engaged on his fourth term of ten months in that town. He was married in

1885 to Anna Newberry, who was born in Carroll County, Tenn., and by her has two children: Buna and Irene. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the K. of H., is a Democrat in his political views, and is a thorough, competent, and extensive educator of the young. During the four years he has taught in Gainesville, he has fitted about twenty of his pupils for the profession of teaching. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Pressley Huckabay, one of the pioneers of Greene County, Ark., and one who has witnessed the rapid development of that county in the last thirty years, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., where he grew to manhood and was married. In 1857 he and family moved to Greene County, Ark., settling about a mile and a half from his present residence, where he cleared a farm of seventy-two acres and erected houses, etc. This land belonged to the railroad company, and having a chance to sell the improvements made on the same, Mr. Huckabay did so, and then moved to his present farm, which consists of 120 acres, with 100 under cultivation. He married Miss Mary Bullock of Tennessee, and twelve children were born to this union, eight now living. The following grew to maturity: Elizabeth married Jackson Purcell, a farmer of Greene County, and became the mother of one child; Nancy married Obadiah Purcell, a farmer of Greene County, and became the mother of two children; Sarah married John Van Guilder, a farmer of Greene County, and became the mother of six children; John A. died, leaving two children, and his wife also died; William T. married and lives on a farm a short distance from his father, and has a family of six children; Commodore Perry married and resides at Marmaduke, where he runs a saw-mill—he has five children; Rhietta was married to M. B. Harvey, a farmer of Greene County, and is the mother of eight children; Almarine married, lives near his father, and has three children; Alfred remains on the farm with his father, is married and has four children; Francis Marion died and left a wife and one child. Mr. Huckabay has a niece, Miss Nancy E. Huckabay, who makes her home with her uncle. The latter

takes a deep interest in the political issues of the day, and affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South he was in Col. McNeill's regiment and participated in the battles of Little Rock, Forrest City, was in the Red River Expedition, and in a number of sharp skirmishes. When Mr. Huckabay first moved to Greene County, Ark., settlers were few, provisions scarce, and all depended, to a great extent, upon the gun for a means of living. When he wanted fresh meat he frequently sent his children around a thicket within 300 yards of the house, and would pick out a good one from the drove of deer thus started up. His method for catching turkeys was very ingenious. Building a square pen of logs near where he fed his stock, he covered it with poles, and then digged a slanting passage-way leading under the logs. This passage-way would end abruptly after entering the pen. Corn was then scattered along the passage or outside slant; the turkey would have to stoop a little to go under the pen, but as soon as inside would fly up to the level ground above, and instead of looking down to get out would always look up. Mr. Huckabay often caught as high as eight or ten at a time in this manner. Coons were so thick that a man could take his rifle and kill as many as fifteen or twenty a day. John Wooten, a neighbor, killed twenty-five on one occasion, and Mr. Huckabay has killed as many as fifteen himself. Bears were so plentiful that their meat was used instead of bacon, and was put down for the season in much the same way as pork. A good bear skin was worth about \$5 at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mr. Huckabay has killed a number of panthers, and can relate numerous thrilling exploits with these animals. He was attacked by one at one time, and after having fired three bullets against its head, which failed to penetrate the skull, he realized that he was getting in very close quarters. Just at this critical moment his faithful dogs renewed their attacks on the panther, thus giving their owner a chance to send a bullet just back of the fore legs of the animal, which stretched him lifeless on the ground.



Yours Truly
D. D. Semmes

OSCEOLA.
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

C. P. Huckabay, the leading mill man of this section, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., and came to Greene County, Ark., about thirty-two years ago. He is a self-made man, was reared on the farm, and picked up his education as best he could after reaching his majority. The schools were all closed during the war in that portion of the country, and as Mr. Huckabay was a school boy at that time, his educational advantages were not of the best. He was industrious, full of energy and perseverance, and is now the owner of 1,000 acres of land, with seventy-five acres under cultivation. This he rents, and his time is fully occupied in the lumber and stave business, being the owner of two large saw-mills, one located in Marmaduke and the other in the vicinity. The one at Marmaduke has a capacity of 1,500 feet per day, and the one in the country will run about 8,000 feet. Mr. Huckabay is now building a tram road three and a half miles into the woods, which will be connected with the road of Mr. Rosengrant, extending two and a half miles further into a fine timbered country, and will supply them timber for about five years. Mr. Huckabay has been in the railroad supply business, getting out ties and other timbers, and at one time ran about 300 men, furnishing them with provisions from his supply store then located at Marmaduke. He is now securing all kinds of building and bridge timber. Mr. Huckabay chose for his companion in life Miss Nancy A. Ramsey, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of M. Ramsey (deceased), of Greene County. To this union were born five children: Virginia E., Nathan P., William B., Carrie A. and Mary. Mr. Huckabay is conservative, both in politics and religion, not but that he believes in both, but he considers every one possesses the right to his own views on the subject. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Evergreen Lodge, located at Tilmanville.

H. C. Hunter is a representative man of Greene County, Ark., who has attained his property by industry and good business ability, and has won an enviable position in society circles. He was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1842, and up to the age of eighteen years was reared on his father's planta-

tion, thus becoming familiar with the details of farm life. When eighteen he emigrated to Greene County, Ark., but when the Rebellion broke out, in 1861, he enlisted from Tennessee for twelve months, in Company G, Ninth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, and participated in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, and at Chickamauga was wounded by a gun shot, and was confined in the hospital at Montgomery, Ala. After recovering he was detailed to the engineers' department, and was engaged in constructing bridges until the final surrender, when he returned to Greene County, Ark., and resumed farming. He has now an excellent farm of over 200 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation, on which he raises cotton and corn. He also gives considerable attention to the propagation of stock, and has an excellent range on which his animals pasture. Having been a resident of this State for many years, he has seen the gradual but sure development of the country from a wilderness to finely cultivated farms, for where churches, schools and substantial homes now are, then Indians and wild animals in profusion roamed the woods. He has done a full share in securing this desirable change, and by industry and shrewd management has made his farm one of the best in the county. Where he was previously obliged to go 125 miles to market he now only goes eight miles, to Paragould. He was married in Greene County, in 1873, to Miss Georgianna King, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John M. and Sarah Jane (Freeland) King, who were also Tennesseans, emigrating to Greene County, Ark., in 1872, and opening up a farm; later they moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where they are living at the present time. The father was a volunteer in the Mexican War. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are the parents of the following children: Betty, Alva, Minnie, Charles, James and Rufus M. Mr. Hunter is a Democrat. He was the youngest of eight children born to Layton and Elizabeth (Robison) Hunter, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in the former State, and here the father became quite a wealthy

planter, but in 1859 removed to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, H. C. Hunter. He figured quite prominently in politics while in Tennessee, but after coming to Arkansas he remained more at home. His health was always good and he died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife's death occurring within a few days of his own. The paternal grandfather was a Virginian, and a soldier in the War of 1812, as was also the maternal grandfather, the latter being a native of Kentucky soil.

Richard Jackson is well known by reason of his association with the general mercantile firm of Jackson Dry Goods Company. His career in Greene County has been markedly rapid and successful, and his name stands to-day among the leading business men of the county. The business was established in 1867, he and his brother, J. R., purchasing the stock of goods formerly owned by Taylor & Miller, which consists of a full line of general merchandise, and he and his present partners are now doing the leading business in Gainesville. He was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1843, and was the son of John J. and Emily (Montgomery) Jackson, who were Tennesseans, and came to Missouri at an early period, being among the first settlers of Stoddard County. He was engaged in farming until the late war, then coming to Greene County, Ark., and locating near Gainesville, where he died in 1877, after having led a very active life. He was quite an active politician, and held the office of deputy sheriff of Stoddard County for four years, and sheriff four years after coming to Greene County. He was active in advocating schools, churches, etc. His wife died in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. Their children all lived to be grown; one son, two daughters and the father died within two months of each other. Those living are Isaiah, Richard and Franklin, the latter being in partnership with his brother, Richard. Richard Jackson attained his eighteenth year in Stoddard County, and remained at home until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, under Jeff Thompson, and served until the final

surrender, taking part in a number of important engagements, and was wounded at Pilot Knob, having his leg broken. He was captured while there, and sent to the hospital at Ironton, and was soon after exchanged. He returned home and there remained until able to get about, when he rejoined his regiment, and continued in service until the close. Again coming home he resumed farming, then clerked in a general store, and in 1867 established his present business, and in addition to this gives much of his attention to real estate, having charge of all the Iron Mountain Railroad lands in the county. He also manages several large stock farms, and deals and trades extensively in stock. He is a Democrat in his political views, and when the county seat was at Gainesville he held the office of treasurer of the county. He has always been a liberal contributor to churches, schools, and all worthy enterprises, and now occupies a high position both in mercantile and social circles. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Steadman, was born in North Carolina, and their union was blessed in the birth of six children: Clara, Frannie, Arthur, Emma, Maggie, and an infant daughter unnamed.

A. D. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Byers, proprietors of a livery stable, has one of the best equipped enterprises of the kind in the county. This stable, from the large business it does, not only exemplifies the importance of the town, but reflects credit upon its management. Mr. Jackson was born in Greene County, Ark., January 20, 1865, and is one of three children born to James R. and Nancy (Davis) Jackson, natives of Tennessee. The parents were early settlers of this part of Arkansas, but during the war the family moved to Missouri, and there the father served as captain of a company. During the service he was wounded in the hip by a gunshot. He died in 1881, but the mother is still living and resides in Paragould. Their children are named as follows: Jennie, wife of John Perry; Albert D., and Lela, wife of Oscar Huff. A. D. Jackson grew to manhood in Gainesville, receiving his education there, and afterward clerked in a store for about four years. He then engaged in merchan-

dising with an uncle, Richard Jackson, at Gainesville, remained with him three years and then ran the business alone for a short time. After this he went to Hot Springs, thence back to Gainesville, where he was occupied in farming and teaming for about three years. In November, 1888, he came to Paragould and embarked in the livery business with his present partner. He keeps about fifteen good horses and can furnish, day or night, as neat a turnout as one could desire and at the lowest figure. Mr. Jackson chose for his life's companion Miss Joe Collins, who became his wife on December 25, 1884. Two children are the result of this union: James A. and Pearl. Mr. Jackson is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

I. C. Jeffers. Greene County, Ark., ranks among the first in the State in regard to its manufacturing interests, and Mr. Jeffers is one of its foremost lumber manufacturers. He engaged in business for himself in 1888, his mill being at South Miser; it was previously known as Miser's Mill, and has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. Mr. Jeffers was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1851, and was the third in a family of seven children born to Thomas and Julia Ann (Lafferty) Jeffers, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Illinois. The father was a tiller of the soil and opened up several large farms, and is now residing in Edinburgh, Ill. In 1831 he enlisted from Moultrie County, of that State, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was wounded at Devall's Bluff, Ark., receiving a gunshot wound by the bushwhackers, and was confined in the hospital for some time, obtaining his discharge in May, 1865. His wife died in Shelby County, Ill., at the age of fifty-six years, February 19, 1878. I. C. Jeffers spent his early life on his father's farms and attended the common schools, supplementing this by one year's attendance at St. Mary's, Indiana. When about seventeen years of age he began learning the miller's trade in Moultrie County, Ill., and has followed that occupation with success ever since. He was married there, in 1877, to Miss Frances Anna Jones, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Amos and Mary Ann (Steele) Jones, the former having

been born in South Carolina and the latter in Illinois, both of whom are still living. After his marriage Mr. Jeffers remained in Illinois until 1881, when he came to Corning and embarked in the timber business, moving thence to Rector, where he was foreman four years for W. G. Hutchings' saw-mill; since 1888 he has been engaged in operating his mill at Rector, and now ships from four to five carloads per week. He has always supported the Democratic party, and although having resided in Greene County only a few years has become well and favorably known. His children are Marietta, Charles Albert, Clara Ethel and Julia Cora.

William C. Johnson has been identified with the farming and stock dealing interests of Friendship Township, Greene County, Ark., since 1856, and in that time he has proven himself to be a man of intelligence and enterprise. He was born in Knox County, Tenn., in October, 1821, and is the eldest of five children born to Pleasant M. and Ellen (Thompson) Johnson, who were born in Virginia, and at an early day emigrated to Tennessee, where they were married. They were engaged in farming in West Tennessee until 1858, when they moved to Dunklin County, Mo., where the father died in 1861, aged sixty-four years, his wife's death having occurred in Tennessee, in 1854. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother was Mary Hancock, a niece of John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William C. Johnson was educated in the district schools near his home in Tennessee, and was married in Madison County, of that State, in 1842, to Amanda C. Sanders, a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., a daughter of Samuel and Linnie (Looney) Sanders, who were Tennesseans, and prosperous farmers of that State. They moved to Ozark County, Mo., in 1854, where they were engaged in farming until their respective deaths in 1857 and 1887. Mr. Johnson and family emigrated to Lawrence County, Ark., in 1854, where they entered a tract of 120 acres and remained two years, moving thence to his present farm in Greene County. He first entered 156 acres, which he proved up in 1861, and has added to this land until he now owns 197

acres, with nearly 100 acres under cultivation. Besides this he owns forty acres of land in Clark Township (twenty-two acres in cultivation), the most of his tillable property being devoted to cotton and corn. He has aided in the organization of Friendship Township, and assisted in building the county road. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has helped largely in increasing the number of Democratic voters in his section. He has been one of the foremost men in developing the resources of the county, and has always been an active supporter of schools and churches, being ordained in 1874, by Thomas D. Lloyd and David Thorn, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has expounded the gospel since that time and has been instrumental in converting some people to Christianity. He and wife are the parents of three daughters and ten sons: Permelia Lane and Emerentha Virginia (deceased); Linna Elender, wife of A.M. Shearer, living near Halliday; W. S. C., married and residing in Greene County; John H., married and resident of Halliday; David Pleasant and James Monroe (deceased); Ben. Franklin, also deceased; Alfred Jefferson, single; Christopher A. also married; J. N., P. G. and L. L.

B. A. Johnson, a wealthy farmer and stockman, of Greene County, Ark., was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1834, and is the fifth in a family of ten children born to Granville M. and Nereusa (Gardner) Johnson, who were Tennesseans, the father being a farmer by occupation, and a wealthy citizen. He was justice of the peace in Tennessee for many years, and died in that State in 1884, followed by his wife some two years later. The paternal and maternal grandfathers were Virginians, who removed to Tennessee at an early day, the former reaching this State in 1812. Here they both died. B. A. Johnson was reared to farm labor, and had very poor educational advantages in his youth. He remained at home until attaining his majority, and then for several years was engaged in brick-laying. At the age of twenty-one he was wedded to Miss Sarah E. Fielder, a native of Tennessee. In 1855 he located in Wayne County, Mo., where, in 1860, he bought a farm, and

embarked in agriculture, continuing until the war broke out, when he raised a company of Missouri State Guards, of which he was elected first lieutenant. He soon resigned this position, and enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, being elected first lieutenant of Reeves' cavalry company of independent scouts. He was soon sent east of the Mississippi, and was in the battles of Memphis, Corinth, Iuka, Jacinto, Richmond, Ky., Perryville, after which he was transferred to the western department of Arkansas, where he was detailed to raise a regiment, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. In this capacity he participated in the battles of Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Saline River, and was then with Price on his Missouri raid, taking part in every battle fought on this trip. During the war his family removed from Missouri south to Clay County, Ark., and here Mr. Johnson went after the cessation of hostilities, where he remained three years, and then came to Cache Township, Greene County, Ark, where they are still residing. He purchased a partially improved farm of 160 acres, opened about sixty acres, and in 1871 purchased 160 acres three miles south of his first place, to which he has added 170 acres, and has cleared 100 acres, having about 200 under cultivation. In addition to these tracts he has about 500 acres in another locality. He does general farming, but gives the most of his attention to the raising of corn and cotton. He is an active politician, a substantial supporter of churches and schools, and he and family attend the Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are members. His family consists of the following children: John W., born February 17, 1856, who is married and resides on his father's land; William G., born February 9, 1858, also married and living in the township; Barbara Etta Bell, born October 5, 1860, wife of E. R. C. Biggs, a resident of Woodruff County; Robert E. Lee, born October 21, 1863, died in 1864; Adelaide, born September 24, 1865, wife of P. Eubanks, of Greene County; Samantha C., born August 4, 1867; Vieteria R., wife of James Light, born July 19, 1869; Sarah N., born October 10, 1871; Benjamin O., born June 10, 1874; and Lizzie B., born August 11, 1877.

R. B. Jones. No matter how disagreeable the outlook in life, or how little encouragement is received, there are some who will succeed in whatever they undertake, while others, placed in the same circumstances, will give up in despair. Among those who have won universal respect by push and energy, and who are classed among the first in whatever they undertake, is the above mentioned gentleman. Mr. Jones was born in that part of Greene County, Ark., which is at this time known as Clay County, September 6, 1848, and remained in that county, engaged in farming, until about twelve years ago, when he moved to what is known as Tilmanville and opened a blacksmith shop. This he has carried on in a successful manner ever since. In addition to this Mr. Jones manages his farm of 180 acres, which his sons are now working, and he has opened about five or six acres on the home place, consisting of eighty acres. He was married to Miss Martha J. Bradsher, daughter of Jefferson Bradsher, of Greene County, Ark., and three interesting children were the result of this union: J. M., J. C. and W. A., all at home. Mr. Jones is also rearing two of his sister-in-law's children, they being the orphan children of J. H. and Mary C. Huckabay, and are named Almon E. and Hiram C. John Jones, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Greene County, Ark., in 1830, and died here in 1871. His wife died in 1861. They were the parents of eight children, two surviving. By his second wife John Jones became the father of five children. R. B. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Danley Lodge No. 300, and he also belongs to Evergreen Lodge No. 66, of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

S. L. Joseph, one of the leading merchants of Paragould, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in October, 1854, receiving his education in his native country, and at an early age engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has followed ever since, thus securing a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1871 he sailed for America, taking passage at Bremen, and landing at New York City, where he remained about three years. He then went to

Pennsylvania, and for a period of some three years was engaged in the office of the Buffalo & Philadelphia Railroad Company, going thence to St. Louis, where he remained one year. In 1878 he went to Walnut Ridge, Ark., followed clerking until 1880, and then came to Gainesville, of the same State, and there opened a store in partnership with Isaac Less. He continued the business at Gainesville and Jonesboro for three years, after which he sold his interest and took a trip to Europe, traveling over the continent, and was absent about ten months. After his return he went to Wichita, Kan., resided at that place one year, and in the fall of 1885 came to Paragould, where he embarked in merchandising under the firm name of Harris & Joseph. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Joseph bought out his partner and is now continuing the business alone. He carries a large stock of merchandise, averaging about \$25,000, and is one of the enterprising business men of Paragould. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the K. of H. He was married May 1, 1889, to Miss Setta Goldman, a native of Europe, and sister of J. D. Goldman, of the large firm of Goldman & Co., of St. Louis. Mr. Joseph's parents, Maurice F. and Babet (Steinheimer) Joseph, were natives of Europe. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living in Germany.

Jesse Kenemure, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Jones Township, was born in Georgia, in 1819, and is the sixth in a family of eight children born to David and Lucy (Price) Kenemure, natives of South Carolina. The parents remained in their native State until after their marriage, and then moved to Georgia, where the mother died a few years later. The father again married and lived in that State until his death. Jesse Kenemure assisted his father in the arduous duties on the farm until nineteen years of age, after which he began farming for himself, and this occupation has continued all his life. He was married when twenty-one years of age to Miss Rebecca Rock, a native of Georgia; and eight children were the result of this union, four now living. They are named as follows: Lucinda

Margaret (deceased), James Franklin, married and lives on his father's place; N. W., married and lives on Crowley's Ridge; Charles D., married and lives in this township; Missouri Jane, died in Georgia; William Ross, died in Georgia; L. W., married and resides in Greene County, and Margaret. Jesse Kenemure followed farming in Georgia, until 1856, when he moved directly to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, where he bought forty acres of wild land. He immediately began improving, by erecting buildings and clearing land, etc., and after having cleared about thirty acres and remaining there for some twelve years, he sold out and moved to Jones' Ridge, being one of four families in that section. He bought 180 acres of land, cleared 100 acres, erected buildings, set out an extensive orchard of all kinds of fruits, and has surrounded himself with everything to make a pleasant, comfortable home. During the late war he was with Price on his Missouri raid, and was in the battles of Iron Mountain, Blue Lick, Independence and Boonville. He is a member of the Wheel, and is an active worker in the cause of education.

T. B. Kitchens, circuit court clerk, *ex-officio* clerk of the county and probate courts, and recorder of Greene County, Ark., is one of the prominent and leading citizens of that county. He was born in Craighead County, Ark., August 21, 1854, and is the son of James H. and Arminda J. (Davis) Kitchens, natives of Forsyth County, Ga. The parents were married in their native State, but afterward removed to Cherokee County, Ala., where they remained until the winter of 1851, and then located in what is now Craighead County, Ark. In the early part of the following year the father removed to the farm he now occupies, and there he has since resided. He was one of the first settlers of Craighead County, having located there when the country was wild and unbroken. T. B. Kitchens was reared and received his primary education in his native county. Later he attended school at Gainesville, and completed his education at the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville, from which institution he graduated

with honor, being valedictorian of his class in 1880. He was also awarded the gold medal of \$25, offered by B. B. Stone, of Fayetteville, for the best set of literary essays of the season of 1880, as well as the gold medal offered by the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., to the member of the senior class of 1880, who had the highest standing in mathematics in the four years' course. Following his graduation, Mr. Kitchens taught school until the spring of 1882, and in the fall of the same year he entered the county clerk's office as deputy, and served for four years, discharging his duties faithfully and honorably, and in such an efficient and capable manner that he won many friends, and at their solicitation he became a candidate for his present office. He was elected in September, 1886, without opposition, and re-elected to the office in 1888, which position he is now holding. He was county examiner from 1882 to 1886, and discharged these duties, as he does all others, with honor and credit. He owns town property and a half interest in the Gager House, which is a large three-story brick building, and a first-class hotel. Mr. Kitchens was married January 1, 1884, to Miss Alice B. Burton, a native of Tennessee, whose parents came to this county when she was a child four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchens are the parents of one child, William M. Mr. Kitchens is a member of the K. of P., and a charter member of the lodge at Paragould.

John J. Lambert (deceased) was born in Harde-man County, Tenn., in 1822, and his father being a farmer he was reared to that occupation, remaining on the old homestead until he attained his majority. He was married July 14, 1858, to Miss Jennie Cox, a native of Tennessee, whose father was a farmer. When the war broke out Mr. Lambert espoused the cause of the Confederacy and served one year in the Confederate army, then returning home and resuming farming. In 1867 he emigrated, with his family, to Arkansas, locating in Greene County, where he bought 100 acres of land, a portion of which was improved. On this tract he erected barns and stables, and opened about fifty acres, but later bought other large tracts, part of it joining this, from which he cleared

the timber. To his union with Miss Cox one child, James Abner, was born, and his second resulted in the birth of three children: Mary W., wife of Allen Howell; John J. and Thomas L. The last two are young men, who are managing the home farm, being engaged in general farm work. They have about seventy-five acres under cultivation. At the time of Mr. Lambert's death, November 28, 1887, the farm was divided and sold, with the exception of several tracts of land in Tennessee, Thomas L. buying eighty acres of the old homestead and 240 acres of another tract, forty acres of another and some town property. Mr. Lambert was one of Greene County's most substantial and prominent citizens, and was a generous and public-spirited man, ever ready to aid enterprises for the public good, and is remembered with gratitude and affection by all his neighbors. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. D. Landrum. Owing to the fertility of the soil in Greene County, Ark., and by energy, industry and economy, Mr. Landrum has become one of the wealthy farmers and stock raisers of this section. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1843, was reared on his father's farm, and there received his education in the common schools. In 1863 he enlisted from Weakley County in Company B, Faulkner's Regiment cavalry service, and was in the fights at Paducah, Union City and Columbus, receiving his discharge in the fall of 1864 and returning home. In the fall of 1865 he came to Greene County, Ark., and began farming for himself on eighty acres of land which he purchased, and in 1867 purchased eighty acres more, eight of which were cleared and under cultivation. In 1869 he located on this property and erected a log house, and in 1885 built an excellent frame residence. He now owns 320 acres of splendid land with 150 under cultivation, 125 of which he has cleared himself since 1869. His principal crops are corn and hay. He raises some stock, his cattle being of the Durham breed, his horses Morgan, and his hogs Berkshire. He is not very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He was married in Greene County, in 1867, to Mary A. Burnett, a native of North Carolina, and a

daughter of John and Sarah (Howell) Burnett, who were also born in that State, and emigrated to Greene County, Ark., at a very early day, settling on a farm in Clark Township, on which the father died. The mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Landrum have been born the following children: James Edward and John Clinton. Mr. Landrum is the fourth of ten children born to James and Emeline (Anderson) Landrum, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Middle Tennessee. The father was a wealthy planter of Tennessee, and died there in 1862, followed by his wife several years later.

John V. Landrum, of the mercantile firm of Stallcup & Landrum, Paragould. There are a number of men prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Greene County, but none among them are more deserving of mention than John V. Landrum, who, although not old in years, is a substantial business man. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., August 18, 1853, and is the son of James and Emeline (Anderson) Landrum, the father a native of Halifax County, Va., and the mother of Dickson County, Tenn. The parents were married in the last mentioned State, and reared ten children, six of whom are living at the present time: Lucy A., widow of Mr. Turner; James M., Edward D., Samuel H., Fannie E., wife of J. N. Wright; and John V. Nancy E. died May 11, 1889. The parents moved from Middle Tennessee to West Tennessee and died in Weakley County, the father in 1862 and the mother in 1874. The former followed agricultural pursuits all his life. John V. Landrum, the youngest member of the family now living, was reared and received the principal part of his education in Weakley County, Tenn. He remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, after which he completed his education as best he could and then taught school for three years in Gibson County. After this he engaged in the mill business for one year. In 1883 he came to Greene County, Ark., from Carroll County, Tenn., located in Paragould, and immediately embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother, James M., who was the first man to sell

goods in Paragould. In November, 1884, he married Miss Ella M. Stalcup, and the fruits of this union are two children: Horace M. and Charles V. Mr. Landrum continued in business with his brother for about two years, after which he sold out to him and formed a partnership with his father-in-law, C. T. Stalcup, with whom he is carrying on business at the present time. They keep a large stock of goods and have built up a good trade. Aside from this Mr. Landrum is the owner of a good farm of 160 acres, also some valuable town property, and has one of the finest residences in Paragould, in fact, one of the best in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Landrum are both faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He served four years as treasurer of Paragould, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. They are members of the Triple Alliance Life Association. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin C. Anderson, was reared and married in the blue grass region of Kentucky. He moved to Dickson County, Tenn., while a young man, where he lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five, and died at his daughter's, Mrs. Emeline Landrum, in Weakley County, Tenn., at the age of eighty-seven.

John M. Lloyd. In every condition of life and in every locality where the struggle for a livelihood is going on, where can independence be found more faithfully portrayed, or more clearly demonstrated, than in the life of the honest, industrious farmer? Among those who have made a success of farming is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who, although a young man, is now the owner of one of the best improved farms in the county. He was born in Madison County (now Crockett County), Tenn., August 26, 1856, and is the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Raines) Lloyd, natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The father was born in 1826, and died February 11, 1869, and the mother was born in 1833, and died November 6, 1882. John W. Lloyd, when a lad of sixteen, went with his parents to Madison County, Tenn., where his father died at about the age of seventy-two years. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812. John

W. was an agriculturist, a house carpenter and also followed the occupation of digging wells for many years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Gen. Forrest's regiment, of which he was wagon-master for two years; he was in service in South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, and was in a number of prominent battles, receiving a slight flesh wound on the knee. He surrendered with his regiment at Paris, Tenn., after which he returned to his home and followed his trade. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was an advocate of churches and schools. Of the nine children born to his marriage, seven lived to be grown, and five still survive. These are named as follows: Thomas H., Jefferson, M., J. M. and Mrs. S. E. Jones. Those deceased are: Jasper W., Mollie, Mattie and an infant. Mrs. Lloyd, with the above mentioned family, came to Arkansas in 1871, and part of the family located in Jackson County, while the mother, M. J., J. M. and Mattie, came to Greene County in 1872. Here the mother and Mattie died. John M. Lloyd attained his majority in the county, spending the early part of his life on a farm, and afterward engaged in clerking in a general store. He worked at stave manufacturing for about seven years, being foreman for J. F. Hasty & Sons, for about six months, at Paragould. He located on his present property in 1888, and now has 110 acres under a good state of cultivation, and almost wholly free from stumps. Mr Lloyd chose for his wife, Mrs. S. J. Gramling *nee* Halley, who was born and reared in Scott County, Ark. Her parents, Robert H. and Sarah (Hutchins) Halley, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Robert H., on leaving his native State, went to Tennessee, and thence to Arkansas, in 1838, where he was married to Mrs. Sarah Crowley, March 10, of the following year. In 1848 they moved to Scott County, Ark., where Mrs. Halley died, October 29, 1861. She was born in September, 1819, and was first married to Harrison Crowley, who died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving one son, Benjamin (See sketch of B. H. Crowley). Robert H. Halley was born October 25, 1819, and died in the Confederate army, in December, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Halley are the parents of nine children, two of whom are still living: S. J. and J. M., the latter living in this county. Mrs. Lloyd was first married to Henry C. Gramling, who died in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Gramling were born two children: Victoria and Richard C. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Paragould.

William F. Lovejoy is foreman of the Leonard plantation in Greene County, Ark., which is one of the finest in the State, containing 2,000 acres under wire fence, with 600 acres in cultivation. On this farm is a good general store, belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, and a saw and grist-mill and a cotton-gin belonging to Mr. Leonard. They are largely interested in raising blooded stock, the plantation being admirably adapted to this industry, and a specialty is made of raising Poland China and Berkshire hogs. Nineteen dwelling houses are on the place, and the barn, which is 100x85 feet, is one of the best in the State. From 250 to 300 acres of land are annually devoted to the culture of cotton, which receives the most of Mr. Lovejoy's attention. He was born in DeKalb County, Ga., in 1843, and was the second in a family of five children born to Samuel and Paulina (Scaife) Lovejoy, who were also Georgians, the father a planter and merchant by occupation. In 1848 they moved to Alabama and resided on a plantation in that State, and here the mother died, in 1850. The father remained there until 1870, when he moved to Phillips County, Ark., in which State he resided until his death, in 1883. William F. Lovejoy was reared on a plantation and received his education in the schools of Alabama. While living in that State he was married, in 1864, to Frances Carrington, and at the time of his father's removal to Arkansas he and wife came also and engaged in farming and merchandising. He owns a good farm in St. Francis County, but since 1883 he has resided in Greene County, and since 1886 has had charge of Mr. Leonard's farm, which he is conducting in a highly satisfactory manner. Besides his property in St. Francis County he has 160 acres, with forty under cultivation, near Mr. Leonard's farm. He has never been very active in politics, but votes

the Democratic ticket. In 1862, while in Alabama, he joined M. M. Slaughter's Company, Bell's Battalion, Tenth Regiment, Confederate States Army, but became afflicted with chronic diarrhoea and was honorably discharged. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Brinkley Lodge No. 295. He has seen a great change for the better in Greene County since locating here, and has witnessed the full growth of Rector, and has been the means of opening up more land than any man in Blue Cane Township. He has also done much to increase the wealth of the same, and has expended over \$10,000 in clearing the large plantation of which he is manager, and which is now one of the most valuable pieces of property in the State. He and wife became the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Mary Paulina, is the wife of Mr. Bradford, merchant and express agent at Brinkley, Ark.; she is the mother of one child, William Monroe.

Dr. Robert Lovelady, of Greene County, Ark., and an eminent physician of the community, was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., in 1846, being the second of six children born to Joseph and Deborah (Harris) Lovelady, both of whom are Tennesseans, who emigrated to Northeast Arkansas in 1852, where they entered 200 acres of wild land, which was given Mr. Lovelady as a compensation for services rendered in the Florida War. Here they made many valuable improvements, and resided until their respective deaths, the father dying on the 12th of April, 1861. Dr. Robert Lovelady remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, attending the common schools; later he began farming for himself, and taught school for a few terms. In 1872 he took up the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. C. Wall, continuing with him three years, and then entered the Louisville University of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., which he attended for some little time. After practicing his profession in Greene County for about three years he returned to the college, and was graduated at the end of five months, being the second resident of Crowley's Ridge to graduate in any profession. In 1879 he returned from college and settled in Cache Township.

where he entered upon the practice of his profession. During this time his patronage has been constantly growing, and he is counted among the most successful professional men of the county. He is well fixed financially, and deserves much credit for the way in which he has succeeded, for on leaving college he had no capital whatever, save a good knowledge of his calling. He is an active worker for the cause of education, and has done all he could to raise the standard of the public schools. In 1879 he was married to Miss Maggie A. Morgan, a native of Alabama, who came to Arkansas in 1871, with her mother and stepfather. By her he has three little children: Ethel, Aden B. and Clifford. The Doctor is the owner of a small tract of land near Walcott, on which he has erected a neat cottage and out-buildings, and has set out a considerable number of fruit trees. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calvin E. McAuley, M. D. The most important science bearing upon man's happiness, comfort and welfare, is that of medicine, and Dr. McAuley is a credit to the profession. His birth occurred in Carroll County, Tenn., in April, 1857, and he is the only surviving member of a family of three children, born to Dr. Enos and Martha (Duke) McAuley, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, in 1821 and 1833, respectively. The father was taken by his parents to Carroll County, Tenn., when ten years of age, and was reared to manhood in that State on a farm. He graduated from a medical college of Kentucky and in February, 1878, came to Greene County, Ark., where he died in 1881, having been an active medical practitioner for about thirty-seven years, or since twenty-one years of age. He also taught school in his youth, and socially was a Royal Arch Mason; he was an active member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belonged. Dr. Calvin E. McAuley attended the common schools of Carroll County, and in 1872 or 1873 commenced the study of medicine under his father, and at the age of nineteen began practicing. He entered the Louisville Medical College in 1885, and since July, 1878, has been a very successful practitioner of Greene County, Ark. In 1877 he

was married to Miss Mary U. Butler, a native of Tennessee, who was born in 1863, and died December 17, 1878, having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church. She left one child, Lelah U. The Doctor took for his second wife Miss Mary F. Ledbetter, who was born in Arkansas in 1859, and by her he has three children: Maud L., Irvin E. and Florence P. Mrs. McAuley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Doctor belongs to the I. O. O. F., is an advocate of schools, and a Republican in his political views, and in 1886 was tendered the nomination as representative to the State legislature, but would not accept. After coming to Arkansas he was in partnership with his father until the latter's death.

William J. McBride, one of the independent sons of toil and a successful horticulturist of Hurricane Township, Greene County, Ark., was born in Tennessee and came with his parents, Daniel and S. M. (Jones) McBride, to Greene County, Ark., about 1870. He was one of ten children, two of whom were born after their arrival in Greene County. William J. McBride remained on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Edmondson, daughter of Archibald Edmondson, of Greene County. After marriage he and his wife settled on forty acres, to which he has since added forty more, all improved, this forming one of the best farms in the neighborhood. He has by far the finest peach and apple orchard to be found in his section of the neighborhood, last year having from it 300 to 400 bushels, all of which was fed to the hogs with the exception of that used by the family, there being no market for the fruit. To Mr. and Mrs. McBride have been born five children: Matilda E., Daniel S., Malinda J., Julia C. and William H. Mr. McBride is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F., and also of the Agricultural Wheel. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John McHaney, planter and stockman, of Friendship Township, Greene County, Ark., is a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born on the 22d of June, 1819, being the third in a family of twelve children in the family of William and Sarah (Word)

McHaney, who were Virginians, and among the early pioneers of Tennessee. In the latter State the father was engaged in farming and school-teaching for some time, and in 1840 emigrated to Marion County, Ill., where his death occurred ten years later, his excellent wife surviving him until 1875, when she too died, at the age of eighty-four years. John McHaney was reared to a farm life, and educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and began his independent career as a farmer in Illinois, remaining thus engaged in that State for seven years, when he emigrated to Gibson County, Tenn., in 1845. After living there until January 1, 1861, he moved to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the farm where he is now residing, purchasing 100 acres of almost totally unimproved land. He has since added to this purchase, until he now owns 200 acres of land, with ninety under cultivation, the greater part of which he devotes to raising corn. He has a fine orchard, and takes great interest in fruit culture. In 1863 he returned to Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Sarah Sims, who was born in Middle Tennessee, being a daughter of Chesley and Mary Sims, also Tennesseans by birth, the original stock coming from North Carolina. He lost his wife in 1870, and the same year was married in Greene County, Ark., to Mrs. Amanda (Allison) Shearer, who had two children by her former husband, both of whom are married. Of seven children born to Mr. McHaney's first union only one is now living, Sarah, wife of Mr. McGlumphy, of Marion County, Ill. By his last wife he is the father of four children: John Lafayette, James Thomas, Almeda Alice and Minnie Estelle. The first named died at the age of five years. Mr. McHaney has seen many changes take place in Greene County, and has done his share in developing the same. He was a member of and assisted in organizing the first church in the township, which is now in a flourishing condition. He has been a patron of education, and donated the land for his home school building, and was one of a committee to re-district Greene County, and name the townships, giving the name of Friendship to the township in which he is now living. He

has been a justice of the peace here for over twenty years. Socially he has been a member of Gainesville Lodge No. 168, in the town of Gainesville, and is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel. Mr. McHaney enlisted in the army in the latter part of 1864, and was captain of Company C, DeVee's Battalion, Kitchens' Division, and operated in Missouri and Arkansas, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, Indian Territory, Kansas and Arkansas. He left the company at Fort Smith, Ark., and with a number of others returned home and resumed farming.

LaFayette McHaney is one of the sturdy sons of the soil of Greene County, Ark., who has won his property by the sweat of his brow and by good management. He and his parents, William and Sarah (Word) McHaney, were born in Tennessee, his birth occurring in Wilson County in 1837. When the latter was three years old he was taken by his parents to Marion County, Ill., where the father died in 1851 at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother in 1880, aged seventy-nine years. The father was a Democrat and he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. They had a family of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown and seven are yet living. LaFayette was the eleventh child, and attained his majority in Marion County, Ill. His youthful days were spent on a farm and in attending the common schools, and after attaining his twenty-second year he taught one term of school of nine months, later going to Tennessee, where he was married. In January, 1861, he came to Arkansas and joined the Confederate army, serving as first lieutenant, and was captured on the 4th of July, 1863, at Helena, Ark., and was taken to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was kept a prisoner from August of that year to January, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned home. In February, 1865, he began teaching school, continuing twenty months, and the rest of his time has been devoted to his farm. He first located southeast of Gainesville, but in 1881 came to his present farm, of which he has about 200 acres under cultivation. He raises considerable stock. His wife, whose name was Nancy C. Thorne, was born in Tennes-

see, and when a child moved to Gibson County, of the same State, where she was married. The following are their children: William W., John T., Avey Ann (wife of William Russell), John H., Robert L., Samuel P., Onia A., Susan A. A., Melvin M., Maude and Claude (twins), and Edward E. Henry L. died from the effects of a fall, at the age of seven years. Mr. McHaney is a Democrat, has been a Master Mason for two years, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has been a deacon for twelve years.

James K. P. McKelvey, whose success in life is mainly due to his industry and perseverance, coupled with a pleasant, genial disposition, is a native of Franklin County, Tenn., born in 1844, being the son of John and Mary Ann (McKelvey) McKelvey, natives of South Carolina. The parents came to Franklin County, Tenn., in their youthful days, were reared in that county, and were married there about 1842. In 1850 they moved to Benton County, Tenn., and there remained until 1863, when they located in Union County, Ill. In the fall of 1865, they came to Lawrence County, Ark., settling on a farm where they remained about one year, and afterward moved to Carroll County, thence to Sebastian County, where the father died in 1874, at the age of fifty-five years. He practiced medicine the later part of his life; was a self-made man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a minister for twenty-two years before his death. He was very successful in administering to the physical as well as the spiritual wants of his fellow-men, and his face was welcomed in the homes of all, and especially in the homes of the sick and afflicted. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat in politics, and a strong advocate of free schools. He was a very popular man, but never aspired to office. The mother is still living in Sebastian County, Ark., on the home place. She was born in 1825, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years. To their union were born thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity: Louisa E., James K. P., Mary J., Martha F., who died at the age of thirty-eight

years; George N., died at the age of thirty years; Elizabeth Ann, William H., Millie H., John G., died at the age of thirteen years; Isaac N., Joseph T., Aaron A. and Luther W. Aaron A. is now attending the St. Louis Medical College. James K. P. McKelvey was reared in his native county, and received limited educational advantages. In 1864 he commenced farming for himself in Illinois, but one year later returned to Tennessee, to the old home place, where he remained until 1873, and then moved to Greene County, Ark. He located west of Gainesville, and soon after went to Sebastian County, to settle the estate of his father, where he remained until the fall of 1876, then returning and settling on his present property. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and is a thriving, industrious farmer. He was married, in the fall of 1863, to Miss Ferlissa A. Swindle, a native of Tennessee, born in 1848, and the fruits of this union were ten children, all living: William T., a student at the State University of Fayetteville, Ark.; Italy, John, Alonzo, Horace and Hervey (twins), Adolphus L., Anna L., Clara M. and James R. Italy is the wife of L. C. Rudesial. Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is local deacon; he was ordained in 1879, and commenced preaching in 1874. He is a Royal Arch and Master Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Gainesville, and has served as Worshipful Master for several years. He has a dimit from Duval Chapter, No. 65. He is a Democrat in politics. His father was a Union man during the war, and was opposed to secession. Mr. McKelvey is a strong advocate of the free school system, but has never sought political prominence.

Dr. J. G. McKenzie. Among the many successful farmers and practitioners of the "healing art" in Greene County, Ark., deserving of special mention, is Dr. McKenzie, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1851, and is the third in a family of seven children born to Alexander and Jeanette (Patterson) McKenzie, the former of whom was engaged in commercial pursuits, and conducted a boot and shoe factory. The Doctor attended school in his native land until nineteen

years of age, then entered the Alton Medical College for a course of two years, after which he took a finishing course of six months at the Rush Medical College, in 1873. Subsequently he emigrated to the United States, and after remaining in New York City for some time, made a tour of the great lakes, and settled in Canada for about one year. He then went to the State of Illinois, and engaged in practicing the medical profession at Dresden, in partnership with Dr. Rhodes, making his next move to Cotton Plant, in Southeast Missouri, and about one year later went to Kennett, and was associated with Dr. Harvey for another year. After following his profession in Northeastern Arkansas for some time he came to his present location about 1875, purchased one acre of land, erected a residence, and here has since made his home. He has added eight and one half acres to his home lot, and has bought eighty acres of good farming land in one tract, besides eighty acres in the Cache River bottoms, making the last purchase in 1887. Fifty acres of land are cleared and under cultivation, and the rest is devoted to stock raising, in which he is quite extensively engaged, making a specialty of horses and mules. The Doctor's practice is very large, and although he has lived in Greene County a comparatively short time, he is well and favorably known. He is also doing a commercial business among his friends and neighbors, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Greene County. He votes with the Democratic party, and in 1885 was postmaster of Crowley. In 1886 the Doctor made a trip to Europe and visited his old home and the Edinburgh Exposition, which was being held at that time. He returned to the United States after about a month fully convinced that this country was the easiest and best in which to acquire a competence. He was married in November, 1878, to Miss Cynthia Ann Pevehouse, a native of Arkansas, and by her is the father of five children: Willie Alexander, Jessie Odel, who died at the age of six years; James, Maggie and Roger Q. Dr. McKenzie's father is deceased, but his mother, two sisters and two brothers are living in retirement at Aberdeen. A brother, John G.,

is chief engineer on a line of steamships sailing between Shanghai and Hong Kong. He also has an uncle who is captain on the ocean, and sails between Liverpool and New Orleans.

Judge L. L. Mack, attorney at law. The firm of Mack & Son is one of the leading and most influential at the bar in the city of Paragould, and gives strength to the fraternity. The gentlemen composing it are admirably adapted to the honorable prosecution of this most exalted of professions, and possess that easy and interested grace of manner not easily acquired by the majority. Judge L. L. Mack was born in Maury County, Tenn., on the 18th of December, 1817, and is the son of Lemuel D. and Mary (Taylor) Mack, natives of Rockingham County, N. C., and of Wake County, N. C., respectively. The parents emigrated to Tennessee when single, were there married and located in Maury County, of that State, where they remained for several years, and then removed to Wayne County, also in that State. In 1851 they removed to Greene County, Ark., locating near Gainesville, where they passed the remainder of their days. They lie buried in the cemetery at Gainesville. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was born a cripple, and on that account it was thought that he would never amount to anything. He was reared and educated in Maury County, Tenn., receiving an ordinary education, and after his school day's work was over he began the study of law, a part of the time with a preceptor and a portion without any. When in his twenty-first year he was admitted to the bar in Maury County, although living in Wayne County, and practiced in the last named county for about twelve years. In the year 1844 he was elected county clerk, and filled this position with credit for four years. He became very prominently identified with the whole section of country for many miles. He was a candidate for the legislature from Wayne County, but was defeated by forty-four votes. In December, 1850, he landed in Greene County, Ark., with his family, and in October of the following year settled at Gainesville, then the county seat. Here he began the struggle for life and reputation. Previous to

this, in 1844, he married Miss Felicia Cypert, a sister of Judge Cypert, and became the father of eleven children, nine now living. They are named as follows: Robert P., an attorney; Allen P., also an attorney; William N., a physician; Messilla B., wife of P. H. Crenshaw; Emma W., wife of Judge James E. Riddick; McCall, Thomas C.; Idella A. and Sarah J. After locating in Greene County, Ark., he found his money scarce though a good sized family depended upon him for support. He had a little library and set to work in earnest in the practice of his profession, notwithstanding there was very little to be done in those days. However he held on to what little there was, and in 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney from the First district, and on next election was defeated. In November, 1860, he was elected to the legislature and served during that session, but later resigned and was a candidate for prosecuting attorney from the Third district. He was elected and served one term. In the year 1865 he was elected circuit judge of the same circuit and went off under reconstruction in 1868. In 1874 he was elected circuit judge of the Second circuit without opposition, and held one term of four years. He was re-elected in 1878 and served until 1882. Since that time he has turned his attention to his practice. The most of his life has been spent in serving the public, and in that capacity he has given entire satisfaction, meriting the respect and admiration of all by his firmness and advancement. As a lawyer he is a ready and fluent speaker, and has but few superiors. A singular circumstance of the family is that there were eleven children in his father's family, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, and eleven children in the wife's family, she being the youngest. The Judge is also the father of eleven children. There were twenty-three grandchildren born, and twenty-two are living at the present time. Judge Mack is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also the I. O. O. F. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rufus A. Markham, M. D., an energetic practitioner, is recognized throughout this State as a friend of and laborer in the cause and advance-

ment of the medical profession, and has acquired a flattering reputation as a physician. He was born in Orange County, N. C. (now Durham County), in 1848, and is a son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Pritchard) Markham, who were born in North Carolina. The father was the eldest of nine children and grew to maturity in his native State, after which he emigrated westward to Tennessee, where he was engaged in teaching school for some time. He returned to the old home place, and at the age of forty years located within three miles of the old home, where he lived until his death, in 1866, at the age of sixty-three years, rearing there a family of five children, all of whom are living. His wife was born in 1807 and died in 1861, and she, as well as her husband, was a member of the Baptist Church, the latter being a deacon in the same for twenty years. The grandfather was born and reared in the Carolinas, and the great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; he reared a large family of children. He lived to be over ninety years of age, and had several sons who also lived to extreme old age, one lacking seven days of being ninety-nine years old at the time of his death. Dr. Rufus A. Markham's brothers and sisters are as follows: Eliza Ann, Felix G., James D. and Martha J. Dr. Markham remained at home until the death of his parents and acquired a fair education in the district schools and at Durham, N. C. In 1870 he came to West Tennessee and the following year removed to Greene County, Ark. In 1874 he went to Texas, where he engaged in teaching school. After returning to Arkansas he was appointed, in 1876, to the office of deputy clerk of Greene County. In 1878 he began the study of medicine under Dr. M. V. Camp, now of Walnut Ridge, Ark., and soon after entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, from which institution he graduated in 1885, though previous to graduating he had practiced in Greensboro from 1880 until 1884. After graduating he came to Gainesville, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is ranked among the leading physicians of the county. He was married in the fall of 1880 to Miss Maggie Steadman, who was born in Chatham

County, N. C., in 1845, and died in October, 1888, having become the mother of three children: Edward L., James C. and Rufus P. The last child died in infancy, soon after the mother's death. She was an active worker and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and is in every respect a self-made man.

W. H. Martin, a farmer of Blue Cane Township, was born in Caldwell County, N. C., in 1832, and is the son of William R. and Anna (Hood) Martin, who were of English and Scotch ancestry respectively, and were natives and farmers of the "Old North State." W. H. Martin resided in his native State until sixteen years of age, when he left home and went to Union County, Ill., where he engaged in the sawmill business as a hand sawyer. He was married there in 1856 to Mary Jane Hartline, a daughter of John and Margaret (Rendelman) Hartline, who were among the pioneer settlers of that county and State, from North Carolina. The father was a farmer by occupation and died some years ago. The mother is still living. Mr. Martin remained in Illinois until 1866, when he went to Texas, where he purchased an improved farm and remained until the fall of 1869. Selling his property, he came to Greene County, purchasing an improved farm on Crowley's Ridge. Here his wife died in 1880, having borne a family of six children, three of whom survive: Willis A., Walter L., and Eliza Jane. The latter is the wife of C. L. Sides, and resides on Crowley's Ridge. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Martin married Mrs. J. F. Lewis, a widow of Jacob Lewis, of Stoddard County, Mo.; he was reared in Illinois, where he resided on a farm until 1869, when he came to Greene County, Ark., and bought eighty acres of land, which he improved and added to. He was conservative in politics. He died in 1879 and left his widow with two children to care for: William Franklin and Myrtle May. Mr. Martin owns lands to the amount of 480 acres, 200 being under cultivation, and has taken an interest in fruit culture, having on his home farm a fine orchard. He raises and buys considerable stock,

and is one of the successful farmers of the county. He votes with the Democratic party, and has been a member of the school board ever since his residence in Arkansas. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Danley Lodge No. 3, and is a member of the Knights of Honor, at Rector. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are the parents of one child: Edgar C. Mr. Martin has seen many changes in the growth and prosperity of the county since coming here; he often went to Cape Girardeau, a distance of 125 miles, to do his marketing, when now it is only necessary to go a very few miles to obtain all the articles one desires.

J. R. Miller, deputy circuit and county clerk, and a prominent educator of the county for a number of years, was born in Gordon County, Ga., April 8, 1856, and came to Greene County, Ark., in 1879. His father, W. W. Miller, was a native of South Carolina, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some time, and, when a young man, moved to Georgia. Here he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Erwin, a native of the last-mentioned State and the daughter of James Erwin. The grandparents, Archibald and Hannah Miller, were of English stock. After coming to Greene County, Ark., J. R. Miller engaged in agricultural pursuits, which had been his principal occupation while in Georgia, and he has also been occupied in the teacher's profession for several years. He settled on a farm near Gainesville, cultivating sixty acres or more, and has a fine residence. He was married December 26, 1883, to Miss Mattie Hampton, daughter of M. B. and M. C. (Stevenson) Hampton, of Greene County, formerly of Shelby County, Tenn. One child is the result of this union, a daughter, named Minnie May. The mother of Mr. Miller makes her home with him. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in January, 1889, he was appointed to the position of deputy circuit clerk by Mr. T. B. Kitchens. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James F. Newberry, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Greene County, was born in Alabama in 1844, and is the son of John Newberry,

who came to this State in 1854. Here he engaged in farming and was for two years justice of the peace. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and was killed in 1862. He reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. James F. Newberry was in the Confederate service during the entire war, and was wounded in the left leg. In 1864 he returned to his farm in Greene County, and devoted himself to its improvement. He then owned 100 acres, which he has since increased to 425. A part of his farm is under cultivation, and he is also interested in raising cattle and fine mules. He married Mary Morgan, who bore him six children and died in 1880, aged thirty years. He chose as his second wife Mrs. Charity (Dennis) Ross, and to their union have been given four children. The nine children are: Robert E., born in 1865; Martha C., born in 1867, died in 1880; Sarah F., born in 1870; John E., born in 1872; Isabella, born in 1874; Laura E., born in 1881; James J., born in 1883, died in 1884; Jennie B., born in 1885, and Myrtle G., born in 1887, died in 1889. Mr. Newberry is a staunch Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are popular in the community in which they live.

W. C. Newberry is in every way worthy of being classed among the prosperous planters of Greene County, Ark. He was born in Weakley County, West Tenn., in 1852, and was the sixth of eleven children born to Samuel and Nancy (Trantham) Newberry, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. In 1854 they moved to Greene County, Ark., and settled near the farm on which W. C. Newberry is now residing, where they entered land and resided until their respective deaths, the father's demise occurring in February, 1874, and the mother's in 1883. They took quite an important part in the early history of the country, and the father assisted in organizing the county. W. C. Newberry received his early education in the district schools of Greene County, and aided at home in opening up his father's farm. He was married in Greene County, in 1872, to Miss Martha Jane

McHaney, who was born in Arkansas, and is a daughter of John and Sally (Sims) McHaney, Tennesseans. Mr. Newberry soon located on his present farm of 120 acres, about fifty-five acres of which he has cleared and put under cultivation. He has added to his original purchase until he now has 200 acres of as good land as there is in the county, with 110 under the plow, the principal products of which are corn and cotton. Mr. Newberry is independent in politics, and is not an office-seeker. In 1874 he lost his wife, and four years later he was married to Mary H. Hartso, of Arkansas. His first union was blessed by one son, Samuel; and his last by four children: Luther, Clifton, Charley and Tuler. His wife is a daughter of William and Sarah (McFarland) Hartso, who came to Arkansas at an early day. The father is still living, but the mother is deceased. Mr. Newberry has been active in aiding all laudable enterprises, and is one of the self made men of the county.

John Nutt, farmer and stock-raiser, of Greene County, Ark., is one of its foremost men in the support of all measures for its progress and development. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., and grew to manhood on his father's farm, there receiving his education in the county schools. His father, William Nutt, was a native of Alabama, and moved from that State to Tennessee in 1827. There he engaged very successfully in farming, and, being a minister of the gospel, devoted much time to his Master's cause. He reared a family of eleven children, four of whom are yet living. All his life he was faithful to his ideas of right and duty, and died in 1844. John Nutt has during his life engaged in farming, and now owns 520 acres of splendid land in this county, and 600 acres in Lawrence County. He has given some attention to stock-raising, and now has many good horses and mules. To him and wife have been born six children, and five of them have grown to manhood and womanhood. They are three sons and two daughters: William C., George W., Sampson M., Lavina E. and Nancy Ann. Mr. Nutt is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

John M. Nutt. The fine quality of the soil in Greene County, Ark., added to energy and good management, has placed Mr. Nutt among the prosperous farmers of the community. He was born on the old homestead near his own farm on the 14th of January, 1863, being the eleventh of fourteen children born to W. G. and Sarah (Ellis) Nutt, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of Maryland. The father came with his parents to what is now Greene County in 1839, and settled with them on a farm near Gainesville, where the parents died. He was married in Greene County and became a very wealthy farmer, being the owner of 2,500 acres of land, with 600 acres under cultivation. He always votes with the Democratic party, and socially is a member of Gainesville Lodge No. 168. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a Methodist. The maternal grandfather was a very early resident of Arkansas, and was a soldier in the Mexican war. John M. Nutt has always resided in Greene County, and in his youth attended the common schools; this with a few years spent at Howell, Mo., has enabled him to successfully cope with fickle fortune. When first starting out in life for himself he began tilling the soil on the farm where he now lives, his acreage amounting to 167½, eighty acres being under the plow. The most of this he cleared himself, and now has one of the best farms in the county. He was married in Greene County in 1887 to Miss Lulu, a daughter of W. G. Butternut and wife, *nee* Skiles, all being natives of Tennessee, who came to Greene County in 1871. The parents are living in the county. Mr. Nutt always votes the Republican ticket, but is not a seeker after office, and has ever been deeply interested in educational matters. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Their union has been blessed in the birth of one child: Ivery.

John Odam is of the mercantile firm of McConnell & Odam, Paragould. In scanning the sketches of Greene County, Ark., one fact must strike the reader with peculiar force: the high standing attained by its business men. It is known to have a thoroughly qualified business population, and Mr. Odam is a leading light among the number.

He was born in Hardin County, Ill., August 5, 1832, and received such educational advantages as the schools of those days afforded. Until thirty-three years of age he assisted his father on the farm, and then went to Crittenden County, Ky., where he was engaged in the hotel and lumber business for about ten years. After this he went to Dyer County, Tenn., there following saw-milling, having a mill built on a steamboat, and taking the timber from the river. He was also occupied in merchandising for about four years. In January, 1888, he came to Paragould, Ark., where he bought his present property and immediately embarked in the mercantile business under the present firm name. He carries a good stock of general merchandise and has a thriving trade. He was married in 1862, but lost his wife the following year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that order in 1862. Mr. Odam's parents, Cleyburn and Mary (McConnell) Odam, were natives of Middle Tennessee and Maysville, Ky., respectively. The mother emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, when the last named State was a Territory, and the father came to the same State about 1820. They were married there and located in Hardin County, where the father successfully cultivated the soil. He died August 5, 1834, of Asiatic cholera. In their family were two children: John and Sarah, wife of Thomas McConnell. After the death of her husband Mrs. Odam married Mr. Commodore P. Tadlock, by whom she had five children, three now living: Edward J., Jonathan L., and Nancy J. The mother died in 1858.

John O'Steen, ex-county and probate judge, and merchant, Paragould. In these days of money-making, when life is a constant struggle between right and wrong, it is a pleasure to lay before an intelligent reader the unsullied record of an honorable man. To the youthful it will be a useful lesson—an incentive to honest industry. John O'Steen was born in Panola County, Miss., on April 27, 1845, and is the son of Harvey and Elizabeth (True) O'Steen, both of Scotch origin. The parents were married in Alabama, and in 1834 removed to Panola County, Miss., where the

mother died in 1852. The father passed his last days in Craighead County, Ark., dying there in 1865. Of the seven children born to this marriage, three are now living: Mary, wife of W. G. Starling; John, and Samuel. The father was a blacksmith, and also a gunsmith, which occupation he followed up to the time of his death. John O'Steen was partly reared and educated in Panola County, Miss., but moved with his father to Craighead County, Ark., in 1859. He went to work in the shop, learning the gunsmith trade of his father, and now has the reputation of being the finest gunsmith in Northeast Arkansas. In 1862, during the late war, he was very anxious to become a soldier, but could not obtain the consent of his parents. His mind was so wrapped up in it that, notwithstanding all obstacles, he ran away from home, and enlisted in Capt. Adair's company, serving about three years. He was in several hard skirmishes, but, on account of being a cripple, he could not keep up with his command, and in consequence was captured by scouts, who kept him in custody about two weeks. In 1870 he chose for his partner in life Miss Bethany A. Jones, a native of Alabama, and the fruits of this union were two children: Mary A. and Nora Inez. The same year of his marriage Judge O'Steen came to Greene County, Ark., and carried on his trade until 1888, when he sold out, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he still continues. He was elected probate and county judge in 1882, and re-elected in 1884 and 1886, thus serving six successive years. Prior to his election he served four years as justice of the peace, and served one term as constable. Judge O'Steen is one of the prominent men of Greene County, and may be counted among the pioneers, having been a resident here for thirty years. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, with about forty acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F.

Eugene Parrish, of the law firm of Crowley & Parrish, was born in Dover, Stewart County, Tenn., and is the son of Abraham P. and Mary M. (Ingram) Parrish, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. Abraham P. Parrish emigrated to

Tennessee when quite small, grew to manhood in that State, and there received a liberal education. For many years before the war he ran a furnace at Dover, Tenn., but during that eventful period he was financially crippled and retired to a farm in Humphreys County, on the banks of the Tennessee River, where he is residing at the present time. He is now in his seventy-second year. The mother died when Eugene Parrish was quite young. Of the children born to this marriage, two are now living: Charles and Eugene. After the death of his first wife Mr. Parrish, was married again and became the father of three children: Lamar, Walter L. and Daisy. Grandfather Parrish was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Virginia. Eugene Parrish was principally reared in Tennessee, and received his education at West Kentucky College and at the University of Ohio, obtaining the means to prosecute his studies by teaching school between terms until he completed his education. He was admitted to the bar at Jonesboro in 1884, located at Wittsburg, Cross County, and there remained until June, 1885, when he settled at Paragould, Ark. He was associated with J. D. Block, present prosecuting attorney at Wittsburg, and, on coming to Paragould, he formed a partnership with B. H. Crowley, the present senator of the First district, and a very noted and prominent man. This law firm has one of the finest libraries in Northeast Arkansas, and both members are men of ability. Mr. Parrish is a self-made, self-educated man, and is well fitted for the profession he has chosen.

Seth W. Peebles, one of the many successful agriculturists and stock raisers of Greene County, Ark., and one who has attained wealth by the sweat of his brow, is classed among the prosperous men of the county. He was born in North Carolina in 1825, and is the eldest one of the family of six children born to the marriage of Wyatt and Nancy (Biggs) Peebles, who were born in North Carolina and emigrated to Virginia, where they were engaged in husbandry. The mother died in that State, and subsequently the father emigrated to Greene County, Ark., and in 1842 settled near Greensboro, where he became well and

favorably known, and served as sheriff of the county six years. He died in December, 1876. Seth W. Peebles has been familiar with farm life from earliest youth, and received his education in the schools of Virginia. He began his independent career as a farmer in 1846, in Tennessee, and was married there in December of the following year to Miss Catherine Mingle, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of William and Rebecca (Kagley) Mingle, who were also Virginians and early emigrants to Tennessee, in which State the father died. His wife's death occurred in Arkansas in 1864. Mr. Peebles became a resident of Greene County, Ark., in 1855, and in 1859 bought a partially improved farm in Union Township, consisting of 160 acres, of which he improved and cleared forty acres. Besides this property he owns the old homestead of 117 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. He has always been interested in politics and has affiliated with the Democratic party, but is not an office-seeker. He has been a member of the school board several times and assisted in the re-organization of the townships. In 1872 his wife died, having borne a family of six children: Nancy Jane, Rebecca E., who died in February, 1877, the wife of Joel Dollins; George W., who died in 1886; John M., who died in October, 1878; Sarah Ann, wife of J. P. Walls, who died in 1880; and James L., who also died in 1880. In 1863 Mr. Peebles enlisted in Company K, Seventh Missouri Confederate cavalry, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, Kansas, etc. He was wounded in the Mine Creek fight in Kansas, receiving a gunshot through the right lung. Since the war he has been engaged in farming. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Wiley Pevehouse. In giving a sketch of this gentleman it is but fair to say that he is one of the prominent farmers of Greene County, Ark., and that he is a man of sound judgment and unimpeachable honesty. He was born on Crowley's Ridge, in Greene County, on the 2d of July, 1828, being the second child born there, his brother William, whose birth occurred April 7, 1826, having been first. He was the fourth child of Abraham and Polly (Crowley) Pevehouse, who came to

Arkansas at an early day. [For a history of the Crowley family see sketch of Hon. B. H. Crowley.] After spending a year on Black River they came to Crowley's Ridge, and made the first settlement in Northeast Arkansas. The paternal grandparents were of Virginia stock, and moved from that State to South Carolina, and thence to Kentucky, of which section they were pioneers, about 1822 coming to Arkansas. The parents of our subject died about 1835, and from that time up to manhood he made his home with his grandfather, Benjamin Crowley. The latter was a very extensive farmer and stock raiser, and Mr. Pevehouse drove stock all the way to St. Louis, and later to Memphis and Helena. During his childhood he depended on his own resources for a livelihood and hunted and sold his furs and hides, and later farmed in a small way. When about twenty years of age he entered land, subsequently buying small tracts from time to time, and in the spring of 1861 sold out and went to Scott County, where he remained about eighteen months, then returning to the Cache bottoms. When some twenty-five years of age he was married to Miss Margaret Capps, a native of Arkansas, whose family were early settlers in this section. She died in 1858, leaving two children: Sarah, who married a Mr. Harris, and died soon after, and Cynthia Ann, wife of Dr. McKinzie, now living at Crowley. Mr. Pevehouse took for his second wife Miss Frances Bowman, whom he married in 1860. Her death occurred on the 13th of October, 1870. She and Mr. Pevehouse were the parents of the following children: William, who is married and resides in Lawrence County; Lucy Jane, the wife of George Gramling; John P., who died on the 31st of March, 1888, at the age of twenty-two years; and Mary Elizabeth. February 16, 1873, Mr. Pevehouse married Mrs. Sarah Ann (Cooper) Allen, a native of Mississippi, who was reared in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas with her first husband, settling in Lawrence County. In 1876 he purchased his present property of 160 acres, of which about five acres were cleared, and now has ninety-five acres in a tillable condition and well improved with good buildings, orchard, etc. His principal crops are corn and

cotton, and he gives much attention to stock raising of a good grade, and also to the culture of bees. He is public spirited, and has held the offices of deputy sheriff and county clerk. In 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, but being in poor health was left at Boonville, where he received good attention, and was soon after paroled and returned home. The close of the war left him destitute, and since that time he has made his present property.

I. H. Pillow, deputy sheriff, farmer and stock raiser of Greene County, Ark., is a native of Giles County, Tenn., where he was born in 1851, being a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Willcockson) Pillow, also natives of that State. They came to Greene County, Ark., in 1851, settling on the farm on which the subject of this sketch is now living. The father made some valuable improvements on his place of 320 acres, and at the time of his death, in 1862, had cleared thirty acres from timber. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Clemens' company, Gen. Pillow's brigade, and at the fight at Fort Pillow became overheated, from the effects of which he died seven days later. He was a Democrat politically, a Methodist in religious belief, and was a man always noted for his public spirit and benevolence. He left a widow and three children to mourn his loss, the names of the latter being: I. H., Sina M., wife of F. F. Martin, a farmer of Greene County, and Sarah A., wife of N. A. Danley, also a farmer of Greene County. Mrs. Pillow was left to care for her children with but little means, but with the aid of her son, she succeeded in doing well for them. I. H. Pillow received only a limited education in his youth, but, assisted by his mother, with subsequent application he has become a practical and intelligent business man. December 28, 1872, he was married to Miss Martha, a daughter of Absalom and Mary (Cobal) Arnel, Tennesseans, and by her became the father of two children: Mary E. and Annie Elnora. Mrs. Pillow died on the 29th of September, 1875, and November 26, 1876, he wedded Mrs. Martha (Newsom) Wood, a daughter of Henry and Grace A. Newsom, natives of Mis-

issippi. To this last marriage four children have been born: Ida Lee, Joseph Henry, Thomas A. and Charley. Ninety acres of his 160-acre farm are under cultivation, and well improved and cultivated. His orchard is large and well selected and his crop is usually extensive. He is interested in stock-breeding, and has a fine Norman and Morgan stallion. His cattle are of the Durham breed, and his hogs are Berkshire and Jersey. During the fall, for the past fifteen years, he has operated a threshing machine. Mr. Pillow, his wife, and two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a class leader, and in his political views he is a staunch Democrat, having been elected on that ticket, in 1887, to the office of deputy sheriff, which position he has very acceptably filled up to the present time.

Robert W. Pruet, a well known and successful farmer of the county, was born in East Tennessee in 1825, and is the third in a family of fifteen children born to Willis and Mary (Williams) Pruet, who were also Tennesseans, the paternal and maternal grandparents being from North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Grandfather Pruet was a participant in the Creek war, and was at the battle of Horseshoe Bend. The maternal grandparents lived to be very old, reaching the age of ninety and one hundred years. Willis Pruet was an extensive land holder in Tennessee, and dealt in stock, being a prominent and influential citizen of his time. He died in August, 1850. Robert W. Pruet was reared to farm labor, attended the common schools, and after attaining his majority engaged in stock dealing, and also kept a country store for some time. In 1851 he was married to a Miss Stuart, a native of Illinois, and in 1853, in company with three brothers, came to Northeast Arkansas and settled in Greene County, where he entered 120 acres, on which he at once located and began improving. In 1858 he sold his property with the intention of going to Texas, but instead purchased 160 acres of wild land in St. Francis Township, 100 acres of which he now has under excellent cultivation, furnished with good buildings and orchards. He devotes the most of his land to general farming, and raises cotton, corn,

and the smaller grains, the land yielding a good average. He is trying to improve his stock and is going to cross his cattle with Jersey. In 1872, in partnership with his brother, C. D. Pruet, he opened a general store on his brother's farm, and they carried on an extensive business for many years. In 1862 he and two brothers, with several brothers-in-law, enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, but he served only seven months, when he was discharged on account of illness, at Georgetown, Ky. In 1870 Mrs. Pruet died, and for several years Mr. Pruet resided with his brother. In 1877 he married Frances Owens, who was born in West Tennessee, though reared in Arkansas, to which State she was brought by her father, Dr. Owens, who practiced in this vicinity for a number of years, and died from an accidental fall from his horse. Mr. Pruet is an active worker in church and school matters, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the building in which he worships being on ground donated by himself: this was erected by means contributed mostly by the Pruet brothers. Mr. Pruet is one of the original members of the first church organized in this section in 1858.

W. S. Pruet. Prominent among the much esteemed and respected citizens of Paragould stands the name of Mr. Pruet, who was born in Roane County, Tenn., September 27, 1829, and who is the son of Willis and Polly E. (Williams) Pruet, natives also of Roane County, Tenn. Willis Pruet was a very successful man, both as a farmer and speculator. He died in Memphis in 1851, while there on business. The mother died in 1860, in Greene County, Ark. Their family consisted of fifteen children, nine of whom lived to be grown, but only two now living: Robert and Willis S. The paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, and were early settlers of Tennessee. The paternal great-grandfather was in the Indian wars. Willis S. Pruet, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Roane County, Tenn., and in that county received his education. In 1857 he came to Greene County, Ark., when there were very few settlers, and when the city of Gainesville

was represented by one business house and a clapboard hotel. He located about four miles south of what is now Paragould, on a farm in the forest, put up a little house, built of poles with clapboard roof, and lived in this style for about eighteen months, when his cabin burned down. He then put up a good log house, and lived there until 1869, when he moved to his present location, joining the town of Paragould. He bought 271 acres of land along the railroad, and the principal part of the town lies on his land. When he first came to the county he had but \$1.50, and neither a cow nor horse; but he was determined to make a start, and by his industry and perseverance has accomplished his purpose, and is now one of the substantial men of the locality. He has about 600 acres of good land, and is also the owner of considerable town property in Paragould. He contributes liberally to all worthy enterprises, and has been active in his endeavors to build up the town. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Tucker, a native of Alabama, by whom he has three children living: Julia, Sarah and Theresa. In 1862 Mr. Pruet enlisted in Capt. Pruet's company, and served for three years. He was at the battles of Farmington, Murfreesboro, Richmond, Shiloh and Jackson, Miss., and carried his brother, who was severely wounded, twice from the battle-field. He is a member of the firm of D. D. Hodges & Co., merchants of Paragould; is also dealing considerably in stock, and it may be noted that Mr. Pruet has been, and is, a leading spirit of the place. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Capt. Charles D. Pruet (deceased) was one of four brothers who came from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1857, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and various other enterprises. He was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1827, and was married on the 23d of January, 1847, to Miss Caroline M. Nelson. After coming to Greene County, Ark., he entered a tract of land on which he located and began improving. In 1862 he joined the Confederate forces, being lieutenant of his company, and was soon after advanced to the rank of captain, and was in the army twenty-two

months, participating in the most of the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. He was wounded in the engagement at Chickamauga, and also at Murfreesboro, so severely in the latter battle that he was compelled to return home. In 1870 he embarked in mercantile pursuits on his farm, in partnership with his brother Robert, and did a thriving business there for ten years. In the fall of 1882 he started a general store in the then new town of Paragould, being one of the first merchants of the place, and was alone in business until 1886, when he formed a partnership with D. D. Hodges, and the firm name was changed to C. D. Pruet & Co., remaining as such until Mr. Pruet's death on the 20th of August, 1887. He was a prominent Mason, and was buried by that order. He operated a cotton gin on his farm for many years, and was engaged in stock raising and dealing. He left a fine farm of over 500 acres, the most of which was in a high state of cultivation, and also left behind him a name that will long be remembered, for he was honest, industrious and enterprising, and known to be a staunch supporter of church and educational institutions. He was well-known throughout the country as a man of unimpeachable honesty, and was possessed of exceptionally fine business qualifications, and natural characteristics which won the respect of all. He contributed the most of the means for the erection of a church near his home, and did much to build up the town of Paragould, being one of the best business men of the place. He was followed to his long home by numerous friends and neighbors who had known and loved him in life, and is now sleeping in the cemetery near the scene of his greatest usefulness. He was married in 1875 to Miss Irene McElwee, a native of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas with her mother in 1873. Her father, Samuel McElwee, was an extensive farmer and died in 1865. Mrs. Pruet's mother resides with her on the homestead in Arkansas.

George M. Rosengrant, manufacturer of lumber and cooperage, Paragould, Ark. The business interests of this portion of the country are well represented by the subject of this sketch, George

M. Rosengrant, who has been located long enough at this place to become firmly established. He was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in October, 1855, and is the son of James and Lenora (Connor) Rosengrant, both natives of the Buckeye State. The father was a large stock dealer, and is now deceased. George M. Rosengrant grew to manhood in Guernsey County, of his native State, received his education in the common schools, and subsequently attended the college at Antrim, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he began to learn telegraphy, which he continued for five years for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He then engaged in the lumber business in Wyandot County, Ohio, where he carried on a good trade until 1884, when he came to Greene County, Ark., and located at Paragould. Here he established his present business and has been occupied in the manufacture of lumber ever since. He added the cooperage department in the winter of 1888. He runs a large mill and employs on an average fifty men. In the year 1883 he chose Miss Kitty Jurenall, a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, for his companion in life. Mr. Rosengrant averages about \$75,000 annually from his mill business, and aside from this he is the owner of 5,000 acres of land, all of which has valuable timber thereon. He is a substantial, representative business man, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a progressive, enterprising citizen of the county.

T. T. Ross. Few men have attained greater prominence in Greene County, in a social as well as business point of view, than has Mr. Ross, who by his pleasant and courteous manner has made many friends and built up a successful trade. He was born in Kentucky, in 1826, and is the son of Caleb and Alifal (Hutchison) Ross, and the grandson of William Ross, who was born in Maryland, and came to Kentucky at an early day. Caleb Ross was also a native of Maryland, and was there married to Miss Hutchison. T. T. Ross left his native State in 1873, emigrating to Greene County, Ark., and locating on a farm two miles north of where Marmaduke is now standing. This land he opened up and improved eighty acres, erected buildings and remained on the same for about five years, when he

sold out and moved to the village of Marmaduke. Here he has since been engaged in merchandising, and has built up a good trade. He has a convenient, substantial building for that purpose, two stories high, the upper portion of which is used for a dwelling. He was married, in Kentucky, to Miss Martha Coles Otey, who died, leaving two children: C. H., who resides in Greene County, married, and the father of two children; and Susan, who married L. C. Harvey, a farmer of Greene County, and has two children. Mr. Ross was married to the sister of his first wife, Miss Elizabeth Otey, and they are the parents of three children: Frances Orlena, wife of James Stone, resides one and a half miles from Marmaduke and has four children; Margaret A., wife of A. B. Harvey, is living in Marmaduke and keeps the hotel, also being engaged in farming, and has five children; and W. A., a merchant of Marmaduke. Mr. Ross is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Evergreen Lodge of the I. O. O. F. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church since eighteen years of age.

Dr. Jefferson Davis Sibert, an eminent physician of Walcott, Greene County, Ark., was born in Alabama in 1858 and is the youngest of a family of six children, born to the marriage of Henry Sibert and Dorcas Edwards, who were also born in Alabama, the former being an extensive farmer and merchant. The paternal grandfather, David Sibert, was engaged in farming in South Carolina and was a soldier in the Indian wars. He removed to Alabama in 1834 and bought extensive tracts of land in the northeast part of that State, on which he died in 1874 at the extreme old age of 100 years. The maternal grandfather, Jesse Edwards, came to Alabama and also settled in the northeast part of the State. He purchased his lands from the Indians, and was one of the most extensive real estate holders of the State. His death occurred in 1863. Henry Sibert, the father of our subject, was reared on a farm and did much to improve the large tracts of land bought by his father. At the breaking out of the late Civil War he enlisted in the Third Alabama and served throughout the struggle, thirteen months of this time being spent

in prison. His uncle, Jephtha Edwards, was a colonel in the Mexican War, also in the late war, and has represented his county in the State legislature, being a well known citizen of Alabama. After the war Mr. Sibert engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits, and he and wife are now residing on the old homestead in Northeast Alabama. At the age of fourteen years, Dr. Jefferson Davis Sibert entered Andrews' Institute and finished a course of five years, after which he immediately began the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., in 1880, and graduating as an M. D. in 1882. In the spring of that year he commenced practicing his profession near his old home, but came to Greene County, Ark., at the end of one year. After residing here a year, he returned to his native State and practiced three years. Since that time he has permanently located at Walcott, Ark., where he enjoys a large practice, and is becoming well known in this, as well as other counties. He has a pleasant home in the town and is highly esteemed by his neighbors. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Victorine Crowley, a daughter of Capt. Crowley, whose sketch appears in this work. By her he has one child, a bright little daughter named Eleanor. The Doctor has two brothers who are practicing physicians of Alabama, and another brother who is an extensive farmer and stock raiser of that State.

Joseph P. Smelser is classed among the worthy and leading tillers of the soil of Greene County, of which he is a native, having been born in 1858. He was a son of John W. and Nancy (Clark) Smelser, who were born on Kentucky soil and in Tennessee, respectively. They came to Greene County, Ark., on the 6th of May, 1836, and located in Cache Township, where the paternal grandfather, Abraham Smelser, settled on a tract of wild land and opened up 100 acres. He and wife reared a large family of children, and both died of smallpox in 1863. John W. Smelser was their oldest child, and attained his majority in this section of the country. In 1864 he joined Price in his raid through Missouri, but since the war has given his attention to farming and merchandising at Crow-

ley, he and wife being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place. To them were born seven children, three of whom are deceased. Joseph P. Smelser is their fifth child and grew to manhood in Cache Township, receiving a very limited education in his youth. At the age of twenty years he began earning his own living, and was married to Miss Margaret Adams, residing on the old home place for eight years. He then came to his present location, which was then a tract of wild land, and now has fifty acres under cultivation, improved with good buildings, etc. Although not active in politics, he votes the Democratic ticket, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are the parents of two children: John William and Nancy Ann Delvada, who died at the age of seven years, after a brief illness of five days.

David A. Smith. In the space allotted in this volume it would be impossible to give a detailed account of the career of this gentleman, but it is only just to say that in his walk through life his course has been marked by honesty, industry, and a manly, independent spirit. His birth occurred in Middle Tennessee on the 8th of July, 1826, and he was the eldest in a family of twelve children born to Stantford and Margaret (Tassey) Smith, who were natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively, and with their parents removed to Tennessee at an early day, where they met and married. In the fall of 1825 they came to Greene County, Ark., and bought a tract of 160 acres of land which was in a wild state, and on this they located, improved it, and resided here until 1876, when the father died. His wife's death occurred on April 8th, 1874. David A. Smith was reared to manhood on this farm and, besides becoming familiar with the details of farm work, learned the carpenter's trade of his father, following this occupation in Tennessee and also after coming to Arkansas. He came to the latter State at the same time of his parents' removal and bought 160 acres of wild land on Sugar Creek, on which he erected buildings, set out orchards, and cleared forty acres. After making this his home for about fifteen years, he sold out and purchased his present

property on Crowley's Ridge, which consists of 225 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation. He has cleared forty acres himself and has made other improvements, which goes to make his home one of the most valuable in the country. He does general farming, raising corn, the smaller cereals, and cotton. He also has a good apple and peach orchard. During the intervals between the farming seasons he has worked at the carpenter's trade, and has built most of the better class of houses in the township, among which are the residences of Capt. Crowley and Mrs. Boyd. Mr. Smith was married on the 6th of January, 1858, to Miss Margaret Pevehouse, a native of Arkansas, by whom he became the father of six children, four of whom are living: William W. C., Sarah Ann, who died at the age of twenty years; Mary Elizabeth, who died when one year old; Logan L. R., Susan Cansada, wife of G. B. Harris, a resident of the county; and James A. Smith. In 1879 Mr. Smith lost his worthy wife, and in 1879 he wedded Mrs. Cothren. He is quite an active politician and has served as bailiff of Greene County. He is a patron of education and is at present a director of his school district.

Simpson Smith. In former years the life of the farmer was considered a laborious one, but in this progressive age, with such improvements in machinery, he can do his work with half the dispatch or labor as in the time of his father, and in fact works but little if any harder than the average man who strives to make a living. Besides all this he is independent, which is one of the much sought-for conditions of life. Mr. Smith is one of the successful farmers who have kept thoroughly apace with the times, and has reached the condition of life mentioned above. He was born in Benton County, Tenn., in 1833, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Lewis) Smith, natives respectively of South Carolina and North Carolina. William Smith came with his parents to Tennessee when a small boy, settling in Maury County for some time, and then moved to Benton County, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a farmer and trader by occupation. He volunteered in the war under Gen. Jackson.



G. W. Hurley,

JACKSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Mrs. Smith was born in 1798, and died May 13, 1889, on the old home place in Tennessee. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their family consisted of eight children, six now living: Angeline, Ellen, Elizabeth, Simpson, Mary and Thomas J. Those deceased died in infancy. Simpson Smith grew to manhood on the home place in Tennessee, and at the age of fourteen years began working for himself as a day laborer. After this he worked on the railroad for two or three years, then farmed for some time, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company I, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Port Hudson and Jackson, Miss. He was taken prisoner twice, first at Fort Donelson, and was carried to Chicago, where he was retained seven months and three days, and was then exchanged. He then returned to the South, entering the Southern army in the same company, re-organized and consolidated with the Forty-eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and was captured at Port Hudson, but was soon afterward paroled, when he returned home and resumed his farm work. He remained in Tennessee until 1881, when he came to Arkansas and settled on his present farm in Greene County. He had first moved to Arkansas in 1854, but later returned to the home-place, where he was married, in 1856, to Miss Ellen Erp, a native of Benton County, Tenn. The result of this union was the birth of nine children, seven now living: William, Mary, Belle, Caldonia, John, Augustus, Scott, Doy, Daniel Lee and Vency. Those deceased were Porter and an infant unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a deacon. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active part in all public enterprises. He has a fine farm, with 170 acres under cultivation, and is one of the leading farmers of the county.

Irvin G. Smith, whose career as a farmer has been one of success and prosperity, was born in Benton County, Tenn., in 1846, and is the son of John and Fannie (Erp) Smith, both natives of

North Carolina, who came to Benton County, Tenn., with their parents when children. They were married in that State after growing up, and there the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1877 at the age of fifty-six years. The mother died in 1862 at the age of forty years. In their family were seven children, six of whom are still living: Irvin G., Disa (now Mrs. Smith), Harvey, Jonathan, Berry H., Thomas W. and Simpson. Harvey died at the age of eighteen years. Irvin G. Smith attained his majority on a farm in Tennessee, and when of age commenced for himself on the home place, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, Forty-ninth Tennessee: the regiment was captured at Fort Donelson and taken to Chicago. Mr. Smith was sick at this time and was at home. As soon as able he went back to the army, joined the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was captured at or near Johnsonville, Tenn., and was put on a parole of honor. He participated in the Okolona, Miss., battle, was also in the battle of Yazoo City, Bolivar, Tenn., Johnsonville, Tenn., and in a number of other engagements. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Smith returned to Tennessee, resumed his farming interests, and thus continued until 1873 when he came west to Arkansas and located in Greene County, three miles southwest of where he now lives. In 1876 he moved to his present property, where he has remained ever since. He was married in 1868 to Miss Louisa Swindle, a native of Benton County, Tenn., born in 1844, and the daughter of Thomas and Mariam Swindle, natives respectively of South Carolina and Kentucky. Thomas Swindle went from South Carolina to Illinois, thence to Tennessee, where he was married in 1832, and is still living in Benton County, Tenn. He was born in the year 1814, as was also his wife. She died March 16, 1872. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the death of his wife Mr. Swindle married Mrs. Nancy Harris, who still survives. Mrs. Smith is one of twelve children, eight of whom are living, born to her parents. She was reared in Tennessee, and by her marriage to Mr. Smith became the mother of

three children, all living: Martha A., wife of William Swindle, now residing in Greene County, Ark.; Walter D. and Cordal C., at home. Mr. Smith resides three and a half miles southwest of Gainesville, where he has improved a good farm and has 155 acres under cultivation. He is an active worker in school affairs, and is director in his district. He served as deputy sheriff in 1881-82-83 and 1884 under Mr. Willcockson, and served as constable of his district to fill a vacancy. In 1883 he was elected to that position, which he held one term. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

E. T. Smith is the junior member of the firm of Smith & Son, proprietors of a lumber mill on Bark Camp Island, Greene County, Ark. The business was established in August, 1878, and is managed by a force of thirty-five men, the capacity being 25,000 feet per day. Mr. Smith was born on Blue Grass soil, in 1851 (Hopkins County, Ky.), and was the youngest of a family of five children of W. E. and Sarah (Hicklin) Smith, who were also Kentuckians. The father removed to Greene County, Ark., in 1885, and now resides in Paragould, being senior member of the lumber milling firm. E. T. Smith's early days were spent in following the plow and in attending the common schools of Kentucky. He was married in Hickman County, of that State, in 1880, to Ella Leet, a native of Kentucky, and by her has an interesting little family of three children: Dora, Kenner and Charley M. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party. He is enterprising and industrious, and promises to become in time one of the wealthy citizens of the county.

S. J. Smith was born about two miles northwest of Paragould, Greene County, Ark., December 20, 1852, and is one of three surviving members of a family of eleven children, born to Charles C. and Millie J. Smith, who were Tennesseans, and came to Arkansas by ox team when the country was almost a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals, the latter being very plentiful. A brother of our subject killed sixteen bear the first year. The father cleared the land upon which

Paragould is now situated, afterward moving to Buffalo Island, and still later (in 1861) to the farm of 160 acres, on which his sons, John and Joseph, are now living. He died in April, 1865, still survived by his widow, who is living in Craighead County. When S. J. Smith first came to Arkansas his time was about equally divided between farming in the summer, and hunting and trapping during the cold weather, the latter occupation being the more profitable. By industry and good management he has become the owner of 120 acres of land, the most of which is covered with timber, but has forty-five acres under cultivation, and sixty-five under fence, improved with substantial buildings and good orchard. He well remembers the time when there were only two farms in a radius of ten miles, and can point out hundreds of acres of land then covered with timber and water, which is now in dry and well cultivated farms. He raises cotton and corn, also horses, cattle and hogs. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Mary F. Sypes, a daughter of Eli and Christina Sypes, natives of North Carolina, who came to Perry County, Mo., at a very early day, where the father followed the occupation of farming and blacksmithing until his death. Five of their eight children are living: Eli J., Calvin L., George W., Martha and Charles Andrew.

W. H. Sollis, a member of the firm of W. H. Sollis & Co., merchants, is one among the first business men of Paragould, having established his business here in July, 1882, when the town was in its infancy. The firm was changed to its present name in March, 1883. Mr. Sollis was born in Duplin County, N. C., July 31, 1837, and is a son of Luke and Martha (Taylor) Sollis, natives of North Carolina, but of French descent. The paternal grandfather, Abraham Sollis, was born in France, and emigrated to North Carolina at an early day. There he passed his last days. Luke Sollis was married in North Carolina, and emigrated to Tennessee about 1840, where he followed farming until his death. The mother also died in that State. They were the parents of nine children, only one now living, W. H. Sollis, who is the subject of this sketch. He was reared and

educated in Gibson County, Tenn., and was attending school when the Civil War broke out. He left the school room to defend his country, enlisting in Company D, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, in 1861, and served until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Belmont, Mo., Britton's Lane, last battle of Corinth, and at West Point, Miss., where he was captured and carried to Memphis, thence to Alton, and from there to Camp Douglas. He was kept a prisoner for sixteen months, and experienced many hardships during that time. He had two horses shot from under him while in service, but never received the least wound himself. At the close of the war he was paroled, after which he returned to Tennessee and began speculating in cotton. He was turned loose without a dollar and remained in that condition for one year, when he went to Cincinnati and obtained a position in a wholesale clothing house as traveling salesman. He was engaged in this for about one year, after which he returned home and embarked in merchandising, which he continued until January, 1870, when he went to Memphis, Tenn., and was here interested in the commission business. This he carried on until September, 1871, when he was driven out by the yellow fever, and again his financial condition was in a very low state. He did not despair, but with renewed energy started out and was soon on a sound footing. He then decided to go to Greene County, Ark., and arrived here September 17, 1871. He located on a farm he had previously bought, and which was all that he had left, engaged in farming and this continued until 1882, when he resumed merchandising. He was agent for the Pomona Nursery of Tennessee for two years, and has planted more fruit trees in Greene County than any two men in it. He is the owner of 610 acres of land, with about 100 acres under cultivation, which he improved himself. He was married in March, 1868, to Miss Louisa C. Ferrell, a native of Tennessee, and the result of this union is one child: Willie, wife of John Reeves. Mrs. Sollis is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sollis has erected several houses in Paragould, and completed his brick store in February, 1889. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

John R. Starnes. The growth and prosperity of Greene County, Ark., has been upon a scale commensurate with the immigration to this region in past years, and this prosperity is largely due to the members of the agricultural profession, prominent among which stands the name of Mr. Starnes. He was born in Lauderdale County, Tenn., in 1829, and there remained until 1871, having been engaged in farming for himself since 1861. Since the year 1871 he has resided in Greene County, Ark., and since 1876 has been a resident of his present farm, where he is doing a prosperous business, and besides being engaged in tilling the soil, gives considerable attention to stock raising. He was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Lacey, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1838, and is the mother of three children: Josephus, Marshall and Parlee. Mr. and Mrs. Starnes are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is an active supporter, and in his political views he is a staunch Republican. His parents, Marshall and Sarah (Golden) Starnes, were born in Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively, in 1818, and were married on the 6th of December, 1838. The father was reared in Tipton County, Tenn., but when a young man located in West Tennessee, on a farm, and there continued to make his home until 1871, when he came to Arkansas, and is now residing in Greene County on the farm on which he first settled. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was his wife, who died March 21, 1849. They were the parents of four children, John R. being the only one living. The father took for his second wife Parlee Johnson, on the 28th of May, 1851, and by her had twelve children, six now living: Mary J., Militia E., Martha F., Moses, Nancy P. and James. The paternal grandfather, Moses Starnes, was a Virginian, who became a resident of Tennessee at an early day and died at middle age, having reared a large family of children.

G. W. Stevenson has attained wealth as a planter and stock raiser by honest labor, and is a gentleman who commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He was born in the year 1831, in Giles County, Tenn., and is the youngest

in a family of ten children born to Elem and Lydia (Payne) Stevenson, both natives of the "Old North State." They were married there and at an early day moved to Tennessee, locating in Giles County, where the father opened up quite an extensive farm and was a large slaveholder. He died in 1876 at the age of ninety-one years, having been a minister of the gospel for sixty-seven years, being the oldest one in Middle Tennessee at the time of his death. His wife died in 1874 at the age of eighty-nine years. The paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, and was one of the early settlers of North Carolina, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather, also born in the Emerald Isle, was an early resident of North Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. G. W. Stevenson was reared to manhood in Middle Tennessee, and received his education in Forest Hill Academy, and Giles College, at Pulaski. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching school, and has followed this occupation very successfully up to the present time, being also engaged in tilling the soil and raising stock. He was married in Lincoln County, Tenn., May 29, 1855, to Miss M. J. Thorp, who was born in that county, and is a daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Osborne) Thorp, who were also Tennesseans. The father was a wealthy planter and died in 1847, still survived by the mother. In 1861 Mr. Stevenson enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Nashville, afterward participating in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Chickamauga, and others of minor importance. He served as a scout for some time, and after the war returned to Tennessee, emigrating in 1854 to Greene County, Ark., where he is now residing on a farm of 200 acres, 123 of which are under cultivation. He is interested in buying, selling and raising stock. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and was elected by that party to the office of county treasurer, and also to the office of justice of the peace. Socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F., Paragould Lodge No. 13, of which order he has been a member for over forty years, having passed all the chairs, and was grand lecturer of West

Tennessee. He is chaplain in the A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Center Hill Wheel. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Margaret Alice (Mrs. Huckabay), Louisa A. (Mrs. Dover), William Ernest, Ulpian Baker and Mollie Ann Baxter. Mr. Stevenson has been identified with the county's interests for many years, and has always been an advocate of churches, schools and temperance. He was the first examiner of Greene County.

J. R. Taylor, ex-editor of the Paragould Press, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1854, and was left an orphan at two years of age. He spent his boyhood days in Humphreys County, Tenn., receiving an ordinary common-school education, and having no means by inheritance, was obliged to start out at an early age to support himself. He worked for wages on a farm six years, and in 1874 went to West Tennessee, where he spent five years teaching in the common schools of Obion, Gibson and Madison Counties. He was elected to the Academic Chair in Odd Fellow's College, at Humboldt, but failed to receive notice of such election in time to accept the position. He commenced the newspaper business at Bell's Depot in 1880, and published a paper at Dyersburg one year. He was married in January, 1882, to Miss Lucy White, of Jackson, Tenn., and in March, 1883, he moved to Jonesboro, Ark., where he established the Jonesboro Democrat. He was elected mayor of that city in 1886, and resigned the editorship of the Democrat. Before the term of mayor had expired he bought the Paragould Press, and moved to Paragould. In December, 1888, he sold the Press to W. A. H. McDaniel, and established the Greene County Record in May, 1889. He was a candidate for State senator in 1888, but withdrew from the race in favor of Hon. B. H. Crowley, an old citizen and politician, it appearing that his age, long residence and prominence with the people during the war, and just afterward, made him a probably stronger leader of the Democratic party. Mr. Taylor served as clerk of the senate judiciary committee of the last legislature, and reported

senate proceedings for the Daily Gazette. He is a practical printer and journalist, and a staunch Democrat, but the unflinching foe of monopoly. He read law but has never entered the practice. Having consolidated the Record with the Press, he is now exclusively in the line of book and job printing, having the only exclusive job printing establishment in Northeast Arkansas.

James S. Tenisson, a prominent citizen and farmer of Greene County, Ark., was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1826, and is the son of Abraham Tenisson, a native of Rowan County, N. C. His grandfather was a seaman from 1780 to 1800, when he returned to his home in Mississippi, where he died in 1847. His father was a highly respected farmer and stock raiser, and dealt extensively in mules. He died in 1858. James S. was educated in Tennessee, receiving all the advantages the county afforded. He came to this State in 1850, and now owns 120 acres of good land and fine stock. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living, and six of these are married and have families. Five of them live in this township, and one is a leading merchant of Coquille City, Cove County, Ore. Thomas F. was born August 10, 1854; John H., May 12, 1859; Elizabeth, April 26, 1862; George M., March 12, 1865; Martha, August 21, 1867; Julia A., January 2, 1870, and Albert N., February 18, 1875. Albert is still at home and assists his father in cultivating the farm. Mr. Tenisson has been for six years justice of the peace of Salem Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having held all of the offices from worshipful master to warden. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are liberal in their support of all praiseworthy enterprises.

W. F. Thompson. Greene County, Ark., is one of the most fertile counties in the State, and in this highly productive region Mr. Thompson has resided since 1859, becoming well and favorably known, for he commenced life a poor boy and is now one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. He was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1832, and was the second of six children born to John and Lucy (Meeler) Thompson, who were natives respect-

ively of Tennessee and Virginia. They were married in the former State, and there the father was engaged in wagon making and blacksmithing until his death, which occurred in 1841. His wife survived him many years and died in 1875. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and entered the service at the early age of thirteen years. W. F. Thompson has been familiar with farming from boyhood, and received his education in the district schools of Tennessee. After the death of his father the most of the farm work devolved upon him, and at the age of nineteen years he began tilling the soil for himself. When twenty years old he went to Pope County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for about seven years, moving in 1858 to Arkansas, and the following year to Greene County, where he entered a tract of 160 acres, and opened up and cleared about eighty acres of land. He erected thereon a small log cabin, but built twice afterward, and in 1882 put up a large frame house and set out an orchard. He has divided his land, and now owns eighty acres, all of which, however, is under cultivation. He was married in Greene County, Ark., in December, 1858, to Miss Millie T. Hollerman, of North Carolina, and a daughter of John and Millie (Hartso) Hollerman, who moved from their native State to Greene County, Ark., in 1855, both of them now being deceased. Mr. Thompson has resided on his present farm ever since his marriage. He assisted in organizing Clay County, Ark. He is a member of the Union Labor party, but is not a seeker after office. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Battery, and went into service at Pocahontas, being second lieutenant of his company. He was at Fort Farmington, Miss., and received his discharge at Tupelo in 1863, after which he returned to Greene County, Ark. In 1865 he went into a cavalry company and served until the close of the war, later on returning to the farm. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Six of their nine children are living: William Orin, who died in 1873, at the age of fourteen years; Sidney Thomas, who is married and resides in Greene County; Eliza Jane, wife of

Elijah Goff, died on the 23d of February, 1883, at the age of eighteen years; John Wesley, married and residing in the county; Sebell (Mrs. De-Moss), resides in Friendship Township; Mary Angeline (Mrs. Burgess), resides in Lake Township; Emma Elizabeth (Mrs. Peyton), residing on the home farm; Lucy, who died in infancy, and Narcissus at home. Mr. Thompson is rearing a boy, named George Thompson.

Rev. J. T. Thompson, a prominent merchant of Marmaduke, and one of the representative men of the county, was born near Jackson, West Tenn., January 27, 1833, and is of English parentage. His father, James Thompson, was a native of North Carolina, in that State growing to manhood, and was there married to Miss Lydia Terrell. He followed the occupation of a farmer, but also carried on the blacksmith trade for many years. In 1825 he moved to Tennessee, and there lost his wife, when their son, J. T., was seven months old. The latter attained his growth in Tennessee, attending the common country schools, and at the age of nineteen years was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Worrell, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are now living: James F., married and engaged in the marble business at Helena, Ark.; J. P., a carpenter by trade, living in West Tennessee, is married and has one child; J. J., a carpenter at Marmaduke, is married and has one child; Albert Sidney was a carpenter by trade, who, while occupied at his work on a house in Rector, in 1887, fell and was so injured that he died a few days later; Mary T. is at home; Sarah A. married Joseph Conger, of Greene County, and is now living on a farm near Marmaduke; Susan E. is at home and so also is William H. Mr. Thompson enlisted in the Fifty-first Confederate Tennessee Regiment, in November, 1861, at Jackson, Tenn., and was in service in that State, Alabama and Mississippi. His regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, but he succeeded in making his escape on a steamboat up the Tennessee River. His regiment was reorganized at Corinth in the March following, and then in May he was sent home on sick furlough. Having sufficiently recovered by August of the same year, he

enlisted in the Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, in Gen. Forrest's command, and took part in his campaigns through Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, in 1865. He was detached from his command in December, and never returned to his regiment until after the close of the war, and so was never discharged. After the war he returned to Jackson, Tenn., remained there for some time, and then was in Denmark for about four years. He moved to Arkansas in 1870, settling within two miles of Marmaduke, where he followed farming until 1888, and then bought out the drug firm of Huckabay & Moore, in Marmaduke. Since then he has added dry goods, notions, etc. For his second wife Mr. Thompson chose Mrs. Martha A. Brand, and four children have been the result of this union: Robert Lee, Rosa B., Beuna C. ("Dot") and an infant, Charles C. Mr. Thompson is thoroughly identified with all public enterprises, and a liberal contributor to the same. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1874, and has since ministered to the spiritual wants of his fellow men in that church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs. Mrs. Thompson and most of the children are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. David Thorne, an extensive farmer and fruit-grower, of Greene County, Ark., was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., in 1828. His parents, Thomas and Morning (Dawes) Thorne, were of English descent, and were also born in the "Old North State," the former's birth occurring in 1781, while Gen. Cornwallis was encamped within seven miles of the scene. He emigrated to Madison County, Tenn., in 1831, located, and became an extensive farmer, and owned slaves, departing this life in his eighty-second year. He and his life-partner lived together nearly fifty-five years, raising to maturity eleven children, and losing one in infancy. His father, Nicholas Thorne, according to family tradition, was born in North Carolina about 1730 or 1740. His father, Richard Thorne, was born in England, about the year 1700 or 1710, and came to America, perhaps, about the

year 1710 or 1720, serving an apprenticeship in Charleston, S. C. His son, Nicholas Thorne, was a farmer, and participated in the Revolutionary War, on the side of the colonies. David Thorne, the subject of this sketch, attained his majority in Madison County, Tenn., and received his education in the common schools and the academy at Denmark, Madison County, Tenn., his instructor-in-chief being Dr. William L. Slack, now of Friar's Point, Miss. While a resident of Hardeman County, Tenn., in the year 1859-60, he was elected presiding justice of the county and probate court, which position was held two or three terms, and was much esteemed by him; indeed, with one exception, that honor was held *par excellence* among many favors conferred by the grand old county of Hardeman, because it was bestowed gratuitously and without solicitation. Emigrating to Greene County in 1871, three years after, in 1874, he was prevailed upon, by strong and urgent solicitation, to become a candidate for the constitutional convention, making the race before the people in competition with Hons. L. L. Mack and B. H. Crowley, and was beaten by only fifteen votes, by Mr. Crowley. He was afterward elected county and probate judge, and served one term. Having been reared by pious and religious parents, he naturally felt an interest in Christianity, and for nearly forty years has had membership in a Missionary Baptist Church, and since 1868 has been engaged in the ministry. Before closing this sketch it is proper to say, that Mr. Thorne attributes everything pertaining to what he is and has enjoyed, as respects morals and religion, to parental training and early impressions made by Christian parents in their work in the family nursery; and, in justice to them, whatever may have been accomplished in the way of good—yea, even the hope of Heaven, under the blessings of God—all is dedicated in memory to the Christian influence of loved parents that have laid their armor by. The subject of this sketch is sharing the income of a good farm, and is taking a warm interest in fruit-growing, for which this section seems well adapted. The crowning blessing, referred to heretofore, which Hardeman County be-

stowed, was the gift, in marriage, of one of her best daughters, in the person of Miss Mary A. Toone, who was a daughter of James Toone, Sr. James Toone, Sr., was one of the pioneer settlers of West Tennessee, and Hardeman County was his adopted home. Before the late war he was one of the leading farmers, owning large slave property. The marriage partnership entered into in June, 1857, by Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, has culminated in quite a family, nameiy: James L., Thomas L. B., William H., David C. and Wiley, five sons; and Mary F. B., Jinie B., Ida R. and Allis E., four daughters; all have made the Christian profession, and the whole family are members of the same church—truly a Baptist family.

John C. Tredaway is one of the successful farmers of Union Township, and one of its oldest settlers. He was born in Pendleton District, S. C., in 1812, and is a son of Richard and Nancy (Smith) Tredaway, who were born in Georgia and South Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1787. He grew to manhood in his native State, was married in South Carolina, and after residing in Tennessee for about ten years, returned to Georgia, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1851. His wife was born in 1794 and died in 1871, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Of their ten children, eight lived to be grown, and seven are living at the present time. The maternal grandfather came from Europe with two brothers and settled in Georgia, but it is not known where the others settled. He was a farmer, and lived and died in the state of his adoption, his death occurring when between sixty and seventy years of age. His wife lived to be nearly 100 years old, and also died in Georgia. She was an earnest member of the Baptist Church. To them were born five children, the father of our subject being the eldest. John C. Tredaway, who was the second of his parents' children, grew to manhood in East Tennessee. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced for himself, engaging in the shoemaker's trade, and followed this occupation in connection with farming until he went to Georgia, when he opened a wagon shop, which he managed with farming for

eight years. In 1856 he came to Arkansas and located on a farm on Crowley's Ridge in Clay County, where he remained for about sixteen years, subsequently spending three years in Boone County, Ark. Here his wife died on the 12th of November, 1872, her birth occurring in South Carolina November 6, 1808, her maiden name being Rebecca Chapman. They were married August 21, 1834, and became the parents of ten children, four of whom are alive. The names of the children are: John W., who died in Tennessee; Asbury F., who first joined the Confederate army, and later, on account of his wife, joined the Union forces, went South, and as he was never afterward heard from, was supposed to have been killed; Francis M., who served in the Confederate army and died in Mississippi, being buried there with 10,000 other soldiers; William B., also a Confederate soldier, was taken sick and died somewhere in the South; James R., who sickened and died in Greene County, and was buried at Oak Bluff; Nancy E., wife of William Wagner, residing in Clay County, Ark.; Sidney S., a resident of Clay County; Sarah A., wife of Benjamin Copeland, of Clay County; Mary A., wife of Buck Fain, of Boone County, Ark., and an infant not named. Mr. Tredaway was married a second time to Amanda Fielder, who was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1840. To them six children have been born: Thomas F., John W. W., Edward S., Mary and Martha (twins), and an infant that died in childhood, not named. Mr. Tredaway and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the latter having been a professed Christian for fifty-eight years, and an active worker in the church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat.

Henry S. Trice, treasurer of Greene County, and undertaker, was born in Craighead County, Ark., November 9, 1853, and is the son of Samuel T. and Sarah H. (Smith) Trice, both of whom were natives of Bedford County, Tenn. The parents emigrated to Craighead County, Ark., in 1853, and located on a farm eight miles north of Jonesboro. The father was one of the early settlers of that county, improved a good farm there, and

attended to farming until his death, which occurred at his home, in August, 1861. He was county and probate judge of Craighead County when he died, and was a very prominent citizen. He was also for many years justice of the peace. The mother now resides in Jonesboro. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: Joseph H., Henry S., Andrew J. and Sarah T. (wife of Franklin Lane). Henry S. Trice assisted his mother on the farm to make a hard-earned living, and received his education in Craighead County. He followed farming until 1885, when he moved to Paragould, Greene County, and in the fall of 1886 established the undertaker's business, which he has since carried on. He was elected county treasurer of Greene County in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, thus illustrating his popularity. He was married in 1873 to Miss Margaret A. Gamble, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and the fruits of this union are five children: Ada P., William F., Joseph T., Mary E. and Sarah V. Mr. and Mrs. Trice are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the K. of P.

William H. Walden, who is not only one of the substantial farmers of the county, but also respected and esteemed for his many good qualities, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1840, and is the son of Coleman and Melvina (McKinney) Walden, both natives, also, of Kentucky. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1878 at the age of fifty-five years. He had been twice married; first, in 1839, to Miss McKinsey, who died in 1846, leaving one child, William Walden. Mr. Walden then selected for his second wife Miss Louisa J. Price, a native of Kentucky. The following children were the result of the second union: John, Mollie, Elizabeth, Alice (deceased in infancy), Joshua L. (died when grown), George W., Mattie C. and Emma. William Walden moved with his parents to Haywood County, Tenn., in 1842, and there remained until 1878, when he came to Arkansas and located on his present farm, which he cultivates, but also, in connection, is engaged in running a cotton-gin. When the war broke out Mr. Walden enlisted in the Confederate

army, but was rejected on account of a crippled foot. During the latter part of the war, however, he enlisted and was wounded at the Battle of Perryville, Ky. He was color-bearer of the Ninth Tennessee Regiment, Cheatham's division, and after receiving his wound he was taken to a hospital, where he remained about three weeks, following which he was taken to Danville, Ky., and there remained until able to go home. He was married to Miss Hattie T. Martin, a native of Haywood County, Tenn., born in 1841, who died April 17, 1886, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seven children were born to this union, all living: Edward C., (who married Mattie Russell and lives near the home place), John R. L., James B., Rosa Lee (wife of J. P. Hampton), Freddie, Walter B. and Jessie T. Mr. Walden was married the second time to Mrs. Mollie Bowler, *nee* Eiberhard, a native of New Orleans, who had previously married Erasmus Bowler, who died April 7, 1886. Mr. Walden affiliates with the Democratic party in his political views.

Dr. Calvin Wall, president of the Bank of Paragould, and physician, was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., October 12, 1824, and is the son of Zachariah and Oney (Clement) Wall, the father a native of Wilkes County, N. C., and the mother of South Carolina. The parents were married in South Carolina and remained there until their deaths, the father devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. Their family consisted of ten children, only one now living, Dr. Calvin Wall. He was reared and educated in South Carolina, assisted on the farm until nineteen years of age, and then taught school until twenty-six years old, when he began the study of medicine. He graduated at the Medical University of Lexington, Ky., in 1854, and in July of the same year began practicing in Polk County, N. C., where he remained until the latter part of 1857. He then returned to the homestead in South Carolina, where he stayed until February 7, 1859, when he started for Greene County, Ark., coming through on horseback and arriving March 26, of that year. He located at Gainesville and entered upon the practice of his

profession. In 1860 he went to Greensboro, Craighead County, remained there six months and then returned home, where he practiced until 1886, when he came to Paragould. Here he has since continued to follow his profession. In March, 1889, he was elected president of the Bank of Paragould, which position he now occupies. He is also president of the Building and Loan Association, served two terms as county treasurer while living at Gainesville, and has been notary public for over twelve years. He owns several thousand acres of land in the county, with about 200 acres under cultivation. He was married March 13, 1860, to Miss Emily A. Gentry, a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born six children: Ona J., wife of Dr. Kitchen; Elmer S., wife of W. S. Ellis; Melvin C., Ethel M., Arthur G. and Ernest N. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is one of the oldest physicians, in point of residence, in the county.

Rev. David B. Warren, a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, residing four miles south of Gainesville, Ark., was born in Giles County, Tenn., October 3, 1827, and is the fourth son of John B. and Rachael (Hunt) Warren, who were born near Petersburg, N. C., the former February 27, 1796, and the latter November 24, 1797. They were married about the year 1817, and about 1824 removed to Middle Tennessee, settling in Giles County. He was a farmer, and a part of his life worked at the blacksmith's trade, but gave up both occupations several years before his death owing to the failure in his eye-sight, and the last five years of his life he was entirely blind. He was a worthy, good citizen, and in politics was an old line Whig. He took no part in the late Civil War, but was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They both lived to a ripe old age; he died February 23, 1884, within only four days of being eighty-eight, and she died in March, 1885, wanting only a few months of being also eighty-eight. To them were born nine children, all of whom lived to mature age: Henry J. (who

died in 1882), Sarah J. L. (deceased), James A., Joseph A., David B., Mary F., Louisa E., Elmina M. (deceased) and William W. Rev. David B. Warren received a very meager education in the old field schools of that day, but after he attained the age of twenty-two attended better schools away from home. In 1850 he taught his first session of three months, being employed by three of his neighbors for \$25 (which was only \$8 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month). But this small beginning was sufficient to demonstrate his worth as a teacher, and for more than twenty years—six in Tennessee, and more than fourteen in Arkansas—his labors were crowned with great success, and many of the most useful and influential men and women in the communities where he taught in both States were his pupils in their youth, and received instruction at his hands. In 1854 he made a profession of religion, and two years later was licensed to preach, and has been a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, ever since. In 1870 and 1871 he was in charge of the Greensboro circuit as a supply. He has been instrumental in doing much good, both as a teacher and a preacher, and has performed more marriage ceremonies and preached more funeral sermons than almost any other preacher in Northeast Arkansas. In 1882 he was a lay delegate from the White River conference to the General conference of the Southern Methodist Church, which met in Nashville, Tenn., and faithfully represented his constituents in that highest and only legislative body of the church. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Marvin, in 1867, and an elder by Bishop Kavanaugh, in 1877, and worthily honors the church in the faithful discharge of the duties of these important offices. He was married March 4, 1855, to Miss Lucy J. Ford, who was born in Giles County, Tenn., March 26, 1834, where she grew to maturity and was married. Five of the eight children born to them are still living: Alice, wife of J. W. Newberry; Ezra, married and living near the old home place; Ida, wife of G. W. Walden, also residing near the home place; Osmer, who died November 11, 1883, aged twenty-one years; Mackey, who died February 11, 1882, aged eighteen years;

Clara, who died December 2, 1871, aged five years; Minnie and Albert, who still remain under the parental roof. Mr. Warren has a splendid little farm of about 100 acres in cultivation, and a neat, comfortable home, and is much beloved and highly respected for his sterling integrity as a citizen and as a Christian gentleman. He is a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served in several important positions in a local sphere, and is now (1889) serving his second year as grand lecturer of the State. He takes a lively interest in the work and lectures of this ancient and honorable institution, and travels extensively in the discharge of the duties of his high office. He is also an uncompromising advocate of temperance, and is opposed to the liquor traffic in all its forms, believing it to be the greatest enemy to the prosperity and happiness of the people. In November, 1872, he was elected clerk of his county, to which position he was re-elected for ten years in succession, and served his people with fidelity and marked ability, performing the intricate and complicated duties of the office with satisfaction to the people, and in 1882 he voluntarily retired to private life, followed by the good wishes and benedictions of all the people, and has well earned their universal plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

John E. Watson, father and stockman of Greene County, Ark., was born in Lawrence District, S. C., July 25, 1841, and is a son of Tillman and Sarah (Pape) Watson, who were also born in that State. The father was a Democrat, a farmer, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. They moved from South Carolina to Alabama in 1842, remained there until 1869, and the year following the father's death, which occurred in 1875, the mother came to Greene County, Ark., where she is still residing. The following are their children: William F., James H., Martha M., J. E., Sarah J., Elizabeth, Israel, and Louis J., who died when five years of age. William F. is a farmer of West Tennessee, and he and John E. are the only ones of the family living at the present time. The latter began an independent career at the age of twenty years.

and enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Alabama (Day's) Regiment, and Bragg's division, of the Army of the Tennessee, and was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta. He was captured at Atlanta on the 3d of August, 1864, and was kept in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, until the 18th of March, 1865, when he was released on parole, but before the parole term had expired the war was ended. After his return to Alabama he engaged in farming with his father, and in August, 1865, was married to Miss Martha P. Greenway, a daughter of Thomas and Olive Greenway, natives of Georgia, the father a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Watson became the parents of five children: Lugenia (Turner), of Greene County, Ark.; Laura S. (Tatum), John H., living, and Mary Lee and James F., deceased. Mr. Watson's second marriage was to a Miss Smith, in July, 1880, and by her he has one child, Milton. This wife died in November, 1885, and in January, 1886, he married his third wife, Mrs. Catherine C. (Lenderman) Hyde. To this last union has been born a son, William Tell. After his first marriage Mr. Watson lived one year in Alabama, then removing to West Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1869, since which time he has been a successful tiller of the soil in Greene County, Ark., his first purchase being 120 acres. Five years later he traded this farm, which he had improved somewhat, for other land, forty acres of which are in the place he now owns. His farm consists of 140 acres of very finely improved land, and the most of this he devotes to cotton, though also giving attention to other crops. He is also interested in stock breeding. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. His wife became the mother of five children by her first husband: Christiana E., wife of D. C. Smith, a farmer residing with Mr. Watson; John Thomas, Edward, Jasper E. and Walter, all living with their mother and step-father.

William M. Weatherly. In the series of names which have made Greene County one of the most populous and prosperous of the State, Mr. Weath-

erly's name holds a prominent place. He was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1834, and is a son of Wright M. and Ann (Bryant) Weatherly, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, in 1805 and 1808, respectively. The father came to Tennessee in 1826, where he was married soon after, and then located in Madison County, where he remained until 1881, after which he moved to Arkansas, and here died, in January, 1888. He was a successful farmer up to the time of the war, but during that time lost his property. He was a Democrat in politics, was very active in supporting schools and churches, and in early life was a Whig in politics, afterward becoming a Democrat. His wife was also a member of the Baptist Church, and died in February, 1886, mourned by all who knew her. They were the parents of nine sons and three daughters: John T. (killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge), James (killed at the battle of Franklin), Thomas, Robert, William, Houston S., Rufus A., Richard T., Alexander. Wright, Elizabeth C., Mary and Nancy A. William M. Weatherly attained his majority in Madison County, and commenced doing for himself in 1855, clerking in a dry goods store in Denmark one year. He then married and commenced farming in Madison County, continuing two years, and spent the following three years as overseer of a large plantation in that State. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Voss, and was at the battles of Franklin and Memphis. He was wounded at a little fight in Haywood County, and was relieved from duty for two weeks. At the time of the surrender he was at Gainesville, Ala., and returned home, where he farmed until 1877, then coming to his present farm in Greene County, Ark. On the 26th of January, 1878, he was married to Ann Rievely, who was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1835, and by her became the father of three children: Mollie B. (who died in infancy), James William (who attended school in Denmark, Tenn., and at Austin, Ark., and has been a teacher of ten years' standing, and is now drumming for a St. Louis grocery and pro-

vision company), and Robert H. (who is a farmer of Greene County, is married and the father of two children). Mr. and Mrs. Weatherly are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1873. He has always supported the principles of the Democratic party. He and wife are rearing a little girl by the name of Ida Davis.

S. H. Weatherly, a planter, of Friendship Township, was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1837, being a son of Wright and Ann (Bryant) Weatherly, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Middle Tennessee. They were married and resided in the latter State until 1881, when they disposed of their large farm, and came to Greene County, Ark., and made their home with our subject until their respective deaths, in 1882 and 1885. S. H. Weatherly assisted in clearing the home farm in Tennessee, attended the common schools, and, while still a resident of that State, began doing for himself. He was married in Madison County, Tenn., in 1867, to Miss Ann Valentine, a daughter of William and Charity Valentine, who came originally from North Carolina and settled in Tennessee. They were agriculturalists, and the father died in his adopted State. The mother came to Greene County, Ark., in 1867, and is now residing in Friendship Township, being the widow of William Burton. Mr. Weatherly remained one year in Tennessee after his marriage, and in 1867 came to Greene County, Ark., where he bought a farm of 240 acres, only ten of which were under cultivation. He has since added 360 acres more to his land, and has 100 acres under cultivation, on which are a good residence and orchard. He makes a specialty of raising corn and hay. He votes with the Democratic party, and has ever taken an interest in the political affairs of the county. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are the parents of a family of seven children, six of whom are living: Texanna (Mrs. David Falkner), Mosella, Eldredge M., Florence Ethel, Egbert Eugene and Cornelia A. Mr. Weatherly has done a large share in developing the county, and has always taken an active interest in enterprises tending to benefit the same.

While in Tennessee he joined Company G, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was mustered in at Jackson, Tenn., April 22, 1861, and was at Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Murfreesboro. Atlanta, and was discharged at Brownsville, Tenn.

Andrew Webb, an enterprising tiller of the soil, of Greene County, Ark., and postmaster of Bethel, was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1824, and is the fourth of nine children born to James and Monnima (Crisp) Webb, who were natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. The father followed farming on an extensive scale, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, being with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He died in Tennessee, where he had made his home for many years, in 1866, at the age of seventy-six years, followed by his wife in 1867. Andrew Webb resided on a farm in Tennessee, and when twenty-one years of age purchased a farm, and began doing for himself. He was married about this time to Miss Winnie C. Coburn, a native of Alabama, and remained in the State of Tennessee engaged in improving his farm, until 1858, when he sold out and came to Greene County, Ark., where he bought a tract of eighty acres of wild land. He cleared about forty acres of this farm, set out orchards, and put his property under fence, but some three years later traded it for a tract containing 160 acres, on which is now situated the station of Bethel. Here he opened up about sixty acres, erected good buildings, set out orchards, etc., and when the railroad was established he sold a considerable amount of his property for business purposes. In 1883 he received a commission as first postmaster of Bethel, and has held this office up to the present time. His wife, who died in October, 1887, bore him five children: Lucinda E., wife of W. A. J. Wood; James W., John William, who died at the age of nineteen years; Pamela E., wife of W. O. Lane, and Sarah Ella, who died at the age of six years. May 3, 1889, he was married to Mrs. Mary C. Yepp, a native of Georgia. James W. Webb, the only living son of Andrew Webb, is at present thirty-seven years of age, and is tilling the soil on a portion of his father's farm.

and on 120 acres which he had purchased. Mr. Webb has one of the best farms in his section, about sixty acres being under cultivation and fence. He takes considerable interest in politics, and is a Democrat, having been elected on that ticket, in 1880, to the office of justice of the peace, which position he has since held, with the exception of two years. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary R. Wood, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of James R. Wood, who came to Arkansas in 1859, being one of the early settlers of Greene County. To them have been born five children: Calador W. J., Sarah Ella, James A., who died at the age of four years and one month, and Mary Lelor. One child died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Webb has a pleasant home in Bethel, his lot consisting of two acres. He has always been a patron of education, and all worthy public enterprises, and his business as justice of the peace is quite extensive. He has served as school director for six years.

Dr. Henry McC. Webb. The name of Webb is one of the most influential in Greene County, Ark., and Dr. Webb, among its most talented physicians, has obtained a reputation placing him in the front rank of the medical fraternity. He was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1851, being a son of Theodric and Elizabeth (Watson) Webb, who were born, married and resided in South Carolina, and about 1842 settled on a farm in Madison County, Tenn., where he is now living at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1861. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father is now a Democrat in his political views, a Royal Arch Mason, and an enthusiastic patron of schools, churches, etc. Dr. Henry McC. Webb is next to the youngest of the four surviving members of their family of eight children. After attending the common schools and the High School near Greeneville, he entered the University of Alabama in 1872, from which institution he was graduated in July of the following year. He then returned to Lexington, Tenn., and being well fitted by nature for the profession of medicine soon entered upon his medical studies under Dr. H. W. Wassen, but gave this up after a short time and entered the law school at Le-

banon, Tenn., graduating in June, 1874, later practicing this profession for five years in Lexington. In the fall of 1879 he entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., attending during that year and 1880, and then resumed his practice in Lexington, continuing until 1886, when he returned to college and graduated from the medical department in the spring of 1886. Since that time he has resided in Gainesville, Ark., where he has become a leading practitioner, although a resident of the county only a few years. He is becoming well known, but the heavy calls for his services at home prevent him from going much abroad. In 1878 he was married to Miss Addie E. Smith, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., and is the mother of three children: Cossy T., Ella Louisa and Robert B. Mrs. Webb is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James H. Willcockson, one of the wealthy residents of the county, is a native of Middle Tennessee, where he was born in the year 1845. He was the third in a family of nine children born to William and Mary (Rose) Willcockson, who were Tennesseans, the grandparents being wealthy farmers of Middle Tennessee. Grandfather Rose went to Texas, where he bought a large tract of land on which he made his home until his death. William Willcockson engaged in farming for himself after attaining his majority, and resided in Tennessee (where he was married about 1841) until 1850, then moving to Texas, where he bought a tract of 160 acres, which he opened for cultivation, improved with good buildings, and on which he resided until 1853, then coming to Greene County, Ark. After residing here for four years on two different farms he returned to Texas, where he died in December, 1860, his wife also dying the same month. James H. Willcockson returned to Arkansas after the death of his parents, and for some time made his home with his grandmother. In 1865, at the age of twenty years, he began farming for himself on rented land, and continued this for three years, when he married Miss Adaline Bowling, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of one of the early settlers. After his marriage he purchased a small farm which he sold later

on, and then bought an excellent tract of land consisting of eighty acres in the Cache bottom, which was then wild land but is now one of the finest farms in the county. He has since purchased twenty-six additional acres, and has now seventy acres under fence and cultivation, it being devoted to raising the cereals and cotton. He is improving his grade of stock, and has crossed his cattle with Durham, and has some fine Jersey red hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Willcockson are members of the Baptist Church, and are the parents of the following children: William Carroll, Robert Alexander, Lawrence Jefferson, and Anna Lee, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Joseph H. Willcockson ranks among the first of the many wealthy farmers of Greene County, Ark. He was born in Tennessee in 1845, and is the sixth of a family of fifteen children born to the marriage of Sam Willcockson and Frances Gibson, who were Tennesseans, and came to Greene County, Ark., in 1850. They settled on a tract of land on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, but sold this soon after and purchased 200 acres near by, on which he erected a steam saw and grist-mill in 1853, which was the first mill of the kind in the county. Mr. Willcockson owned this mill for many years, and many of the houses and buildings in this section are made of lumber sawed here. He soon had 100 acres of his land cleared, on which he erected a nice residence. He became quite wealthy, and continued to add to his original purchase until he was the owner of about 1,000 acres of land. He was a conspicuous figure in the political circles of his section, and besides holding many minor offices in the county, he was elected to the State legislature from Greene County, which position he filled for two successive terms. He assisted in the organization of the school districts of this locality, and held the office of school commissioner for many years. In 1870 or 1871 he disposed of his extensive farming interests in the county, and moved to Newton County, where he purchased a large milling property, consisting of a saw and flouring mill, and a cotton-gin. Here he did a successful business for many years, and sold out at a large advance over what he originally paid. He

next moved to Brown County, where he bought a farm, which he managed until his death, in 1886, at the age of seventy years. His widow still survives him, and resides on the estate left by her active and enterprising husband. Joseph H. Willcockson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's extensive farm, and in his youth received limited educational advantages. At the age of twenty years he rented land and began farming for himself, and after one year bought a tract of wild land on the St. Francis River, where he cleared about fifty acres, erected buildings, and made a good and pleasant home. Subsequently he married Miss Matilda McDaniel, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of John McDaniel, who belonged to one of the first four or five families who settled in Greene County. After residing one year in Bethel, Mr. Willcockson bought a tract of 160 acres of wild land on Crowley's Ridge, and here his wife died, at the end of two years, leaving two children: John Gibson and Virginia C. (wife of John Patton), who resides on a farm belonging to Mr. Willcockson. The latter has improved his property very much, and has seventy-two acres under cultivation and fence, on which is a good orchard of assorted fruits. In 1888 he erected a commodious dwelling, which is fitted up with many conveniences. He carries on general farming, but makes a specialty of raising corn, and this year (1889) has devoted fifty acres to that grain. In 1888 he raised 2,000 bushels. Miss Mary Jane Roberds became his wife in 1884. She was born in Arkansas, and by Mr. Willcockson is the mother of two children: Ovid Clifton and Ota Louisa. Mr. Willcockson is a Democrat politically, but is not an active politician.

T. R. Willcockson, sheriff of Greene County, Ark., was born in Giles County, Tenn., August 10, 1848, and is the son of Samuel and Frances (Gibson) Willcockson, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. They were married in Tennessee, and there remained until October, 1851, when they immigrated to what is now Greene County, Ark., coming through in wagons, and locating near the old Crowley farm, in Cache Township. Here the father bought a

forty-acre tract, which was about the first deeded land in this section of Arkansas. He also put up the first steam, saw and grist-mill in Greene County, and ran this for several years. He also carried on farming, and being one of the earliest settlers, experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. In 1868 he removed to Boone County, Ark., where he died in June, 1886. The mother is still living. They were the parents of fifteen children, only six now living: John W., Isaac (deceased), William and Mary Annie (twins and both deceased), David C. (deceased), James (deceased), Joseph, Thomas R., Sina, Sarah, Samuel (deceased), Marion and Frances (twins and deceased), Polk and Virginia. T. R. Willcockson, the subject of this sketch, was but an infant when he was brought to Greene County by his parents, and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools. He was reared on the farm, and tilling the soil has been his chief pursuit ever since. He owns 241 acres of land, with about sixty acres under cultivation. He was elected sheriff and collector in 1880, served four years, and in 1886 was re-elected to the same office, which position he is now filling. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Bowlin, who bore him six children: Callie, Lucy, Deany, Mack, Sudie and Nannie. Mrs. Willcockson is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Willcockson is a member of the K. of P.

J. W. Williams is a native of Panola County, Miss., where he was born in the year 1859, being the eldest of two children born to John and Mary J. (Bishop) Williams, the former of whom was an extensive farmer of that section for a long time, whither he had come with his father at an early day. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army in the company known as the "Sardis Blues," and was killed in the battle of Shiloh, on the 7th of April, 1862. His widow is still living, and resides in Mississippi on the old homestead. J. W. Williams was reared to farm labor and attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he began working for himself, continuing at farm labor for seven years. In 1880, at the age of twenty-one years, he came

to Greene County, Ark., and located at Walcott, where he has since been engaged in renting land; this year farming on some of Capt. Crowley's property. He contemplates entering a tract of 160 acres in the fall. He is active and enterprising and takes an interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the locality in which he has made his home. On the 7th of October, 1888, he was married to Miss Susie Eubanks, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of James and Mary E. (Gramling) Eubanks [see sketch of Judge Gramling]. The former came to Greene County, Ark., at an early day and entered a large tract of land, on which he did extensive improving, clearing about 160 acres and erecting excellent buildings. He died a few years ago, and is remembered by all as an honest gentlemen and an estimable citizen. A brother of J. W. Williams, Charles H., came with him to Arkansas and married Miss Janie Eubanks, a sister of Mrs. J. W. Williams.

William Worrell, stockman and farmer, was born in Tennessee in 1839, and is the tenth of twelve children born to Peter and Martha Nancy Worrell, who were born, reared and married in Virginia, and emigrated to Madison County, Tenn., in 1833. They purchased a farm of 103 acres, which they improved and made their home until their respective deaths. The father died in 1874 at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother when her son William was a child. The latter was reared to farm labor and attended the public schools until the age of twenty, then renting land and farming for three years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was in the battles of Belmont, Richmond and Murfreesboro, where he was captured and sent to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, and there he took the oath of allegiance and returned home, where he was almost an invalid for three years. In 1864 he purchased a farm of 303½ acres, where he resided until 1871, making many improvements, then sold out and came to Greene County, Ark., settling near Gainesville, where he lived for two years, later moving to a tract of 360 acres, which he had previously purchased. Here he cleared

about 150 acres, erected good buildings, set out orchards, and now has one of the most pleasant homes in the county, but owns only eighty acres, having sold the rest. He has given considerable attention to stock raising, and raises a good grade of Berkshire hogs. March 20, 1888, he purchased a fine Norman-Percheron stallion, named George, which weighs 1,660 pounds, and is finely marked in all points. This animal has an excellent record from Indiana where it was raised, and shows a fine grade of colts from last season. It is undoubtedly one of the best horses in Northeast Arkansas. He also owns another horse named Buck, which has an enviable record. On the 7th of July, 1859, Mr. Worrell was united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Freeman, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of William and Nancy Freeman, who were also Tennesseans, coming to Northeast Arkansas in 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Worrell have been born the following children: John Isaac, who is married and resides in Greene County, and Loneza, wife of J. R. Hicks, also of this county, being the only ones living. Those deceased are Newson, who died at the age of twenty years; Lulu Bell, who died when eighteen; Willie, at the age of sixteen; Savannah, who died in infancy, and Eveline, at the age of eight years. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Worrell takes considerable interest in the culture of bees, and has forty stands, all doing well.

Henry Wrape, manufacturer of tight barrel staves, at Paragould, was born in Jennings County, Ind., January 15, 1850, and is the son of Henry, Sr., and Ann (Bible) Wrape, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother of New York State. Henry Wrape, Sr., emigrated from the Emerald Isle when a boy, locating for a while in New York State, and went from there in 1850 to Jennings County, Ind. He became a large railroad contractor, and was on the I. M. R. R., and on several other noted railroads. Both parents died in Indiana. They had four children: John, Robert, Kate, wife of Able T. Morgan, and Henry, who is the youngest of the family. The latter was reared and educated in Indiana, at Notre Dame, the renowned Catholic school. He assisted his brother

on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he engaged in merchandising at North Vernon, Ind., and this continued for one year. He then took a trip to South America, stopping at Buenos Ayres to settle up the estate of an uncle. He was absent about eighteen months, and on his return engaged in the stone-quarry business at North Vernon, which he followed for five years. In 1882 he came to Greene County, Ark. and embarked in his present business, which he has since continued. He has a large factory, and employs about fifty men. He makes a good stave, and turns out about 5,000,000 per year. He is president of the Paragould & Buffalo Island Railroad, which was built in 1888, and which extends to the St. Francis River. Mr. Wrape is one of the prosperous and public-spirited men of Paragould. He was married in 1885 to Miss Emma Davis, a native of Indiana, and to them have been born two children: Harold and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Wrape are members of the Catholic Church. He is the owner of 4,000 acres of land in Missouri, and a number of acres in this county.

Hezekiah B. Wright. In reviewing the various business interests of Greene County, Ark., the name of Wright is found to be one of the most prominent, especially in connection with farming and merchandising. Mr. Wright was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1829, and there made his home until 1850, when he came to Arkansas, having commenced the battle of life at the age of eighteen years. Two years later he located on his present farm, and has about 250 acres of land in an excellent state of cultivation, besides several other tracts, all of which he has earned by energy and good judgment. He is also engaged in general merchandising at Gainesville, the style of the firm being H. B. Wright & Co., and they are enjoying a prosperous trade, owing to their thorough knowledge of the details of the business and the wants of the public, combined with honorable dealing. Mr. Wright was married to Mrs. Martha J. (Stares) Perry, who died in 1863, having borne two children by Mr. Wright: William J. and John N. (twins); and one child by her first husband, Mr. Perry: Mary, the wife of H. C. Sharer, of Wright County, Mo. Mr. Wright took for his second wife

Mrs. Permelia E. (Ward) Wood, widow of C. Wood. Their union has resulted in the birth of eight children: Joseph D., Franklin C., Alvin T., Emma M., Anna A., Revis and Hezekiah B. Addie J. died when two years and nine months old. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which their children, Joseph, Frank and Emma, also belong. Mr. Wright is a Royal Arch Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat: he was elected county coroner on that ticket in 1858, and held the position until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He is a strong advocate of and a liberal contributor to schools and churches. He is the only surviving member of a family of three children (Thompson and Rebecca being the other two) born to John and Sarah (Barr) Wright, who were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. When a small boy the father was taken by his parents to Tennessee, and resided first in Robertson County, then in Hickman County, where he attained his majority, and where his father died at an advanced age. He was the eldest child, and in 1849 moved to Arkansas, and died in Greene County, in 1867, at the age of sixty-five years, his wife dying in 1851, aged about forty-seven years.

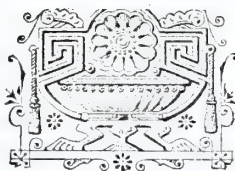
Christopher C. Wright (deceased) was one of the representative citizens of Greene County, and followed the occupations of farmer and miller the principal part of his life. He was born in Virginia in 1841 and died February 15, 1889, while yet in the prime of life. His father, Dr. John Wright, is still living in Lunenburg County, Va., and is a prominent physician and farmer of that State. Christopher C. Wright remained in his native State until nineteen years of age, and seven years of that time were spent at the tobacco-manufacturing business. He then went to Missouri and remained in Franklin County until the breaking out of the late unpleasantness between the North and South, when he went South and joined the Confederate army. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and taken to Memphis, Tenn., where he was discharged. He then went to Arkansas, remained on Crowley's Ridge for a number of months, and then re-enlisted in Price's army, with which

he continued until the last raid through Missouri. After the war he came back to Clay County, Ark. (then Greene County), where he remained three years, and at last settled on what was known as the Meredith farm, at the original site for the county seat of Greene County, where his widow now resides. The farm was then unimproved, but Mr. Wright went to work and soon had it under cultivation and in fine condition. In fact he was so industrious and such an inveterate worker that he undermined his health, and death was the result. Aside from his farming interest he also ran a saw and grist-mill, which he conducted until within a short time of his death, when he sold the saw-mill, and afterward ran a grist-mill and cotton-gin. This Mrs. Wright now manages and conducts. Mr. Wright was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was a liberal contributor, and although quiet and unobtrusive in his demeanor, not a better man was to be found in the county. Well respected and cordially liked by all, his death, which was a sad blow to his wife and children, was also lamented by his many friends. He was married first at Oak Bluff, Ark., to Miss Ann Boothe, who died about one year afterward. His second marriage was in January, 1866, to Miss C. A. Ledbetter, a native of Chatham County, N. C., and the daughter of Thomas and Frances Ledbetter, also natives of North Carolina. Her parents moved to Arkansas in 1851 and located in Greene County, within one mile of where the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-one years. Her father died May 26, 1883. To her parents were born nine children, two of whom are now deceased. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Charles (died in infancy), Lillie, Billie, Katy, Thomas M. and John H. (twins), Ruby J. and Robert W. Mrs. Wright and family have conducted the farm and mill since the death of her husband. She and her eldest daughter belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. T. H. Wyse, president of the Greene County Bank, was born in Jones County, N. C., April 19, 1827, and is the son of James and Nancy

(Nunn) Wyse, who were natives of North Carolina, and who emigrated to Tennessee in 1833, in that State passing their last days. The father was a farmer by occupation. Dr. T. H. Wyse, one of ten children, four now living, was reared in what is now Crockett County, Tenn., and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-four years he began the study of medicine, and graduated at the University of Nashville in 1854. He then came to Greene County, Ark., locating at Gainesville, then the county seat, where he practiced for about twenty-five years. He was also engaged in mercantile business at that place for eighteen years. He has now retired from practice. In November, 1887, he moved to Paragould, and in February, 1888, the Greene County Bank was organized, with Dr. Wyse for president, which position he now holds. In 1861 he was

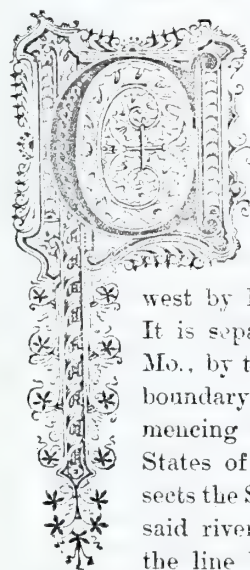
elected to the legislature and served one term. He served six years as county treasurer of Greene County, and has been one of the county's most prominent citizens. He owns some 2,000 acres of land in Greene County, about the same number in Randolph County, and has nearly 400 acres in cultivation. He was married first, in 1851, at Brownsville, Tenn., to Mary Williams, and his second marriage was to Miss Alice Kibler, of Randolph County, Ark. No children have ever blessed his marriages. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Chapter. He has represented both of these lodges several times in the grand lodges, and takes a great interest in each of them. He is also a liberal contributor to worthy enterprises, aiding by his influence in all laudable movements.



CHAPTER XVI.

CLAY COUNTY—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION—DRAINAGE—TIMBER—SOIL—NATURAL RESOURCES—LIVE STOCK—TAXATION—POPULATION—RAILROADS—SETTLEMENT—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—CHANGE OF NAME—THE COUNTY DIVIDED—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY OFFICERS—POLITICS—THE COURTS—LEGAL EXECUTIONS—THE CIVIL WAR—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—NEWSPAPERS—EDUCATION AND RELIGION—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I love everything that's old—old friends,
Old times, old manners, old books, old wine.—*Goldsmith.*



CLAY COUNTY lies in the northeast corner of the State, and is bounded north by Ripley and Butler Counties, in Missouri; east by Dunklin County, of that State; south by Greene County, Ark., and west by Randolph, in the latter State. It is separated from Dunklin County, Mo., by the St. Francis River, and its boundary lines are as follows: Commencing where the line between the States of Arkansas and Missouri intersects the St. Francis River: thence down said river, following its meanders, to the line between Sections 21 and 28, Township 19 north, Range 9 east; thence west on the section lines to the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence north on the range line to Black River; thence with the meanders of that river to the line between Sections 15 and 16, in Township 19 north, Range 3 east; thence north on the subdivisional lines to the line between Townships 20 and 21 north; thence west to the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 east: thence north on the range line to the State line between Arkansas and Missouri; thence east on the State line to the place of

beginning. The area of the county is 613 square miles, or 392,320 acres, about one-tenth of which is improved.

A strip of broken or hilly lands, averaging between seven and eight miles in width, known as Crowley's Ridge, extends through the county in a southwesterly direction from its northeast corner. The summit of the hills in this tract reaches an altitude of from 100 to 200 feet above the surrounding country. There are also four or five sections of hilly lands in the northwest portion of the county, west of Current River; and all the balance of the county varies only a few feet from a level surface. The village of Knobel, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, is 151 feet above sea level, and this is about the average elevation of all except the hilly portions of the county; hence the highest point in the county may reach an elevation of 400 feet above the sea. All that portion lying east of the broken or hilly tract above described is drained by the St. Francis River and its tributaries, a large part of it being subject to overflow in the winter and spring, and that division located west is drained by Cache, Black and Current Rivers and their tributaries.

Cache River enters the county from the north, near the middle of Range 7 east, and flows on

through the county in a southwesterly direction to Cache Lake, on the southern boundary line, in the eastern half of Range 5; thus dividing the area of the county into nearly two equal portions. It drains the western slope of Crowley's Ridge, and central portion of the territory. Black River enters from the north about two miles east of the range line, between Ranges 5 and 6, and flows, on a very tortuous route, toward the southwest, leaving the county at a point about two miles north of its southwest corner. Current River enters the county from the west, a short distance south of the northwest corner, and flows thence easterly to the second tier of sections, thence in a southerly and finally in a southwesterly direction, passing out at the western boundary of Section 30, Township 20 north, Range 3 east. The bottom lands along the St. Francis and Black Rivers usually overflow in the late winter and early spring to a depth of from one to two feet, and those along the Current River from three to five feet. The water, however, recedes so early as seldom to interfere with the raising of summer crops, and the overflow always deposits a sediment which enriches and re-fertilizes the land. It has been demonstrated that the river beds are sufficiently low to admit of the complete drainage and reclamation of nearly all swamp and overflowed lands in the county. Such can be done by removing the drift and rubbish from the rivers, straightening their channels, and constructing lateral ditches to empty into them. This, however, can only be accomplished by a State drainage law, which will assess for the purpose the lands alike of the non-resident and resident owners.

The entire county was originally covered with a dense forest, consisting of four varieties of white oak, several of black and red oak, three of gum, several of hickory, a little walnut, cypress, ash, maple, honey locust, poplar, beech, elm, sassafras, catalpa, etc., with an undergrowth of dogwood, pawpaw, redbud, spice-wood, hazel, privet, hornbeam, huckleberry, blackberry, etc. Some trees of the largest kinds of timber measured from four to six feet across the stump. Much of the timber has been cut into logs and floated down the streams and thus shipped away; and since the

county has been traversed with railroads, a great deal has been cut into lumber and shipped by rail, and there is yet a seemingly inexhaustible supply. The average acreage production of lumber is carefully estimated as follows: Cypress, 5,000 feet; poplar and sweet gum, 3,000 feet each; white oak, 2,000 feet; hickory, ash, walnut and black oak together, 3,000 feet. Logs can be rafted on all the rivers mentioned and on some of their tributaries. It is estimated that each acre of timbered land will produce from twenty-five to thirty cords of wood, after the saw timber is taken away.

The soil of the entire county is moderately rich and fertile, that of the bottom or overflowed lands being mostly composed of alluvial deposits; the balance is formed of sand, clay and vegetable mould, and the whole is underlaid with a clay subsoil.

At present the cutting and shipping of logs and lumber, with the running of the many saw-mills in the county, which give employment to a large number of men, constitute one of the leading industries and form a source of considerable revenue to the people of the county. This occupation will continue for many years, or until the supply of timber becomes exhausted. The vegetable productions, as shown by the census of 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 343,836 bushels; oats, 12,406 bushels; wheat, 13,408 bushels; hay, 100 tons; cotton, 2,307 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,427 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,381 bushels; tobacco, 11,390 pounds. These amounts were then produced from much less than one-tenth of the area of the county. Considering the large increase of the present population over that of 1880, together with the advanced improvements, it is certain that the amount of vegetable productions now far exceeds, and in some things more than doubles that of 1880. Surely "Cotton is king" in Clay County, as it is the moneyed crop, and the source of the greatest income. It is raised to the exclusion of many other things that might be produced in larger quantities. Some of the late immigrants have begun the raising of clover and tame grasses, for which the soil is well adapted, with a view of making the raising of stock a leading industry.

The number of live animals in the county in 1880, according to the census of that year, were as follows: Horses, 1,444; mules and asses, 832; cattle, 6,574; sheep, 1,960; hogs, 24,277. The number of animals within the county, according to late assessment rolls, are: Horses, 1,698; mules and asses, 922; cattle, 8,802; sheep, 1,159; hogs, 1,325; a large gain in all except sheep and hogs. The reduced price of wool accounts for the decrease in the number of sheep, and the hogs enumerated in 1880 were all that were produced and on hand during the year, including those slaughtered and sold; while those recently enumerated included only those on hand when assessed for taxation; consequently there is not a decline in this direction. As before stated, the county is well supplied with streams, and an abundance of good well water can be obtained almost anywhere at a depth of from twenty to forty feet by simply digging, without any blasting or boring through rock. These facts, coupled with the great adaptability for the growing of tame grasses and clover, the mildness of the climate, and the good shipping facilities, must eventually make Clay one of the best stock-growing counties in the United States, a truth of which farmers may profitably avail themselves. It is also well adapted to the growing of all kinds of fruit common to this latitude. Fruit-growing however has not been made the specialty that it might. Some of the late immigrants have set out, and are preparing to do so, large orchards and develop this industry, having perfect confidence of success.

In 1880 the real estate of the county was assessed at \$468,561, and the personal property at \$244,717, making a total of \$713,278; and the total taxes charged thereon were \$10,022. The real estate of the county, as shown by recent assessment rolls, was valued at \$1,211,258, and the personal property at \$522,227, making a total of \$1,733,485, upon which the total taxes charged were \$25,502.25. By comparison it will be seen that since 1880 the taxable property and taxes charged have much more than doubled. The county has fair public buildings, is out of debt, and its scrip is worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

There are twenty-six saw mills and eight stave factories within the county.

In 1880 the population of Clay County was white 7,191, colored 22, total 7,213. Since that time, and especially within the last four years, emigration has so increased that the population at this writing (1889) is estimated at about double that of 1880.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad runs in a southwesterly direction across the western half of Clay County, the length of the main line within its territory being about nineteen miles. The Helena branch extends in a southeasterly direction from Knobel, and has a length of about four miles within the county. The St. Louis & Texas Railroad crosses the St. Francis River in Section 18, Township 21, Range 9, where it enters the county, and runs southwesterly along the eastern side of Crowley's Ridge, departing a few hundred yards below Rector. The length of its line here is about seventeen miles. The combined length of the railroads within the county is forty miles, not including a few branches extending one or two miles out to certain saw mills. The main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was completed through the county early in the 70's.

The Helena branch of this road, and the St. Louis & Texas (Cotton Belt) Railroad were completed through this vicinity in 1882.

The settlement of the territory composing Clay County began about the year 1832, but increased very slowly for the first twenty years, after which it advanced quite rapidly, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when it came to a standstill. Its most noticeable growth has been within the last five years, immigrants having located here from Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and other States. Among the first settlers in the western part of the county were John J. Griffin, who located on Black River in 1832, and Abraham Roberts, who settled a few years later near the present site of Corning. Prominent pioneers in the eastern part of the county—mostly on Crowley's Ridge—were William and Elihu Davis, who settled early in the 30's and were soon followed by the Payne.

Hollis and other families. Among the settlers of the 40's were William H. Mack, James Watson and others, and during the 50's the families of the Liddells, Millers, J. G. Dudley, Buck Wagster, B. H. Mitchell, William Dean, H. M. Granade, James Campbell, Singleton Copeland, Edward Allen, C. H. Mobley, Dr. Simmons were some of those who became settlers. Nearly all of the earliest comers were from Tennessee. Later immigrants came from other Southern States, and now many are entering from the North.

Clay County was organized as Clayton County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved March 24, 1873, and became a part of the Third judicial circuit and of the First Congressional district. That part of it now known as the Eastern district was taken from Greene, and that known as the Western district was removed from Randolph County. The county seat was originally located at Corning, on the lot of ground now occupied by the present court-house in that place. The first term of the county court was held at Corning, beginning on the 16th day of May, 1873. Soon after a temporary frame court-house, 22x40 feet in size, containing two rooms, was built, by order of the court, under the supervision of the sheriff. A common jail was also erected; subsequently the question of the removal of the county seat to Boydsville—a more central point—began to be agitated, and on the 30th of June, 1874, an election was held for the purpose of submitting the question to the electors of the county, and when the votes were counted it was found, by the court, that the people, by a majority of 316, had voted in favor of removal. Thereupon the court declared Boydsville to be the county seat. However, such strong resistance to this decision was manifested that no permanent removal of records was made for a long time.

Finally, after a lapse of a few years, the question was again submitted to the people at an election held May 22, 1877, on which occasion forty-two votes were cast against the removal and 603 in favor of it, making a majority of 561 in favor of the project, and the court again declared Boydsville to be the county seat, to which place the

records were soon removed and placed in a temporary court-house, previously erected by order of the county court. The first term of the county court was held in Boydsville beginning on Monday October 1, 1877.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved December 6, 1875, the name of "Clayton" County was changed to "Clay."

Having lost the county seat, the people of Corning and the western portion of the county, finding it difficult to reach Boydsville, commenced to consider the question of dividing the county into two districts. Consequently the legislature, by an act approved February 23, 1881, provided that the county should be divided into two judicial districts, the "Eastern" and the "Western," and that the following described line should separate them: Commencing at the center of the main channel of Black River where it crosses the Missouri and Arkansas State line; thence down the main channel of said river to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6, in Township 21; thence south on the range line to the west bank of Cache River; thence with the west bank of Cache River or lake to the line between Clay and Greene Counties. The act further provided that the seat of justice for the Western district should be at Corning; that the circuit, chancery and probate courts should be held both at Boydsville and at Corning; that the circuit courts established in the respective districts of the county should be as separate and distinct, and have the same relations to each other, as if they were of distinct counties; that the sheriff, clerk, treasurer and probate judge of the county should be the same for both districts; that the financial affairs of each district should be kept as separate and distinct as though they were separate counties, and that the offices for the Western district should be filled by the deputy county officers.

After dispensing with the temporary court-house at Boydsville, the present two-story frame court-house, with the hall and four rooms on the first floor, and court-room on the second, was erected, about 1881. The present log and board jail, with iron cells, at Boydsville, was erected

immediately after the county seat was permanently located there.* The public buildings at Corning consist of a court-house similar to the one at Boydsville, and the original jail with iron cells, which latter were put in immediately or soon after the county was divided into districts. The county has no "poor farm" or asylum for her paupers. The latter are let out separately for their keeping, to the lowest responsible bidders.

Following is a list of the county officers of Clay County, from its formation to the present time:

Judges: T. M. Hollifield, 1874-78; E. N. Royall, 1878-86; Robert Liddell, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: T. L. Martin, 1873-74; W. H. Smith, 1874-78; R. Liddell, 1878-86; W. E. Spence, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: William G. Akers, 1873-74; E. N. Royall, 1874-76; E. M. Allen, 1876-78;† J. A. Mc Niel, 1878-86; G. M. Mc Niel, 1886-88; B. B. Biffle, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Treasurers: William Little, 1873-74; James Blackshare, 1874-78; John Bearden, 1878-80; N. J. Burton, 1880-82; W. S. Blackshare, 1882-84; J. S. Simpson, 1884-86; A. L. Blackshare, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: J. Cunningham, 1873-74; J. J. Payne, 1874-76; J. N. Cummins, 1876-78; H. W. Cagle, 1878-84; Dallas Taylor, 1884-86; D. G. See, elected in 1886, but failed to qualify; office since vacant.

Surveyors: W. C. Grimsley, 1873-74; E. M. Allen, Jr., 1874-76; A. J. Caldwell, 1876-82; E. M. Allen, 1882-86; A. Williams, 1886-88; E. M. Allen, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: E. N. Royall, 1873-74; J. S. Rodgers, 1874-76; W. H. Mack, 1876-78; J. W. Rodgers, 1878-82; Henry Holcomb, 1882-86; J. S. Blackshare, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

The county at this writing is represented in the State legislature by Hon. J. W. Dollison, of

Greenway, and the offices of the Western district are filled by the following persons, viz.: E. D. Estes, deputy clerk; W. A. Brown, deputy sheriff; E. V. Sheeks, deputy treasurer; Jacob Brobst, deputy assessor; Z. T. Daniels, deputy surveyor. The judge of the county court is also judge of the probate court, and the clerk, by virtue of his office, is recorder of deeds, the sheriff, by virtue of his office, being collector of revenues. The school examiner for the Eastern district is R. L. O. Bryen, and for the Western district, F. G. Taylor.

Politically the county of Clay is strongly Democratic. At the State election, held in September, 1888, J. P. Eagle, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 1,108 votes, and C. M. Norwood, the Wheeler, Labor Union and Republican candidate, received 717 votes. At the same time B. B. Chism, Democratic candidate for secretary of State, received 1,121 votes, and G. W. Terry, opposition candidate for the same office, received 697 votes. Only a light vote was cast at the presidential election.

The several courts of the county consist of the county, probate and circuit courts. The judge of the county court is also judge of the probate court, and the clerk of the circuit court is also clerk of the county and probate courts, and *ex-officio* recorder.

The county court, which is held only at Boydsville, meets on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and the probate court meets at Boydsville on the third Mondays, and at Corning on the fourth Mondays of the same months. The circuit court convenes at Corning on the first Mondays of January and August of each year, and on the third Mondays of the same months at Boydsville.

The local bar of Clay County consists of G. B. Hollifield, of Boydsville, F. G. Taylor, G. B. Oliver and J. C. Staley, of Corning, John Jones, of Peach Orchard, J. A. Barlow, of Rector, and H. W. Moore, of Greenway.

Only two men have been legally executed in Clay County for the crime of murder; one of these being Bent Taylor, hanged for the murder of Riley Black, and the other Lafayette Melton,

* The cells were those taken from the jail at Corning.

†E. N. Royall from September, 1877, *vice* Allen, suspended by order of circuit court.

for the murder of Fank Hale. Both were executed at Corning, the former in 1882, and the latter in 1884. Other crimes have been committed within the county, for which the perpetrators have received lighter punishments.

The territory over which Clay now extends was but slightly over-run and devastated during the Civil War of 1861-65. The citizens at that time, having emigrated mostly from Tennessee and other slaveholding States, were in full sympathy with the Southern cause, in consequence of which a goodly number of soldiers were furnished for the Confederate army, while none joined the Union forces. Three companies of soldiers, organized respectively by Capts. F. S. White, Reed and E. M. Allen, were recruited principally from what is now Clay County. A few also enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. G. D. Byers. A company of Home Guards consisting of old men was organized. In the spring of 1863 Col. Daniels with a force of Federal cavalry moved southward on Crowley's Ridge, and at a point about two miles northeast of the present site of Rector, came in contact with this company of Home Guards, firing upon and dispersing them. In this action Squire George Lynch of the attacked party was killed. There was no general bushwhacking here during the war, but a number of citizens were taken out and "removed" by scouting parties.

Of the towns of the county, Advance is a post-office in the northeastern part.

Boydsville, the county seat, situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 20, Range 6, was established in 1877. It contains the court-house and jail, four general stores, one drug store, one grocery, one hotel, two cotton-gins with grist and saw-mills attached, one school-house, two churches—Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Protestant, with a hall over the former; a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, some mechanics' shops, and a population of about 150.

Corning, the seat of justice for the Western district, situated on Section 6, Township 20, of Range 5, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, was established in 1873. It

contains the court house and jail, six general stores, two drug stores, one grocery, three saloons, one livery stable, four hotels, one stave factory, two cotton-gins with grist-mills attached, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, two shoe shops, three church organizations—Methodist Episcopal, South, Christian and Baptist—with but one church edifice, belonging to the Methodists, one school house, postoffice, and a population of about 600. It also contains a lodge each of Masons, Good Templars and Triple Alliance.

Don is a postoffice in the western part of the county.

Greenway, a town on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on Section 28, Township 20, Range 8, was laid out in February, 1883, by the South-western Improvement Company. It contains four general stores, one drug store, two groceries, one hardware and furniture store, one saloon, two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one stave factory, one school-house, two church organizations—Methodist and Baptist—five physicians, one attorney, the post-office, and a population of about 500.

Knobel, a station at the junction of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad and Helena branch, on the south part of Section 36, Township 20, Range 4, was established soon after the completion of the railroad. It contains three general stores, the railroad buildings, a large hotel, one school house and about twenty-five residences.

Moark, situated on the same railroad, near the northern boundary of the county, was established soon after the road was completed. It contains three saw-mills, one of which is located on Black River, three miles east, being connected with the village by a wooden tramway, one general store, one school house, postoffice, and a few residences.

Peach Orchard, a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, on Section 20, Township 19, Range 4, contains one general store, one cotton gin, with sorghum and corn mill attached, postoffice, and a few residences.

Piggott, on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on Section 10, Township 20, Range 8, was laid out in November, 1882. It contains two general stores, one drug store, three groceries, one cotton gin and



Henry C. Dunavant M.D.

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grist-mill combined, one stave factory, one hotel, some work-shops, one school house, church and hall combined, a lodge of Odd Fellows, a post of the G. A. R., two physicians, and about 150 inhabitants.

Pitman, a postoffice hamlet, is in the extreme northwest corner of the county.

Rector, on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on the south half of Section 23, Township 19, Range 7, was laid out in June, 1882, by the Southwestern Improvement Company. It contains seven general stores, three drug stores, one grocery, two (temperance) saloons, one hardware and grocery, one harness and saddlery store, some work-shops, a photograph gallery, one stave factory, two saw-mills, two cotton gins. with grist-mills attached, one livery stable, two hotels, one meat market, a millinery store, postoffice, four church organizations—Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Protestant; two church edifices, a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, a public school-house, two select or private schools, four physicians, and a population of 700 or over.

St. Francis, on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on the west bank of St. Francis River, was laid out in January, 1883, by the Southwestern Improvement Company. It contains six general stores, one drug store, four groceries, four saw-mills, one stave factory, one meat market, some work shops, two churches, Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian, two hotels, one school house, restaurant, postoffice, two physicians, a lodge of Triple Alliance, and a population of about 200.

Thurman is a postoffice seven miles west of Corning.

Vidette is a postoffice ten miles northwest of Corning.

Williams is a postoffice four miles west of Moark.

The press of Clay County has ever exerted no slight influence in the growth and development of this section. While not numerous, those journals found here are ever active and energetic in giving to the outside unprejudiced, candid facts relating to the locality whose interests they represent.

The Corning Index, a six-column folio weekly

newspaper, at Corning, was established in the fall of 1887. It is published by Clyde C. Estes, and edited by E. D. Estes in an acceptable manner, indicating ability and force.

The Clay County Record, a seven-column weekly newspaper published at Rector, was established in January, 1889, by its present proprietor, Mr. Taylor. This journal also has at heart the welfare of the community, and enjoys a liberal circulation.

Before the inauguration of the free school system, the educational facilities of the territory now composing this county were very meager. The old subscription schools taught in the primitive log school houses were generally of little benefit to the country. The scholastic population of the county in 1882 amounted to 2,863, five of them being colored, and in 1886 it reached 3,274, with only one colored—an increase, in the four years, of 411. In the latter year only 1,791 pupils (all white) were enrolled in the public schools, but a little over one-half of the scholastic population. This shows that the schools were not well attended, or that nearly one-half of the children were not compelled to attend school. For the year ending June 30, 1886, there were thirty-four male and eight female teachers employed to teach the common schools of the county. The male teachers of the first grade were paid an average salary of \$50 per month, and the female teachers of the same grade \$37.50 per month. The male teachers of the second grade were paid an average salary of \$35, and the female teachers \$32.50 per month. The male teachers of the third grade were paid an average salary of \$25, and the female teachers \$20 per month. The number of school houses reported in the county in 1886 was thirty-six, both frame and log, valued at \$6,505. The amount of revenue received for the year ending June 30, 1886, was \$13,224.60, and the amount expended for the same time was \$11,272.00, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,951.60. These statistics have been taken from the last published report of the State superintendent of public instruction. The public schools here, as elsewhere, are improving and becoming more and more efficient.

The first organization of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, South, in Clay County was effected at Mar's Hill, four miles north of Boydsville, early in the 50's, and the first church edifice was erected there in 1856. The next society was organized at the house of Capt. F. S. White, at Oak Bluff, in 1856, near where Evans' Chapel was erected the next year. There are now three circuits of this church within the county, with an aggregate of eighteen organizations and about 570 members. The circuits are the Boydsville, St. Francis and Corning, belonging to the Jonesboro district of White River conference.

Salem Church, three-fourths of a mile south of Boydsville, was the first Missionary Baptist Church organized within the county, and the number has since increased to fourteen, with a total membership of 630. Elder Lloyd preached here forty years ago, and was probably the first Missionary Baptist minister in the county. The Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Association was organized at Salem Church in 1868.

The first society of the Methodist Protestant Church within the territory of Clay County was organized in 1858, at Liberty Hill, five miles north of Rector. There are now ten or more organizations within the county, with a membership of about 350.

The oldest Cumberland Presbyterian Church here was organized at Chalk Bluff, about the year 1855. There are now four organizations, located respectively at St. Francis, Piggott, Greenway and Rector. The total membership numbers, perhaps, 100.

Within the county there are at least two Regular Baptist Churches, with an aggregate membership of about fifty, and one or more Free Will Baptist Churches. There are also a few Christian Churches of recent organization.

S. W. Alexander, manufacturer and dealer in hard wood lumber, railroad ties, wagons, agricultural implements, car material, etc., at Corning, Ark., was born in Hancock County, Ind., October 17, 1835, his parents, James and Mary (Mac Michael) Alexander, and his grandparents, on

both sides, being natives of Orange County, N. C. They all emigrated at an early day (about 1828) to Indiana where they died. The great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and fired the first cannon in that service. James Alexander remained in Hancock County, Ind., until the spring of 1857, when he emigrated to Polk County, Iowa, where he was living at the time of his death, in 1882. His wife died in 1872, have borne five children: John C., Julia A., Simeon W., James A. and Louisa. Mr. Alexander was a farmer by occupation. Simeon W. Alexander, our subject, was reared and educated in his native county, and from childhood has been familiar with farm life. On reaching his majority he was married, and emigrated to Illinois, locating in Cumberland County, where he was engaged in the saw-mill business until 1859, when he removed to Polk County, Iowa, but returned to Illinois in December, 1863, and there resided until the fall of 1869. In the fall of that year he sold his mill and returned to Iowa, where he remained until 1886, being engaged in both lumbering and farming on an extensive scale. He owned 400 acres of good land, and on coming to Clay County, embarked in the lumber business, putting up a large saw-mill. He still continues this business and employs a great many hands. He owns about 2,400 acres of land in Clay County, some 1,000 of which will make fine farming land when improved. He also has one of the best houses in the county, situated in Corning. October 23, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Faster, a native of Indiana, by whom he has seven children: William (in Dakota), Lucy M., Cora (wife of T. J. Conway, of Chicago), Charles W., Addie, Freddie and Edward. Mr. Alexander is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the public-spirited men of Clay County, always being ready to advance the interests of the people.

J. H. Allen, stockman and farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born in North Carolina in July, 1828, being the eighth of nine children born to Isaac and Sarah (Hawkins) Allen, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, the latter being a daughter of a Revolutionary patriot. Both parents died on their home farm in North

Carolina. J. H. Allen attended the public schools for some time and remained at home until twenty-four years of age, being engaged in overseeing the farm until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he gave up this work and began operating a grist mill. In November, 1866, he came to what is now Clay County (then Randolph County), and settled twenty-five miles from Pocahontas, in which locality he rented land for some time. He then purchased 380 acres of wild land two miles west of Knobel, on which he immediately began to make improvements. At the present time he has 150 acres under cultivation, well improved with good buildings, orchard, fences, etc. He has added 120 acres to his original purchase, on which he raises a large number of horses, cattle and hogs each year. He has devoted most of his cultivated land to corn and stock for his cattle and horses, but this year (1889) has put in about fifty acres of cotton. He has always been quite active in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, and has been school director a number of years. In 1853 he married Miss Margaret Wagner, who was born in North Carolina, and by her had five children: William, John, Isaac, Henry, and Albert, all of whom are dead. In 1871 he married Miss Nancy Demaree, a native of Illinois, and to them were born three children: Amanda, Jesse and David, all now living at home.

Capt. John J. Allen was born in Lee County, Ga., on the 2nd of July, 1841, and is the son of Edward M. and Mary J. (Knight) Allen. The father was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1819 of Scotch-Irish parents, and was a mechanic and ginwright, making machines by hand. He was taken to Georgia when small, and was there reared to manhood. During the Indian troubles in the Southern States, especially in Florida, Mr. Allen participated as a private, and received in payment for his services a land warrant for 160 acres, and in 1853 chose the land on which Capt. John J. Allen now resides. Prior to this, however, he took a trip through Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Indian Territory, making the journey on horseback, a distance of 3,000 miles. He then returned to Georgia, and the following year (1853)

located in Arkansas, the nearest post-office at that time being sixteen miles distant, and the second nearest (Pocahontas) fifty miles distant. The families of Mc Niel, Nettles, Wooter, Singleton, Copeland, Sexton and White, were the only ones within a radius of ten miles. Wild animals roamed the country at will, and Indians were also very numerous. Schools were almost unknown, and Mr. Allen assisted in building many of the first houses. John G. Taylor, a Missionary Baptist minister, came with Mr. Allen to the State, and preached the first sermon in Northeast Arkansas. The latter opened thirty acres of land the first year, which was heavily covered with timber. He was a slave owner, and served for twelve months in the Confederate army under Price, holding the rank of captain, when he resigned on account of his age. He died in 1877. His wife was born in Jasper County, Ga., about 1822, and was there married to Mr. Allen, by whom she became the mother of ten children: William A., John J., Elizabeth J., Edward M., Thomas M., living to be grown, and the following dying in infancy: Martha, Stapie, and two infants. Mrs. Allen died in 1860, and Mr. Allen then married Sarah J. Palmer, who bore him five children: Robert, Georgia L., George W., Willie, and Odus. Capt. Allen, our subject, has resided in Arkansas since twelve years of age, but spent his entire school days in Georgia. He was reared on the farm on which he is now residing, and remained at home until his marriage at the age of eighteen years, when he was engaged in farming until 1861. Then he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in many battles: Helena, Fredericksburg, Boonville, Lexington, Newtonia, and many others of less note. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted to captain, and was then transferred to the cavalry, serving two years. After coming home he engaged in farming, and in 1868 opened a mercantile establishment at Scatterville, and followed this occupation in connection with ginning for four years. He then removed to Tilton, where he was occupied in business until August, 1888, since which time he has been one of

the successful business men of Rector. He has been a large speculator in land, and in addition to his farm, runs a stave factory and saw-mill. His farm comprises about 4,000 acres, and he has 2,200 acres in Greene County, besides considerable land in other districts, all of which is the result of his own labor. He was married to Miss Permelia L. McNiel, a daughter of Neil McNiel. She was born in Clay County, Ark., and she and Capt. Allen are the parents of five children: Mary L., James B., Minnie A., Myrtie, and Charles A. In 1872 Mrs. Allen died, and Mr. Allen then married Nancy O. McNiel, a sister of his first wife. Their children are: George M., Gertrude, Harry P., Carrie, and Leonard W. Capt. Allen has never been a political man, the highest office he ever held being that of notary public. He is one of the best known men in the county, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic fraternity, and has long been connected with the Missionary Baptist Church.

Joshua Bare, farmer and stock raiser of St. Francis Township, is a fair sample of what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance. Although starting life with a limited amount of this world's goods, he is now one of the substantial farmers of the county, and is the owner of 240 acres of land in the home place, with 160 acres cleared, on which he has good buildings. Aside from this he is the owner of another tract of land in the township, one and a quarter miles from the home place, consisting of 160 acres of timber land. He also possesses some 320 acres in the St. Francis bottoms, with about 100 acres cleared, and has an interest in 205 acres of other lands, all the result of industry and good management. Mr. Bare was born in Crawford County, Ind., December 13, 1833, and is the son of Jacob Bare and Nancy (Copple) Bare, the latter of German descent. The father was born in Virginia but was reared in Indiana. After marriage he settled in Crawford County of that State, where he followed farming until about 1843, when he moved to Illinois and settled in Jefferson County. He resided there up to 1868, when he came to Arkansas, and located in what is now Clay County. Here he died in Feb-

ruary, 1877. He served as sheriff and deputy sheriff in Indiana, and was quite a prominent man. Joshua Bare was reared in Jefferson County, Ill., and came to Arkansas in 1855, locating in Clay County, but what was then Greene County, and entered eighty acres of land. He then bought eighty acres near Brown's Ferry, resided there about fifteen years, after which he sold this, and bought the place where he now lives. He has been four times married; first, to Miss Susan Williams; then to Nancy Brown, who bore him one daughter, Peggy A., wife of John Nettle; his next marriage was to Mrs. Nettle, a widow, who bore him four children: Clarissa (wife of Wiley Thomas), Joshua, Bettie and Arabella. Mr. Bare's fourth marriage was to Mrs. Marietta Sarver, a widow, and the daughter of Jacob Sarver. Three children were born to this union: Jacob, Mattie and John Harry. When Mr. Bare first came to the State it was a comparative wilderness, and for about eleven winters he was engaged in trapping. He has killed bear, wolves, wild cats, lots of deer, turkey and small game. He would average about \$200 worth of furs annually at that business. Mr. Bare has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirteen years. Mrs. Bare belongs to the Christian Church. An interesting volume might be written of many of Mr. Bare's hunting expeditions, but space will permit mention of only the following: In 1867, one of his neighbors, Billy Maner, a single man, had struck camp some seven miles south of where our subject lived, in a wild locality on Old River. Mr. Bare went on one occasion to spend the night with him, but found the unsuccessful hunter without food. Starting the next morning with a determination to return only after he shot something, he traveled some distance, occasionally seeing game which could not be secured. Later on, while not far from camp, he killed two wolves, and being of a humorous disposition, the thought was suggested to pass off this meat upon the unsuspecting Billy as venison. Bringing a portion of the animal to headquarters (together with a squirrel), and assuring him that a large buck had been killed, the mess was eaten by the victim of Mr. Bare's joke, with a casual

remark as to its toughness, etc. Subsequently the truth was told. Imagination rather than words can picture the result of such a revelation. In 1876 a three-days' hunt was indulged in by Mr. Bare, two of his nephews and a little negro boy. Starting with a cart and a yoke of oxen, they drove into a bottom farm, proceeding horse-back until about a mile from their camping ground, when fresh bear tracks were discovered. Before very long an effort to secure bruin was commenced, and proved fruitful. While waiting for help to remove the animal (which weighed about 400 pounds) a large buck was killed by Mr. Bare. These furnish but mere instances of his good fortune with the gun and rifle.

W. F. Barnes, undertaker and furniture dealer, of Corning, Ark., has been in business here since August, 1888, when he purchased his stock of goods of Mr. Bishop and continued at that stand until June 1, 1889, when he moved to his present location. His establishment is a two-story frame building, 40x20 feet, now under process of erection, which will, when finished, be commodious and substantial. Mr. Barnes' success in this line has been due to his energy and enterprise, and his establishment is now one of the leading concerns of this kind in the county. He was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1856, and was the eldest in a family of eight children born to John and Jane (Thompson) Barnes, who were Kentuckians by birth, but emigrated to Illinois in their youth, where they grew to maturity and met and married. The father settled with his parents in Lawrence County in 1826, and afterward became a successful farmer and teacher of that region, following these occupations for many years in that State. He died in 1885, but his widow is still residing in Illinois. The paternal grandfather was an early settler of Illinois, where he also makes his home. Mr. Barnes was early inured to the duties of farm life, and during his youth also attended the common schools of Lawrence and Wabash Counties, Ill. He engaged in farming for himself in that State and was married there in 1882 to Miss Ella P. Price, a native of that county. Her parents, Joseph and Hannah (Dart) Price, were born in Ohio

and Kentucky, respectively, and are now residing in Illinois. In 1887 Mr. Barnes came to Corning, Ark., and until 1888 worked at the carpenter's trade, but has since been engaged in his present business. Politically he is a Democrat, and always supports the principles of that party. He belongs to the K. of H. and the I. O. G. T., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. They are the parents of two children: Opal V. and Verna D. Mr. Barnes has done well financially, is the owner of some valuable town property, and predicts a bright future for Corning.

Zachariah T. Bearden was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., September 29, 1849, and is the son of John and Prudence (Majors) Bearden. John Bearden was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., and is of Irish-English parentage. He received a fair, common-school education, later followed farming and emigrated to Clay County, Ark., in 1851. The county was called Greene County at that time, but was afterward changed to Clay. At that early day there were but six families in an area ten miles square, and all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life were experienced by Mr. Bearden. Schools were taught on the subscription plan, and church was held about once a month in old log cabins. Mr. Bearden was a slave owner but generally preferred white labor. He was the owner of a large farm, but was broken up during the war. He died May 10, 1888, being seventy-six years of age. During life he was never an office seeker, but was elected by the people, without solicitation, to the office of county treasurer. Mrs. Bearden was also reared in Tennessee, grew to womanhood there, and was married in that State. Nine children were the result of this union: Richard E., Isom K., Judge H., Zach. T., Samuel J., Susan U., William J., Robert W. and Mary E. Mrs. Bearden died in this county, August 16, 1877. Grandfather and Grandmother Bearden died in Tennessee; she was a native of North Carolina. Grandfather and Grandmother Majors were natives of West Virginia, and at an early day emigrated to Tennessee. Zachariah T. Bearden came with his parents to Arkansas when two years of age, settling in Greene County, and there remained

assisting his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age. His educational advantages were rather limited, but by self study he became a well informed man. At the age mentioned he began business for himself by hiring out at a cotton gin by the day, and later followed clerking. He then bought a tract of land and carried on agricultural pursuits for nine years. January 2, 1873, he married Miss Elizabeth Harber, a native of Dyer County, Tenn., and the daughter of G. A. Harber. The fruits of this union were five children, four now living: Drewy D., George O., John S. and Ethel M. The one deceased was named Dora L. Mr. Bearden engaged in the mercantile business at his present stand in 1882, building the second house in Rector, and has been occupied in merchandising ever since. He is also interested in a large timber business. He carries a stock of merchandise valued at about \$3,000, and also buys and exchanges cotton. He is a Democrat in his political views. Mrs. Bearden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

B. B. Biffle, sheriff of Clay County, and one of the representative citizens of this section, is a native of Humphreys County, Tenn., where he was reared and where he received a fair education in the common schools. He is the son of William and Martha (Skelton) Biffle, the grandson of Nathan Biffle, and the great-grandson of Jacob Biffle, who came from Germany many years ago. To William Biffle and wife were born six children, B. B. Biffle being the eldest. He left his native county at the age of twenty-one years, or in 1879, and made his way to Clay County, Ark., where he started a store in Greenway, and, although a young man, he was the first to engage in merchandising at that place. After that, in connection with his store, he was for some time occupied in running a stave mill, but in September, 1888, he was elected to the office of sheriff, and then closed out the milling and stave business, to give his undivided attention to his official duties. He fills that position in an able and efficient manner, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. For his companion in life he chose Miss Ella Turner,

daughter of Thomas Turner, of Tennessee. He and Mrs. Biffle are members of the Methodist Church.

Sylvanus Bishop, wagon-maker, painter and farmer, is a son of Stephen M. and Caroline (Bunnell) Bishop, and was born in Crawford County, Penn., March 1, 1841. His parents were also born in that State, and in 1837 emigrated to Indiana, but, after remaining there a short time, returned to Pennsylvania. About 1844 they again came to Indiana, where they made their home until 1880, then moving to Peabody, Kas., where Mr. Bishop died in 1886. His widow still survives. To them were born fifteen children, eleven of whom are living: Jefferson, Sylvanus, Stephen W., Adeline, David, Elmira J., Merriman, Silas, Delilah, Monroe and Daniel S. Sylvanus Bishop attained his growth in Indiana, and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following engagements: Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Liberty Gap and others. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded by a gun-shot in the left arm. At Stone River he was captured, but succeeded in making his escape, and, after a time, was discharged for disability, owing to the effects of small-pox, which he had contracted in the service. From that time until 1877 he was engaged in learning and working at his trade in Indiana, and then came to Clay County, Ark., and has since resided at Corning. He owns a small farm adjoining the town, which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved, and this he conducts in connection with carrying on his trade. In January, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary E. Benedict, a native of New York State, by whom he has five children: Anna M., John L., Amy W., Elsie V. and A. McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He has been a school director for about eleven years, and is interested in all public enterprises. For some ten years he was engaged in the undertaker's business, his profits amounting to about \$1,500 per year. He now gives his attention to his shop, and is doing well. His son, John L., is an intelligent young man, and is one of the first teachers in the county.

James Blackshare. Among all classes and in every condition of life where the struggle for a livelihood is going on, where will independence be found more clearly demonstrated than in the life of the honest, industrious farmer? Mr. Blackshare, who has followed agricultural pursuits for the past fifty-two years, and who has never missed a crop during the years thus spent, is a fair example of the independent tiller of the soil. He was born in West Tennessee, in 1824, and is the son of Rev. Jacob and Mary (Berry) Blackshare, the father a native of Tennessee, born in 1802, and the mother born in 1799. James Blackshare was left motherless at the age of ten years, and May 27, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Dines, who bore him five sons: William S., a member of the firm of Blackshare & Co., in the manufacturing of staves and in the general milling business, is married and the father of six children; Robert B. (deceased), left a widow and five children; Sidney A. (deceased), left a widow and five children; James T., lives on a farm near Boydsville, is married and the father of three sons, and Jacob L., farmer near Boydsville, is married, and the father of two sons and two daughters. The mother of these children died in 1857. March 14, 1858, Mr. Blackshare took for his second wife Mrs. Ruth E. Evans, of Tennessee, and in the fall of the same year he and family moved to Clay County (then Greene County), Ark., and settled on the farm where he is now residing, three miles northeast of Boydsville, which consisted of eighty acres, to which he added eighty more. To his last marriage were born six children, three of whom survive at the present: Mary F., wife of Dr. John J. Prince, and the mother of one daughter, resides at Bethel Station, Tenn., where her husband follows his profession and is also engaged in merchandising; John S., a merchant at Rector, married and the father of one child, a daughter; Ora A., the wife of A. J. Burton, and the mother of three children, two daughters and a son, is now living near her father, where her husband is occupied in farming; Ira E., died in his sixteenth year. Mr. Blackshare came to this State with his wife and seven children in two

wagons, drawn by oxen, being the owner of seven or eight head of cattle, six or eight head of horses, and about \$200 in money. The first winter before there were gins introduced into the country, the cotton, which they picked with their fingers, was made into clothing for the family. There were no mills then except little hand mills, which were only used to grind corn, and were called corn crackers. They would crack the kernel into about four pieces. A few years later Mr. Blackshare raised a little wheat and ground it in the same mills and "sarcht it;" this consisted of a box with a muslin cloth over it, opened at one end, on which was dropped some of the meal, and then by a rocking motion the bran was forced to the top and back through the opening at the rear, while the fine flour passed through the muslin into the box. At that time their trading was done by exchanging pelting and furs for salt, sugar, coffee, etc., at Cape Girardeau, Mo., 100 miles distant, to which place they made their trips with ox teams about once a year. Mr. Blackshare has not taken a drink of liquor of any kind, or a chew of tobacco, for over forty years, or since joining the church, and has always been willing to render aid, as far as he was able, to all laudable enterprises. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Blackshare was township magistrate for four terms of two years each, and was also county treasurer for two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the representative men of the county. He is now the owner of 340 acres of land, after having supported his family and settled nine children at an expense of \$14,000, and does not owe a cent.

W. S. Blackshare, of the milling and stave manufacturing firm of W. S. Blackshare & Co., is a native of Tennessee, born in November, 1849, and came to Clay County, Ark., with his father, James Blackshare, when a boy of nine years. Here he grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1878 he was appointed by Gov. Garland to the office of sheriff of the county, and for two years he was county treasurer, having also filled that office for several incumbents. He was deputy sheriff for four years, and is considered one of the leading

business men of the county. He is the owner of about 200 acres of land on his home place, which adjoins the town of Boydsville, and has about 1500 acres in the country, and has the best buildings to be found in the county, all erected by himself. The house is a two story frame, 16 x 40, with a one story L fifty feet long and sixteen feet wide, and a porch running the entire length of the L. He also has a very large cistern under cover. He has two large frame barns, one 30 x 40, two stories high, and the other 30 x 50 feet, also two stories high, with out-sheds on the sides. On his farm on the Cache he has built another house on the same plan as his home place, and he is also building a good barn there. He was married to Miss Emily S. Cox, who lived but eighteen months after marriage, and died in 1871, leaving him a son, Arthur Lee, who is attending the home school. For his second wife Mr. Blackshare married Miss Mary A. Ellis, daughter of Rev. Ira O. Ellis, who came here from Mississippi, where his father, Rev. Reuben Ellis, was an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Church, South. Mrs. Ira O. Ellis is still living in Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Blackshare were born these children: Ezra O., Annie (who is dead), Edgar M., Angie, Lena and Jennie. Mr. Blackshare belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, into which order he was initiated about the time he was twenty-one years of age. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business at Big Creek, with his father, buying out the interest of Judge Royall, paying \$500 on time for the goods, and in 1878 removed to Boydsville. This business he continued until January, 1888, having in the meantime several partners; first the firm was J. & W. S. Blackshare, then for eight years he was in company with his brother, R. B. Blackshare, under the firm title of W. S. Blackshare & Co., and was then with Judge Royall for three years, the firm title continuing the same. In 1888 he disposed of his stock to A. L. Blackshare, who now conducts the business in the same building. In connection with his seventeen years at merchandising, Mr. Blackshare

devoted some of his time to farming, and is at present junior partner of Royall & Blackshare, real estate dealers. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, a good conversationalist, and has a host of warm friends. He is a splendid man physically, and although forty years of age does not look a day over thirty.

A. L. Blackshare, of Boydsville, another prominent and much respected citizen of Clay County, Ark., was born in Tennessee, in 1856, and came to Clay County, Ark., in 1880. He followed agricultural pursuits for two years, and in 1885 bought out the stock of Mrs. Ella Blackshare, widow of R. B. Blackshare, and began business in Boydsville. This he continued for two years, and then sold out to J. S. Blackshare, after which he purchased the stock of W. S. Blackshare & Co., and is now engaged in that business, under the firm title of A. L. Blackshare. Aside from this he is also occupied in milling and manufacturing, under the business title of Blackshare & Blackshare. In 1886 he was elected to the position of treasurer of the company, and was re-elected in 1888. Miss Ada Berton, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of Robert Berton, became his wife, and to them were born two children, one now living: Robert Bascom. The other child, Ernest, died at the age of one year. Mr. Blackshare is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Larry Boshers. This successful young planter and stockman, of Clay County, of which he has been a resident for seventeen years, is well and favorably known to the many citizens of Kilgore Township. He was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1862, being the seventh of fourteen children of Henry and Tabitha (Stewart) Boshers, who were also originally from that State, the former being a planter by occupation, and there he died. After his death his widow came to Clay County, Ark., and here died on her farm, in 1882. Larry Boshers was early taught the rudiments of farm life, becoming still better acquainted with that calling as he grew to manhood, and is now considered one of the enterprising, thorough and reliable young agriculturists of the county. In 1880 he made his first purchase of land, which amounted to forty

acres, in a raw state, and has since added from time to time to this tract, until he now has a valuable farm consisting of 480 acres, with 175 under cultivation, the rest being well adapted to raising stock, to which Mr. Boshers gives considerable attention. He devotes seventy-five acres to the culture of cotton each year. He votes with the Democratic party, is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and, personally, is held in high esteem by all who know him. Miss Jennie Montgomery, a native of Clay County, became his wife in 1880, and died in 1884, having borne two children, both deceased. Her parents were Daniel and Polly Montgomery.

Giles Bowers, carpenter and builder of Boyds-ville, and one of the successful business men of that village, is a native of North Carolina, and remained in his native State until twenty-seven years of age. He was engaged in gold mining until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Forty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, in April, 1862, and served until the termination of hostilities. He was in Gen. Lee's army, in Gen. Matt. W. Ransom's brigade, and participated in the seven days' fight at Richmond, at Gen. McClellan's defeat, and was in all the fights and campaigns before Richmond. He was at the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and was captured at Five Forks and placed on Johnson Island, Ohio, as a prisoner of war, being discharged there from June 18, 1865. He then returned to North Carolina, remaining until the spring of 1868, when he came to what is now Clay County, and, settling on a farm, tilled the soil until 1879. He is the owner of 120 acres of land, with about seventy acres under cultivation. In the last mentioned year he opened up a carpenter-shop, having learned the trade in previous years, and has erected the principal part of the buildings in Boydsville. At one time he was a member of the firm of Bowers & Toombs, and later of the firm of Bowers & Downs. Mr. Bowers also manufactures seats and desks for church and school purposes. He has been married twice: first, to Miss Elizabeth Almond, of North Carolina, who bore him ten children, eight of whom survive and

are named as follows: Josephine, wife of James Mooning, and the mother of two children, is now living on a farm in Sharp County; John W. is engaged in business in Boydsville; Flora J., married to C. M. King, a farmer of Clay County, is the mother of three children; Nancy A. is at home with her father; Kittie Belle, wife of James W. Dobbins, a farmer near Boydsville; Frederick C., Giles L. and Brantly H. The mother of these children died in September, 1885. For his second wife Mr. Bowers chose Miss Maggie J. Matthews, who survived only seventeen months after marriage, and left a child, which followed its mother to the grave but a month later. Mr. Bowers is a Republican, and is somewhat active in politics, having done valiant work for that party. Although not a member of any church, he works in harmony with all good people for the benefit of the community and for his fellow men.

W. D. Bowers. Among the extensive industrial enterprises which form the basis of Clay County's importance and prosperity is the stove and head factory located at Corning, in which Mr. Bowers has worked for ten years, and of which he has been foreman two years, working his way up to that position from a mill-hand. His native State is Ohio, his birth having occurred in Harrison County in 1851, and his parents were also from that State. They were Jacob and Lavina Bowers, *nee* Downs, the father being a tiller of the soil and successful in his calling, which occupation he continued to follow until his death in 1881. His wife is still living and makes her home in her native State. W. D. Bowers, like the majority of youths, bent his energies to learning the occupation in which his father was engaged, and also acquired a good education in the public schools of Harrison County. After the late Civil War he joined the regular army of the United States, and was stationed at different points in the South, but in 1879 he came to Corning, Ark., and began working in the mill in which he is now employed. His wife, whom he married in 1879, and who was formerly Miss Lenora Powell, was born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of B. C. Powell and wife, also of that State, the for-

mer now residing near Austin, and the latter deceased. In 1883 Mr. Bowers lost his excellent wife, she having borne him two children, one of whom is living, Floyd. In 1886 Mr. Bowers was married in Union County, Ill., to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Indiana. Her parents, Henry and Jane (Pollock) Stewart, were Ohio people, who moved first to Indiana and from there to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where they opened up a farm in 1874, and later kept a hotel at Doniphan. Here Mr. Stewart died in 1887, his wife having died in Indiana, in 1885. He enlisted in the Union army from Indiana, at the breaking out of the Civil War. Mr. Bowers has never been very active in politics. Socially he is a member of the K. of H. He is very public-spirited, and has always practiced those principles of fairness and honesty which are bound to command the respect and admiration of all right-minded people.

C. Fred. Brennecke, editor of the Clay County Advocate, at Greenway, Ark., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., December 19, 1866, being a son of Frederick Brennecke, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with his parents when a lad of ten years and settled in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where he grew to manhood and was married, the latter event being in the city of Cape Girardeau to Miss Dena Hunze, who was born in Germany. Mr. Brennecke served in the Union army during the late war. Since about 1865 he has resided in Cape Girardeau, and is in the service of Col. Robert Sturdivant. C. Fred. Brennecke grew to manhood in his native county, and learned the printer's trade in Cape Girardeau, commencing when thirteen years of age and continuing for about four and one-half years. From this place he went to Jefferson City, but only worked there a short time, when he moved to Higginsville, La Fayette County, Mo., where he followed his trade for two years. Subsequently he came to Greenway, Ark., and became associated with Mr. Dollison in the publication of the Advocate, having charge of the mechanical department one year. January 2, 1889, he became sole proprietor, and is now editor and publisher of that paper. It is the leading newspaper of the county

and is independent in politics. Mr. Brennecke receives a liberal amount of advertising, and his journal has the largest circulation of any paper in the county. He is a practical printer, a thorough business man, and is of exemplary habits and character. He was elected a member of the town board, and is now town recorder.

Jacob Brobst, the present mayor of Corning, and county jailer of the Western division of Clay County, Ark., is descended from a family that has held a worthy place in the history of this country, and wherever its representatives have settled they have become recognized as prominent and influential members of society. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1839, and of this State his parents, John and Catherine (Bachar) Brobst, were among the pioneer settlers. The father is still living and resides in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, but the mother died in 1874. Jacob followed the occupation of his father until eighteen years of age, receiving in the meantime a good education in the public schools of Wyandot County, Ohio, and after starting out to fight the battle of life for himself he worked at the carpenter's trade and taught school, securing in the latter profession the reputation of being one of the best educators in the county. Miss L. M. England, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, became his wife in 1862, and their union was blessed in the birth of two children: J. R., who is married and resides at home, and Mary Alice, also at home. Mrs. Brobst's parents, Robert and Ellen (Lape) England, were Ohio people, the former being a farmer who died in 1875. His widow is a resident of Goshen, Ind. In 1864 Mr. Brobst went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and was engaged in railroading in that State until 1879, when he took up his abode in Corning, Ark., which was at that time a very small place, and has since given his attention to carpentering. He votes with the Democratic party, and has been jailer of the West division for three years; was first elected to the position of mayor in 1882, next in 1883, and is now serving his third term. During 1884-85-86 and 1887 he was a member of the city council, and has also been deputy assessor of the Western division of Clay County. He was

foreman of the grand jury that found the indictment by which the second man of the Ku Klux was hung, thus breaking up that gang in this section of the country. He is the owner of some fine residence property in the town, and besides this has a fertile and well tilled farm of 320 acres in Nelson Township. He believes in building up this place, and has done his full share in this direction. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. Brown, a farmer residing near Vidette, Ark., was born in Hardin County, Tenn., February 26, 1835, and is a son of John and Sarah (Garner) Brown, who were Tennesseans, the mother dying in her native State when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. J. W. Brown was reared on a farm in his native county and in 1854 emigrated to Arkansas, coming by wagon, and located on the farm where he now lives. His place was heavily covered with timber when he located, but he soon erected a little log cabin and began clearing his land. He was compelled to work very hard, but made good headway, and now has one of the most valuable farms in the county, consisting of 200 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. Game of all kinds was quite abundant when he first came to the State, and one time he brought down a bear with his trusty rifle. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Col. White's regiment, and during six months' service was in the battle of Crane Hill. Owing to rheumatism he was compelled to leave the army. His first wife was Patience Vassar, and his second Emily Sloan, by whom he had a family of seven children, four now living: Henry, Amanda, George W. and Sarah E. Both these wives were Tennesseans, whom he married while living in that State. His present wife, whose maiden name was Martha Garner, has borne him three children: Minnie A., Ida M. and Reuben A. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

Andrew J. Brown, merchant and postmaster at Piggott, Ark., is one of the prominent residents of the county, and in his business as well as social relations has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. His birth occurred in Union

County, Ill., June 15, 1843, his parents, Samuel and Annie (Dillow) Brown, being natives of the same State. They reared their family on a farm in Union County, and here Andrew J. Brown remained until twenty-five years of age, enlisting in 1862 in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Eleventh Illinois, and served until he received his discharge at Springfield on the 15th of July, 1865. He was in the fight at Vicksburg on the 4th of July, 1863, and was at Yazoo City, Fort Spanish, and the surrender of Mobile. He was in the hospital at La Grange, Tenn., a short time, and in 1868 removed to Arkansas and located in what is now Clay County, where he was occupied in farming for a few years. In 1879 he embarked in merchandising, and in 1882 located at Piggott, where he erected a business house and has since been engaged in keeping a general mercantile establishment, and has built up a good trade. He was appointed postmaster of the town in April, 1883, which office he has since held. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church (in which he is a deacon), and he is a member of the G. A. R. organization, and is quartermaster of his post. He was married on the 28th of December, 1868, to Miss M. J. Pollard, a sister of W. W. Pollard, whose sketch appears in this work, and they are the parents of the following children: Henry O., a lad of twelve years; Cindona, a daughter, who died March 11, 1889, at the age of seventeen years, and an infant deceased.

Hiram Calvin, of the firm of Clemson & Calvin, although a young man, is one of the most successful business men in this portion of the State. He has been running the business exclusively for six and a half years last, having come to this point with a stock of goods in December, 1882. He passed through the country eighteen months before the road was built, and, from what he reported, his partner in Illinois bought 4,200 acres of timber land, about half of which still belongs to the estate. They commenced business in Clay County, Ark., with a stock of goods worth \$2,497, which has been increased since then to \$3,500. In addition to the store, the firm own a stave-mill, which they

operate, and a farm of 120 acres, all under improvement and well stocked. They have also been interested in steamboats on the river, and still own a small interest there. The original and only investment in goods and buildings amounted to \$3,100, and, at a very low estimate, profits worth \$10,000, and the first investment, have been paid out. Hiram Calvin is the son of R. T. Calvin and Angie (Rifner) Calvin, and the grandson, on his mother's side, of Peter and Elizabeth (Rockafellow) Rifner. Peter Rifner was a soldier in the War of 1812, being commissioned by Gen. Harrison as commander of a company. R. T. Calvin was born in New Jersey, and emigrated to Harrison, Ohio, when a young man. There he married Miss Rifner. Hiram Calvin casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is a member of the "Triple Alliance." He married Miss Gussie Boren, daughter of Cole Boren, of Mound City, Ill., who was a pilot on the Mississippi River, and whose father, Morgan Boren, was born in Tennessee, in 1789, he being a soldier in the Black Hawk War. The latter married Miss Anna Lathran, of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Calvin have been born three children: Fannie, Gussie and Aggie. Mr. Clemson died March 30, 1889, at his residence near Olmsted, Ill., aged sixty-four years and ten days.

William A. Campbell was born in Greene County, Mo., April 10, 1848, being a son of William and Nancy Campbell, and grandson of James and Lucy Campbell and James and Hannie Collins, who were natives of Patrick County, Va. William Campbell, Sr., was a farmer, and moved to Missouri in 1845, residing in Greene County until 1852, when he removed to Cass County, and two years later to Kansas Territory. He continued to make this his home until 1867, since which time he has been a resident of Vernon County, Mo., and is now living at Milo, of that county, engaged in merchandising. He and wife are the parents of the following family: John W., a resident of Arizona Territory, engaged in the milling business; George W., who died in Newton County, Mo., in 1886; Marthie E., who died in Greene County, Mo., in 1846; William A., James E., who died in Vernon County, Mo., in 1872;

Isaac F., a merchant of Arizona Territory; Melissa J., who died in Bourbon County, Kas., in 1859; Thomas H., who died in Crawford County, Kas., in 1863; David H., a blacksmith at El Paso, Tex.; Melissa, married Charles Baker in 1883, and resides in Crawford County, Kas. William A. Campbell began life for himself in 1863, when only sixteen years old, at which time he enlisted in the Federal army, in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. Charles H. Haynes, and Col. C. W. Blair, in which regiment he served until June 15, 1865, then being honorably discharged with the balance of his regiment, at Lawrence, Kas. He then went to Southeast Kansas, where he joined his parents, staying there until May 20, 1866, the date of his marriage to Miss Rebecca A. Cooper, afterward moving to McDonald County, Mo., and from there to El Paso, Tex., where he lived one year. Going thence to Benton County, Ark., he lived there two years and later settled in Newton County, Mo., but after a residence in that locality until 1884, moved to Clay County, Ark., reaching this place November 17, 1884. Here he still resides. He bought 320 acres of heavily timbered land, and now has eighteen acres cleared and under fence, with a young orchard of 100 apple trees of a select variety. William A. Campbell was elected justice of the peace in his county, October 20, 1888, which office he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Rebecca A. Campbell, his wife, is the daughter of Hiram and Lucinda Cooper, and was born in McDonald County, Mo., March 7, 1848. Her father died when she was four years old, and when she was seven years old her mother died, leaving her and one sister and two brothers to fight the battle of life as best they could. The oldest child was only ten years of age. She lived in McDonald County, Mo., until the spring of 1862, when she moved to Southeast Kansas with relatives, residing there until her marriage in 1866. William A. and Rebecca A. Campbell are the parents of six children: George W., the eldest, died in Jasper County, Mo., in 1872; John W. died in Mexico, in 1874; Alexander died in Mexico in 1874; John W. and Alex-

ander (twins) died on the same day; Lucinda J., Martha E., and Rosa A., the youngest child, still remain with their parents.

William C. Cochran, merchant of Greenway, Ark., was born in Massac County, Ill., September 4, 1854, his father, Jesse Cochran, being a native of North Carolina. The latter went to Illinois when a young man, where he was married to Jane Sexton, and resided in Massac County up to 1856, when he moved to Arkansas and settled in what is now Clay County. Here he entered land, made a farm, and reared a family. His death occurred in September, 1869. William C. Cochran and two sisters are the only surviving members of a family of six children. He was reared in Clay County, his youth being spent on a farm. He was married in this county on the 5th of December, 1881, to Miss Sarah E. Leeth, a daughter of John A. Leeth, formerly from Tennessee, now deceased. Mrs. Cochran was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Clay County, and by Mr. Cochran is the mother of one child, who is living: Lura, now six years old. Jesse died in January, 1886, at the age of five months. Mr. Cochran had been engaged in farming and the ginning business previous to his marriage, and afterwards continued the former occupation for three years. In August, 1885, he commenced merchandising at Greenway and has been interested in that business since that time. He was appointed deputy postmaster in 1885 and served two years. He carries an excellent stock of general merchandise, and has built up a good trade. He is a Mason and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Robert L. Coleman, proprietor of Piggott Hotel, Piggott, Ark., and the son of Col. David and Sarah (Love) Coleman, was born in Haywood County, N. C., March 26, 1823. Col. David Coleman was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Tennessee at an early day, locating in Carroll County, where he followed farming, and there remained until his death. He served as colonel of the State militia. His wife, Sarah Love, was also a native of North Carolina. Her father, Gen. Thomas Love, was in the Revolutionary War as well as the War of 1812. Robert L. Coleman was reared to manhood on a farm in Tennessee, read law in Car-

roll County, and was admitted to the bar, after which he practiced there until his removal to Missouri in 1851. He then located at Hartsville, Wright County, practiced there for three years and upon returning to Tennessee, engaged in mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, in 1862, in Col. Napier's regiment. He remained in this regiment for about eight months, afterward being in Col. Green's regiment, where he was promoted to adjutant and served in that capacity. He was captured at Parke's Cross Roads by Gen. Sullivan, was held a prisoner at Camp Douglas for over three months, and was then exchanged. He then returned to Tennessee and did not enter the service again. He resumed the practice of law in Carroll County for about three years, but finally gave up law. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years and was licensed to preach in 1868. He was a local preacher in his church for some years. He was ordained deacon in 1870 at Trenton, Tenn., by Bishop McTyre, and followed his ministerial duties in Tennessee up to 1875, when he moved to Arkansas, settling at Oak Bluff in Clay County, and there resided for a number of years. He taught school for nine months, and then engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in 1878, which occupation he has followed up to the present date. He built his hotel in the fall of 1888 and moved in December. His is the first and last and only hotel in Piggott. Mr. Coleman was married in Carroll County, Tenn., December 4, 1850, to Miss Harriet E. Norman, a native of Carroll County, and the daughter of Judge John Norman. To this union were born three children, two daughters and a son: Sarah N., wife of Albert Hubbard, of Piggott; Mollie A., widow, and John R., who died May 7, 1883, in his twenty-fifth year. Mr. Coleman was ordained local elder here in 1881 by the same bishop that ordained him deacon in Tennessee.

G. W. Cook is a successful agriculturist and stockman of Oak Bluff Township, Clay County, Ark., and was born in Weakley County, West Tenn., in 1840, being the youngest in a family of seven children born to Richard A. and Ann (David)

Cook, both of whom were born in Old Virginia. At an early day they moved to West Tennessee, where the father opened up a farm and there died in 1860, at the age of fifty-eight years. His widow came to Greene County, Ark., in August, 1874, and here died in October of the same year at the age of seventy-six years. G. W. Cook grew to manhood in his native State, and received his education in Weakley County, being also married there, in 1864, to Miss M. M. Jenkins, a daughter of C. P. and Mary G. (Boothe) Jenkins, who were born in North Carolina, and were early immigrants of Tennessee, where they became wealthy farmers and spent their declining years, the father dying in 1889 and the mother in 1872. After his marriage Mr. Cook settled on the old homestead, and there made his home until 1873, when he came to Greene County, Ark., and purchased a timber tract of eighty acres, which he cleared and sold in 1888. In 1874 he moved to Clay County, and five years later purchased the farm on which he is at present residing, which consisted of 120 acres, with thirty acres under the plow. He has increased his lands until he now has 960 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, in the home farm, and 320 acres, with thirty-two under cultivation, in Blue Cane Township, Greene County. He is interested in stock raising, and makes a specialty of Berkshire and Poland China hogs. His principal crop is corn. He has never been very active in politics, but usually votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at Rector, and is interested in all worthy public enterprises. He is in every respect a self-made man, and all his property has been acquired by his own exertions. He and wife are the parents of the following children: Ella, now Mrs. Bolton; Daniel Elvis, Joseph, Oda and Edar living, and six children deceased. In 1861 Mr. Cook enlisted in Weakley County in Company C. Fifty-second Tennessee Infantry, and was mustered into service at Henderson Station, afterward participating in the battle of Shiloh. At the end of six months he returned home.

Fred W. Cooper, merchant of Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born on the 9th of October, 1866, in Pulaski County, Ill., his parents, C. C.

and Georgia (McDonald) Cooper, being also born in that State. Mr. Cooper was a merchant of Caledonia, Ill., for a number of years and died there in May, 1877. Fred W. Cooper remained with his father until the latter's death and received his education in the common schools of Illinois and in Cincinnati, Ohio. After spending about one year in the "Lone Star State" he located in Clay County, Ark., in July, 1887, where he bought property, erected a store building, and engaged in merchandising, carrying a large and select stock of shelf and heavy hardware, farming implements and furniture. He has built up a good trade and is making money. He was married in Pulaski County, November 9, 1887, to Miss Gertrude Williamson, a native of Ohio, who was reared and educated in Pulaski County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of one child, Velaria. Mr. Cooper is a young man of energy, push and enterprise, and possessing excellent business qualifications, is certain to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

Henry B. Cox, a prominent merchant of Rector, Ark., was born February 13, 1843, in Weakley County, Tenn. His parents were William A. Cox and Hiley Cox, natives, respectively, of Buckingham County, Va., and Giles County, Tenn. William A. Cox, the father of our subject, was born March 22, 1815. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Remaining in his native State until twelve years of age, he emigrated with his parents to Tennessee, which State at that time was wild and sparsely inhabited, and furnished very limited means of education. Still, William A. Cox, in the face of every disadvantage, by his own extraordinary efforts, succeeded in qualifying himself for business affairs, and filled various important stations. In 1838 he was married to Mrs. Hiley Schofield, widow of Thomas Schofield, and daughter of Asa and Nancy Magee, of Tennessee. Resulting from this union were six children: Ballard C., Leamma M., Henry B. (subject of this sketch), William A., Jr., Emily S. and Amanda Cox. Ballard C. Cox was killed at the battle of Chickamauga while in the Confederate service. Amanda and Emily S., late wife of W. S. Blackshare, are also deceased. In 1857 William A. Cox and family

emigrated from Tennessee to Greene County, Ark., and settled three miles north of the town of Oak Bluff. The woods at that time abounded in wild animals. School and church privileges were very limited. During the late war William A. Cox remained at home, but he was a Southern sympathizer. In religion he was a Presbyterian, but was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the time of his death, in 1871. Mrs. Hiley Cox is still living, and is a resident of Clay County, Ark. (Clay County was formerly a part of Greene County.) The paternal grandfather, John Cox, was a native of Virginia, as was also his wife. He was of Scotch descent, and was a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandparents were of Tennessee. The grandfather participated in the Indian wars. He was engaged in the memorable battle of Horseshoe Bend. Henry B. Cox was thirteen years of age when the family removed to Arkansas. He remained at home on the farm until March, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. G. D. Byers, Confederate army. He was elected third lieutenant at Corinth, Miss. At Readerville, Tenn., he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was in the battles at Richmond, Ky., and Murfreesboro, Tenn., as well as numerous smaller engagements. At Murfreesboro he was wounded in the right foot, which resulted in much suffering and long confinement in the Medical College Hospital, at Atlanta, Ga., of which Dr. Willis Westmoreland was chief surgeon. In 1863, near Griffin, Ga., he was married to Miss Addie E. Lavender, daughter of Judge James Lavender, a native of Georgia. For two years after his marriage he was engaged in farming. In 1867, in Carroll County, Ga., he went into the mercantile business. He emigrated to Greene County, Ark., in 1867, and is still occupied in the same business. By his marriage Mr. Cox became the father of nine children, as follows: Charles M. B., Augusta O., Eugene H., Cora B., Mary F., Annie L., Dreas L., Augustus C. and Hubert D. Cox. Of these there are surviving only Charles M. B., Cora B., Mary F. and Dreas L. Cox. The wife of Mr. Cox, Mrs. Addie E. Cox, passed from this life

into the future on July 9, 1880, at the age of thirty-six years. Mr. Cox afterward married Miss Laura I. Cox, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Rev. J. W. Cox, of the Methodist Protestant Church. To this union were born two children: Addie B. and Everett; the last named died at the age of four months. Mr. Cox established his business in Rector in 1882. He was the purchaser of the first lot sold in town, and has been quite successful. Mr. Cox and family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was ordained a minister in 1872. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1866, and took the Chapter and Council degrees in 1867, at Carrollton, Carroll County, Ga. He is a Democrat in politics; a staunch advocate of the principles of prohibition, he supported Gen. Fisk for president in 1888. In personal appearance Mr. Cox is tall and imposing; is six feet and two inches, and weighs 200 lbs. He has dark-brown eyes, and wears a heavy, full beard.

Thomas J. Crews, farmer and stock raiser of St. Francis Township, Clay County, Ark., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., August 1, 1847, and is the son of Dr. John Crews, a native of Virginia, and Mary A. (Tribble) Crews. Dr. John Crews was reared in his native State and was married twice, his first wife bearing him two sons and three daughters, all now deceased but one, a daughter. His second marriage was to the mother of our subject, who bore him four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to mature years. The Doctor moved from Bedford to Weakley County, residing there some nine years, engaged in farming, and then, about 1857, he moved with his family to Arkansas, locating in what is now Clay County, made a farm and there resided until his death, which occurred in December, 1876. Thomas J. Crews grew to manhood on the farm in Clay County, remaining with his parents until grown, and was married in that county September 1, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Lively, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of William Lively, and sister of Rev. Lively, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. After his marriage Mr. Crews settled in the neighborhood where he now lives, and after his father's death he came to the

old home and bought out the heirs. He has 250 acres of land with about 125 fenced and under cultivation. Mrs. Crews died February 12, 1878, and since then Mr. Crews' mother, who is still living, has been his housekeeper. Mr. Crews is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wisdom Lodge No. 343, and has filled all the official positions in his lodge. He has represented the lodge in the grand lodge two different times. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 56, at Piggott, and is Noble Grand of this lodge. He has served as district deputy for four years, and has represented this lodge and Clark Bluff a number of times. He is a prominent man and an excellent citizen.

Z. T. Daniel is well known throughout Clay County, Ark., and for a number of years filled the office of deputy county surveyor, with competence and ability. He was born on Blue Grass soil in Grant County, in 1848, being the eldest of a family of eight children born to Lewis B. and Sardinia K. (Canfield) Daniel, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. The father was reared in his native State, and in March, 1849, moved to Illinois and settled in Schuyler County, where he engaged in farming, continuing this occupation until 1862, when he left his farm to engage in the war, enlisting from Rushville, Ill., in Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Quincy. He died in 1863 of disease contracted while in the service. His excellent wife still survives him and resides at Rushville, Ill. Z. T. Daniel received excellent facilities for acquiring an education, and besides attending the public school at Rushville, Ill., attended the Washington University at St. Louis, in 1874, 1875 and 1876. During this time he studied surveying, and in March, 1876, he came to Corning, Ark., for the purpose of continuing his agricultural operations but drifted into surveying, which occupation received the greater part of his attention, his services being utilized in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri. He was married in Clay County, Ark., in the fall of 1882, to Miss Ellen McClintick, a native of Quincy, Ill., and a daughter of Henry

Clay and Mary Ann (Dilley) McClintick, also of Illinois, who came to Corning, Ark., in 1878, where they are still residing, the father being the proprietor of the Illinois Hotel. Subsequent to his marriage, Z. T. Daniel settled in Corning. He worked for the Iron Mountain Railroad Company as civil engineer nearly two years. He is reporter for the K. of H., and is an active member of the I. O. G. T. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and having no family of their own they have adopted a little boy named Eddie.

Elihu Davis, whose success as a farmer and stock raiser is well established throughout the county, is a native of Hardin County, Ky., born March 11, 1821. His father, William Davis, was also a native of Kentucky, and was married in that State to Miss Sarah Hardin, of the same State, although her people were from the Carolinas. William Davis settled on a farm in Kentucky, resided there a number of years, and then moved to Wayne County, Tenn., where he purchased a farm and here reared his children. He died about 1835 or 1836. His wife survived him until 1877, when she died at the home of her son in Arkansas. Elihu Davis was reared in Tennessee and came to Arkansas when a young man of eighteen, or in 1838, locating in Greene County, but now Clay County, and finally settled on his present property in 1844. His nearest neighbor was three miles distant, wild animals were plentiful and many a deer and wild turkey fell before his unerring rifle. Mr. Davis cleared over 100 acres where Greenway is now located, and sold forty acres of this in May, 1889, for an addition to the town. He was married first in Clay County, October 16, 1844, to Susan Sites, a native of Arkansas, who died September 16, 1863. To this union were born seven children, who grew to mature years. Mr. Davis married his second wife, Mrs. Nancy Boggus, a widow, formerly Miss Nancy Shelton, who was born in Alabama. She was the mother of one son by her first marriage. This wife died October 23, 1873, and Mr. Davis married again, in Clay County, Miss Tennessee Horton, who bore him two children, Joseph and Nancy. Mrs. Davis was born in

Tennessee, but was reared in Missouri and Arkansas. To Mr. Davis by his first wife were born these children: William A., whose sketch appears in this work; Solomon T., John, Elihu, Jr., Clarissa, wife of T. J. Smith; Sarah, and Mary, wife of Lewis Clippard. To his second marriage one son, Thomas L., was born. Mr. Davis is a Master Mason, and a member of the Baptist Church.

William M. Davis. Among the worthy residents of Clay County, Ark., it is but just to say that Mr. Davis occupies a conspicuous and honorable place, for he has always been honest, industrious and enterprising, and as a result has met with more than ordinary success. He was born in Georgia, on the 15th of August, 1842, and is a son of D. D. and Rebecca (Isbul) Davis, who were born, reared and married in South Carolina. They moved to Georgia after their marriage, where they remained about ten years and then located in Alabama, and afterward in Greene County, Ark., where the father is now living. William M. Davis remained with his father until of age, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the spring of 1865, when he surrendered at Wittsburgh, Ark. He was at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin, and the siege and surrender of Atlanta, being in about thirteen regular engagements. After the war he was engaged in farming in Greene County, and was married in Dunklin County, Mo., on Buffalo Island, September 19, 1867, to Miss Martha Cochran, who was born and reared in Dunklin County, being a daughter of Pleasant Cochran. Mr. and Mrs. Davis remained in Greene County until 1874, when he moved to his present place in Clay County, trading his farm there for the one on which he is now residing. He has 160 acres, with about seventy-five under cultivation, and has built a good frame residence, stables and sheds and otherwise greatly improved his property since locating. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of the following children: Cynthia E., wife of James Golden; Pleasant L., James E., William David, George F., Samuel A., Lou Z., John Henry and Pearl Gertrude. Two children died in early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Davis

are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Master Mason.

William A. Davis, another prominent farmer and stock raiser of Haywood Township, Clay County, Ark., was born in the above-mentioned county, near Greenway, April 29, 1853, and is the son of Elihu Davis, a Kentuckian by birth, who was reared in that State and in Tennessee. The father came to Arkansas when a young man and was here married. William A. Davis grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining with his father until twenty-seven years of age, and was married here first, March 10, 1881, to Miss Anna Randleman, who died in September, 1881. Mr. Davis had bought and located where he resides in 1880, and this place he has greatly improved. He has fifty-five acres of cleared land, neat buildings, a good orchard, and has twenty-five acres in timber, all good bottom land, one mile from Greenway. Mr. Davis was married, in this county, December 29, 1886, to Miss Belle Gorden, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared and educated in Clay County, Ark. Her father, Jordan Gorden, who is now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born one child, Myrtle, who is now six months old. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic Order, Wisdom Lodge No. 343, in which he is senior deacon.

James Deniston, who is prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of Oak Bluff Township, was born in Ballard County, Ky., July 13, 1839, and is the son of John Deniston, who was born and reared in Washington County, Va. He was also married in that State, to Miss Dorothea L. Puckett, a native of Amelia County, Va. Her father served in the War of 1812. After marriage Mr. Deniston settled on a farm in Kentucky, and followed tilling the soil up to the breaking out of the late war, when, at the age of fifty-two, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, Union Army, and died in Texas. James Deniston spent his youth in his native county, in Kentucky, assisting his father on the farm, and when in his nineteenth year, he was married there to Miss Eliza Brown, who

bore him five children. After marriage Mr. Deniston followed agricultural pursuits in Kentucky until 1868, when he moved to Missouri, and spent one year in Cape Girardeau County. He then resided two years in Stoddard County, and in the spring of 1872 moved to Arkansas, bought raw land, and there he lives at the present time. He is the owner of 280 acres of land, with about 125 acres cleared, all good bottom land. He served as a member of the school board for ten consecutive years, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was married, in Cape Girardeau County, to Miss Mary E. Welch, a native of Illinois, but who was reared near Alton, Obion County, Tenn. Nine children were born to the last marriage: Isabelle, Ada, Bernetta J., Rhoda, Ida M., Stonewall J., Scott H., George and Effie W. Mr. and Mrs. Deniston are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a deacon in the same. He is a Master Mason, and a member and treasurer of Danley Lodge No. 300, A. F. & A. M.

William H. Denny. Among the many sturdy and energetic agriculturists of Clay County, Ark., who have attained their property by hard labor and economy, may be mentioned Mr. Denny, who was born in Monroe County, Mo., September 25, 1856, being a son of William T. F. and Martha (Atchison) Denny, who were born in St. Louis County, Mo., and Illinois, respectively, the former's birth occurring September 24, 1828. They were married January 1, 1849, and became the parents of seven children: W. H., Florence, Charles E., Andrew J., Cory Bell, Samuel W. and Lizy Edna. They moved to Monroe County, Mo., in 1854, but returned to St. Louis County in 1861, where they are still living, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the father is a Mason, and in his political views a Democrat. William H. Denny moved from St. Louis County to Howell County, Mo., in 1883, and from the latter county to Clay County, Ark., where he purchased, in 1885, a tract of land consisting of eighty acres, twenty of which are under cultivation, lying on Current River bottom. It is well adapted to cotton, corn and fruit, and can all be easily put in a

tillable condition. It is also a fine grazing property, and is in condition to pasture stock the year round. Land in this section is valued at from \$2 to \$25 per acre, and cleared land is equal to the best in the State. It is usually covered with a heavy growth of timber (suitable for all kinds of work), among which may be mentioned gum, ash, oak, walnut, linn and cypress. Mr. Denny in his political views is a Democrat.

Hon. Jasper W. Dollison, a resident of Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born in Cambridge City, of the "Buckeye State," December 20, 1849. His father, William E. Dollison, was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Ohio, and was married there to Miss Susanna Laird, who was born in the State. Mr. Dollison removed to the State of Indiana in 1857, and located in Clay County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and dealing until 1884, then moving to Kansas, and he has since made his home in Independence. Hon. Jasper W. Dollison grew to mature years in Clay County, Ind., and received an excellent education in the Greencastle University. He was engaged in teaching in the public schools of that State for a number of years, and in 1877 moved to Missouri, and located in Andrew County, moving from there to Union County, Iowa, after a short time, where he made his home for nearly two years, having been engaged in teaching in both places. In 1881 he located at Newport, Jackson County, Ark., and for two years was superintendent of a lumber mill. He then entered into the newspaper business in Greene County, at Paragould, but in 1884 moved to Clay County and bought out the proprietors of the Rector Advocate, which he changed to the name of the Clay County Advocate, and moved the paper to Greenway in June, 1887. He continued the publication of this paper until January, 1889, when he sold out to the present editor. In his political views he was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but when the movement known as the Labor movement was inaugurated, he recognized the justice of the cause and espoused it. In June, 1888, the State Union Labor convention, assembled at Little Rock, tendered him the nomination for State land com-

missioner. He declined the honor, however, and after very urgent solicitation agreed to make the race for the legislature, and was nominated and elected on that ticket as representative of Clay County, serving with distinction for the term commencing January 14, 1889. He was married in Clay County, Ind., March 30, 1872, to Miss Anna Williams, who was born in Kentucky, but was reared and educated principally in Indiana. Her parents were Van Buren and Mary Williams, of Clay County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Dollison are the parents of five children: Lethe, Della, Vincent, Charles and May. Mrs. Dollison is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the K. of H., the K. of L. and the Agricultural Wheel. He is engaged at present in real estate and timber enterprises.

W. S. Downs, blacksmith, and one of the skillful workmen of the county, is a native of Georgia, born in 1848, and the son of Shelly Downs, who was born in Virginia. The latter was married in his native State, and afterward moved to Georgia, where the mother died shortly afterward, and where the father died in 1861, leaving a family of three children. W. S. Downs was but thirteen years of age when his father died, and for three years after this, and during the war, he drove a team from Atlanta to Bowden, Ga., and was with his teams near Franklin, Ga. (which is 100 miles from Atlanta), when that city fell into the hands of the Federal troops. At the age of sixteen Mr. Downs went to work to learn the carriage and wagon-maker's trade with the firm of J. W. Downs, and afterward with Downs & Langford, at Conyers, Ga., remaining in their employ for three years. He then came to Clay County, Ark., where he has resided ever since, with the exception of about three years, two of which he spent in New Madrid, Mo., and one year at his old home, where he worked for Mr. Langford, who was carrying on the same business. During his stay here six years were spent in the mill business, the second steam-mill in the county, and he afterward followed farming until about 1888, when he opened up his old business in Boydsville. He has built a shop for general repair work, and is having a fair

trade. He was married in 1869 to Miss Martha A. Arnold, daughter of Andrew Arnold, of Clay County (but which at that time was Greene County), and nine children have been the result of this union, eight now living. They are named as follows: Lenora J., wife of J. A. Burton, of Tennessee, and the mother of one child; J. H., at home attending the farm; L. R., at home; William E., J. B., Florence A., Matthew A. and Alvin Shelly, who is named after his grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Joseph Dudgeon. There is nothing which adds so much to the prestige of a city in the estimation of a stranger as first-class hotel accommodations, and the Dudgeon House, of which our subject is proprietor, has an excellent reputation both at home and abroad, although it has been in operation only a short time (since February, 1888). His hotel, so recently completed, consists of twenty-three commodious rooms, with a large bath-room, all of which are well furnished, and supplied with modern conveniences, and he is ever courteous and accommodating to his guests. He was born in the "Emerald Isle," County Monahan, in March, 1833, and is a son of John and Margaret (Mills) Dudgeon, who were of Scotch descent, but were born in Ireland, in which country the father died. In 1844 Joseph, with his mother, went from Belfast to Liverpool, and in the latter city took passage for America on the sailing vessel "Patrick Henry," and after an ocean voyage of six weeks landed at New York City. Shortly after they went to Sullivan County, N. Y., where Joseph received his education, and was reared to manhood. He started out to battle his own way in the world at the early age of thirteen years, and from earliest boyhood his career has been characterized by hard work, for he was brought up as a farmer, and received such education as could be acquired in the common schools previous to his sixteenth year. About this time he and his mother went to New Orleans, and there he worked as a clerk in a store for about two years, and from that time up to 1865 lived both in Mississippi and Texas. He next located in Saginaw, Mich., where

he resided three years, then returning to New York State, and the same year located at Au Sable, Mich., being an employe for eleven years of the Loud, Priest & Gay Lumber Company, acting as their foreman; he was held in the highest esteem, and commanded the full confidence of his employers. He became a noted lumberman of that region, and was engaged in the business for himself for some time, continuing successfully until 1882, when he went to Chicago, and was employed in paving the streets for a number of months. In 1883 he moved to Randolph County, Mo., but after a short time sold all his effects, and returned to Michigan. In the spring of 1885 he came to Clay County, Ark., and was engaged in tilling a farm near Corning, which he had purchased, until February, 1888, when he moved to the town, and embarked in his present enterprise. In 1860 he was married to Miss Amanda Tiffany, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Edwin and Joannah (Parks) Tiffany, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York State. Mr. Tiffany is a second cousin of George Tiffany, the noted New York City jeweler. Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Arthur F., residing in Michigan; Ella, wife of R. G. Gillard, of Ashland, Wis.; John A., Bertha M., wife of J. M. Hawks, of Cotton Plant, Ark., and Pearl A. Mr. Dudgeon is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Republican. His mother was born in Ireland May 5, 1781, and died at the age of 104 years.

Edward B. Earle, druggist at Rector postoffice, was born in Obion County, Tenn., February 28, 1858, but was reared at Arlington, Ky. He remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, receiving a common school education, and worked in a drug store for some time. October 25, 1886, he made his advent in the State of Arkansas with \$2.85 in cash and worked at the carpenter's trade until February 27, 1887, when he began working for Mr. Outlaw, with whom he continued for 389 days without losing any time. Afterward he was occupied at odd jobs. He then bought out the drug store which he now owns and later purchased other property. He is now the most successful

druggist in Rector, carrying a stock of drugs valued at \$1,000, and is also a much esteemed citizen. September 15, 1887, he married Miss Clemmie Trantham, a native of Clay County, Ark. Both he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics, but not a radical one. Mr. Earle's parents, J. H. and Elvira (Ghalson) Earle, were natives of Kentucky. The father was reared near Barlow, a short distance from Cairo, and was quite an extensive stock-man. He was a soldier in the late war and is now living in Illinois, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Earle remained in her native State until grown, and was married there. To this union were born eight children: Sallie, John, Lee, Charles, Arthur, Edward B., Mollie and Leana. Dr. Charles Earle, brother of the subject of this sketch, came to Rector in 1883, and is a graduate of Bellevue College, New York.

Frederick Ermert is an excellent example of the success attending hard work and faithful and persistent endeavor, and is now one of the wealthy planters of Clay County, Ark., having been a resident of this region since 1856. He is a native of Germany, born in 1847, and is the eldest of five children born to John and Caroline Ermert, who were also natives of that country, and came to the State of Missouri in 1850, settling in Madison County, where the father engaged in lead mining. The following year he took the overland route to California, the journey occupying five months, and remained in that State for three years. He then returned to Madison County, Mo., but shortly after moved to Randolph County, and in 1856 he settled in what is now Clay County, where he followed the occupation of agriculture until his death in 1864, being still survived by his excellent wife. Frederick Ermert received good training in growing up, became familiar with the details of farm life, and entered actively upon life's duties as a farmer after the close of the war, purchasing a piece of raw land, which has since, by honest and continued effort on his part, become one of the valuable places of the county. This property he sold in 1885, and since March, 1889, has

resided on his present farm of 120 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, thirty being devoted to the culture of cotton. He has always supported the Republican ticket, considering its views as sound and well suited to any man. He has been married thrice, his first union taking place in Clay County, in 1867, to Miss Mary Ann Whitehead, a native of that county, whose parents were early settlers of the locality. He lost his wife in 1875, she having borne him one child: Amanda, now the wife of William M. Williams, residing in Texas. His second marriage took place in Clay County, in 1878, to Mildred Rhodes, of Mississippi, who died in 1879, also leaving one child, William, who is residing with his father. His present wife was a Miss Sarah Elizabeth Calhoun, of Tennessee, her parents, Dunklin and Penelope Calhoun, being deceased. To the last union the following children were born: James, Lewis and Fred. Many are the changes which have occurred since Mr. Ermer first located here, and he has lived to witness the growth of what was almost a wilderness to one of the most prosperous counties of the State.

Watson Forrest, better known as "Patter" Forrest, is one of the oldest settlers in Clay County at the present time. He left Gibson County, Tenn., in October, 1832, with his brother, Abraham Forrest, and Elisha Fly and their wives, all in one wagon drawn by cattle, and they soon fell in with James Kennedy, who, with his wife and four children, were in a wagon drawn by horses. They all settled on Slavin's Creek, in what is Greene County now, and there they remained for three years. During this time Watson Forrest was married to Miss Sarah Crafton, of Gibson County, Tenn., and the daughter of John B. Crafton, of Tennessee. Mr. Forrest had returned to Tennessee to assist his father, Mark Forrest, to move to the farm picked out for him by his son, on Slavin's Creek, and here married Miss Crafton, and with her and his father he returned to Greene County about December 10, 1833. In 1835 he and wife moved to what is known as Clay County at the present day, settling about one mile from where he now lives, and there remained some five years. He then moved to Barry County, Mo.,

continued there but three months and then returned and bought a log cabin, where his present residence is standing. He paid \$250 for the log cabin and the improvements, and \$2.50 per acre for forty acres of land. To this he has since added 220 acres. The old log house he uses for a stable. When Mr. Forrest first came to this State there was no market for anything; neither was there any law, nor officers—neither squire, sheriff nor constable, and Mr. Forrest assisted in electing the first sheriff, Charley Robinson. A man by the name of Tucker was the first representative of Greene County, and there were only forty votes cast in the whole county. Stock had to be driven on foot to Memphis, Tenn., 125 miles away, but as there was but very little stock in the county, these trips were seldom made until about 1845. Previous to that time the only way of obtaining money was by selling the pelts of animals, deer, elk, bear, wildcat, panther, raccoon, mink and otter being plentiful at that time. Deer skins were the most sought after, and at Cape Girardeau were worth from about \$1.00 to \$2.00 each; coon skins from twenty-five to fifty cents each; elks, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; bear, from \$1.00 to \$3.00; wildcat, about twenty-five cents; panther, from \$1.00 to \$1.50; mink, from \$1.50 to \$3.00, and otter, from \$4.00 to \$6.00. Buffalo, in rather limited numbers, were in the State also. With the exception of the buffalo and elk, all the above mentioned animals are still represented in the woods, coon and deer being very plentiful. The next nearest trading-point was Pocahontas, on the Black River, which offered a market for the first time about 1835. This was twenty miles distant from where Mr. Forrest lived. The first railroad market to which Mr. Forrest went was Dexter, on the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri, and about forty miles from his residence. The first church built in what is now Clay County was at Salem, in about 1842, and was of the Baptist denomination. It was constructed by two men, William Nutt and Mr. Winingham, the latter preaching the first sermon. He was also the first Baptist preacher. The first preacher of any kind that Mr. Forrest heard was Rev. Fountain Brown, a Meth-

odist circuit rider. The first school house in the county was built within a mile of where Mr. Forrest now lives, and a man by the name of Cyrus Owens taught the first session as near as can be remembered. Mr. Forrest has in his possession a stone which he took from the maw of a spotted deer killed by him thirty years ago, and which he believes to be a veritable mad stone. It is about the size and shape of a chicken's heart, of a dull, yellowish or brown color, and resembles a well worn molar. On one side is a decayed place which appears to be porous in its nature, while the stone has a smooth, polished appearance. Three people bitten by mad dogs have been cured by this stone. In each case, animals had been bitten by the same dog, and in every case went mad. It will also cure rattlesnake bites. In case of the latter, or that of a mad dog, the stone adheres to the wound until saturated with the poison, when it falls, and by placing the stone in warm water or milk it will cleanse itself. When there is no poison in the wound the stone will not take hold.

John C. Frew. Prominent among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Haywood Township stands the name of the above-mentioned gentleman, who was born in Weakley County, Tenn., June 15, 1843, and is the son of A. and Sarah (Hattler) Frew, the former a native of North Carolina and his wife of Tennessee. A. Frew went to Tennessee when a young man, was married there and afterwards engaged in farming, which he continued all his life. He died in November, 1885, and his wife died in June of the same year. Their family consisted of three sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to mature years. One sister has since died, but the others are all residents of Arkansas. John C., the eldest of this family, remained with his parents until after his marriage, which occurred in Obion County, November 11, 1866, to Miss Eda Tennessee Rucker, a native of Middle Tennessee, and the daughter of Samuel W. Rucker. After marriage Mr. Frew raised one crop on the old home place, and then moved to Obion County, where he farmed for five years. He moved to Arkansas in the fall of 1872, and located in what is now Clay County, and on the place where he

at present resides. The place at that time had a few acres cleared and on it was a log cabin. Since then Mr. Frew has cleared the farm, erected buildings and has greatly improved it. He owns 120 acres, sixty fenced and under cultivation, and has a fine young apple and peach orchard. To his marriage were born two children: Laura Victoria, wife of J. I. Williams, and Geneva, a miss of ten years. Mr. Frew is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and served as president of the same one term.

Pierce Galvin. The life of this well known farmer and stockman affords an example that might well be imitated by the young men of today, for at the early age of fourteen years he left the home place, without means, to battle his own way in the world, and his endeavors have been resultful of good, and he is now a well-to-do farmer of Clay County. He possesses an excellent place of 240 acres, 100 being under cultivation, and conducts his farm in an intelligent manner and has it well stocked. He was born in Ireland, December 24, 1834, and on coming to the United States, in 1845, landed at New York City, but moved on immediately to Philadelphia, where he had a sister living, and there he made his home until grown. He then traveled for some time and was engaged in railroading in Ohio for seven or eight months, later going to Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1852 he commenced braking on a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, remaining with this company until 1873. The following year he came to Arkansas and again became an employe of the above named road, and continued the occupation of railroading until 1884, since which time he has resided on his present farm. He was first married to Miss Mary Malony, who was born in Ireland, but was brought to the United States when a child, being reared in the State of Missouri. She died in August, 1879, having borne a family of five children: Mary, Maggie, Katie, James and Statia, who died at the age of two years. The living children are residing with their father and he is doing all in his power to give them good educational advantages. He was next married to a sister of his first wife, Kate Malony, by whom he became the father of two

children: Frank, who died at the age of five years, and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Galvin are members of the Catholic Church, but he contributes liberally to all enterprises he deems worthy of support. During the war he served in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers and did railroad work under Col. Crowley. He is now a Democrat in politics.

John T. Gilchrist, merchant at Knobel, Ark., was born in 1861 in St. Charles County, Mo., being the eldest of nine children born to Richard and Fannie (Coleman) Gilchrist, who were born in Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The former was a hotel keeper, and in 1860 removed to East St. Louis, Ill., there following that occupation until 1876, when he moved to Knobel and engaged in the stock raising and saw mill business for a few years; then he retired from the saw mill business and settled on his farm, where he died in 1888. He had about 160 acres of farming land, with some eighty acres under cultivation, and had 420 acres in a stock ranch. His wife died in 1882. John T. Gilchrist attended the schools of St. Louis until seventeen years of age, then began clerking for the Consolidated Steamboat Company, continuing one year, and in 1879 came to Knobel, Ark., and secured the agency at this place of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and had charge of the office for five years. In 1884 he erected a fine building and started a saloon and billiard hall, and in 1887 built a large store-house and engaged in general merchandising, his stock of goods being valued at \$6,000, and he has a large and rapidly increasing trade. He is a member of the K. of P., the K. of H., and the K. and L. of H. He is particularly active in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. His brother, Richard F., is associated with him in business. The latter came to Knobel with his father in 1876, and worked on the farm until 1886, when he formed his present partnership.

A. W. Gills, one of the most thorough going, wide-awake business men of this section of the county, and a genial, pleasant gentleman, is a native of Fulton County, Ky., and came with his parents, who were natives of Virginia, to what is now Clay County, Ark., at the age of nineteen

years. They settled near his present residence, where the mother died in 1870, and the father two years later. Later A. W. Gills purchased this farm. In addition to his agricultural interests he also erected a cotton-gin, and about the 1st of October, 1886, commenced ginning cotton, with a capacity of nine bales per day. In September of the same year he started a stave factory and corn mill, all of which he now runs with steam under the same roof, the stave business being the principal industry, the factory having a capacity of 8,000 staves per day. He regularly employs from thirty to thirty-five men and ten teams. This has been the means of building at least half a dozen houses in his neighborhood. He still carries on his farm of 180 acres, which he has well supplied with good stock. Mr. Gills was married in 1882 to Miss Claude Gwin, whom he met in Missouri, and whose parents are now living there. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being attached to the Eastern Star Lodge, and is also a member of Chalk Bluff Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., and of the K of H. In politics he votes with the Democratic party.

Marion C. Glasgow, a prominent agriculturist and stock raiser of Oak Bluff Township, was born in Weakley County, Tenn., August 25, 1842, and is the son of Elijah Glasgow, a native of North Carolina, where he was reared and where he married Miss Jane Jones, a native of Tennessee. He and family moved from Tennessee to Arkansas, in October, 1854, locating in Clay County, and here Mr. Glasgow followed farming until his death which occurred in 1875. Mrs. Glasgow died several years previous. In their family were six sons and three daughters who grew to mature years, but one brother and one sister are deceased. Marion C. Glasgow came to this State and county with his parents, and here he attained his growth. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about eight months, when he was wounded and returned home. In 1864 he re-entered the service, remaining until the close of the war. He participated in the following battles: Pilot Knob, Independence, Sedalia, and many minor engagements. He was paroled at Wittsburg, Ark., and

then came home and engaged in farming. He was married in Clay County, Ark., in September, 1863, to Mrs. F. S. Stephens, daughter of James Nettles, one of the pioneer settlers. Mrs. Glasgow was born in Tennessee. Mr. Glasgow located on his present property in 1873, bought raw land and has cleared and made a valuable farm of the same. He has 160 acres, with over 100 acres under cultivation, all bottom land situated one and a half miles from Rector. He has a good house, good out-buildings and a fine young orchard, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow had a family of eleven children, named as follows: Luella, James M., Dora J., Levana, Thomas E., Benjamin F., George H., Viora and Columbus L. Three children died in early youth. Mr. Glasgow lost his wife October 2, 1884, and later he married Mrs. Emma A. Walker, who bore him one child, Columbus L. Mr. Glasgow is a Master Mason, is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Noble Grand of his lodge. His first wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John M. Gleghorn was born in Independence County, Ark., near Batesville, December 10, 1843, being a son of John and Sisley (Coleman) Gleghorn, who were both natives of South Carolina, the mother being principally reared in Alabama. John Gleghorn removed to Tennessee when a young man and there remained until 1842, when he emigrated with his family to Independence County, Ark., coming on the first steamer that sailed up the White River. He entered land in that county, on which he remained until 1859, subsequently coming to Greene County, Ark., and residing on a farm near Gainesville until his death, which occurred in April, 1866. His widow is yet living and resides in Marion County, in her eightieth year. The paternal grandfather was born in Scotland and emigrated to America at an early day, when only twelve years old, locating first in South Carolina, then in Middle Tennessee, where he spent the remainder of his days. The maternal grandfather was born and raised in South Carolina, and later spent some time in Alabama, dying in Limestone County of that State. John M. Gleghorn is one of seven surviv-

ing members of a family of twelve children, their names being as follows: Rhoda E., wife of Samuel Pool; Stephen C., Lucretia, widow of William Jones; Melissa, wife of J. A. Pool; John M., James K., and Marietta, wife of David Gouch. John M. Gleghorn was reared and educated in Independence County, and was in his sixteenth year when he went to Greene County with his parents. From early boyhood he has been familiar with farm life, and when the war broke out he left the plow to engage in that struggle, enlisting in November, 1861, in Capt. Morgan's company, in which he served until 1863, then being discharged on account of disability, at Readyville, Tenn. He returned home but afterward enlisted in Marmaduke's brigade, and served until the war closed, having taken an active part in the battles of Corinth, Fort Pillow, Murfreesboro, Bragg's raid through Kentucky, Harrisburg, and a number of other hard fights. He was wounded by a pistol shot while with Price at Big Blue. He surrendered at Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865, and returned to Greene County, Ark., and was engaged in farming there until February, 1871, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and located near Knobel, where he farmed on rented land until January, 1881, then purchasing his present farm of 325 acres, about 140 of which are under cultivation. He has a good two-story frame house and has made other valuable improvements. His principal crop is corn, but he also raises some cotton, and gives much attention to stock raising, both buying and selling. In November, 1865, he was married to Mary Arnold, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has had ten children, five living: Mary J., Lindsey C., Etta, Amanda, and James R. Those deceased were: Luther L., William, Walter, John and Anna, the last two twins. Mrs. Gleghorn died in November, 1887, having been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years. Mr. Gleghorn is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker. He has done a great deal to build up his section of the country and has been the cause of many worthy men locating here, having furnished them with land, and grain with which to make a start.



J. H. Lindsay

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

I. N. Goldsby, who is classed among the leading and industrious farmers of the county, was born in Kentucky and is the son of Mentor Goldsby, and the grandson of Edward Goldsby, who took part in the War of 1812. Mentor Goldsby died in Kentucky in 1858, and in 1861 I. N. Goldsby and his mother came to Clay County, Ark., and settled on a farm near his present place of residence. He is the owner of 180 acres of land, seventy-five of which are improved, and on which he has three houses. He was married in 1865 to Miss Minerva C. Liddell, daughter of William and sister of Robert Liddell, of Clay County. Previous to this he served three years in the Confederate army, taking part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Rector and Pilot Knob, and was all through Price's raid in Missouri. He was paroled at Vicksburg in May, 1865, after which he returned home, married, and settled down to farming, which occupation he has followed ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsby were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. Those living are: William M. (Charley), who is now deputy county clerk under Mr. Spence, at Boydsville, and is a young man of ability and promise; Jennie, at home; Lora, Ettie, Robert, Florence and Lemmer (a daughter). Mr. Goldsby is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has ever been a liberal contributor to all laudable public enterprises.

G. G. Green, a farmer residing near Vidette, Ark., was born on the 19th of November, 1831, in Montgomery County, N. C., his parents being James and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Green, who were also born in that State, and removed to Kentucky in 1832, locating in what was then Galloway County, where they made their home until their respective deaths. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, and he and wife were the parents of eleven children, four now living: George G., Marcus M., Frank and Henry. George G. Greene was an infant when brought to Kentucky, and he remained in that State until 1854, then emigrating to Butler County, Mo., where he made his home one year; coming thence to what is now Clay County, Ark., he located on the farm of 120 acres on which he is now residing. He has about 100 acres

under fence and eighty-five acres under cultivation, which he devotes principally to raising corn and cotton, but the soil is well adapted to all cereals. He raises considerable stock during the year, and is a prosperous farmer, and has shown his enterprise and industry by putting his farm, which was heavily covered with timber when he settled, in its present admirable condition. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Melvina Hyatt, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had three children, only one of whom is living at the present time: Delia, wife of Albert Rhodenback. His second marriage took place in 1863, to Miss Sarah J. Gilbert, by whom he has the following family: William, Robert, Elizabeth, Vernon E., Ida M. and Rosa L. Mr. and Mrs. Green have long been members of the Methodist Church.

John J. Griffin was born in Greene County, N. C., June 1, 1826, being a son of William and Sarah Griffin, who were members of the Old-School Baptist Church and were born in North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1784 and his death in 1859. Of their seventeen children, John J. Griffin is the only one now living. He became the architect of his own fortune at the age of twenty-one years, and for a number of years was engaged in farming and rafting. On the 25th of July, 1846, he was married to Miss Theresa L. Hicks, a daughter of Thomas S. and Jane Hicks, who were Tennesseans, the former being engaged in tilling the soil. To this union eleven children were born, only four of whom are living at the present time: Sarah E. (Winningham), James M. (farmer, of Clay County, Ark.), John J. (a farmer of Dunklin County, Mo.), and T. J., also a farmer of Dunklin County. Mr. Griffin took for his second wife Miss Sarah E. Spikes, their marriage taking place on the 22d of June, 1875. Four of the seven children born to their marriage are living: Sanford and Adaline (twins), born September 22, 1875; Lee, born February 27, 1880, and Rosa, born September 12, 1887. Mr. Griffin owns a good farm of eighty acres, sixty under cultivation, and devotes his land principally to raising corn and cotton. His property was at first heavily covered with timber, but he has made

valuable improvements, and has now a good and comfortable home. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. For about fifteen years after first coming west he spent the fall and winter months in hunting and trapping, and has killed at least fifty bear and hundreds of deer, and in some of his hunting expeditions met with many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes from death. He was also engaged in rafting on Black River. His parents moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1826, and two years later located in Posey County, Ind., and in 1840 in Randolph County, Ark.

W. T. Griffith, lumberman and postmaster at Thurman, Ark., was born on Kentucky soil (Montgomery County) June 11, 1835, his parents being Jefferson and Lydia (Brothers) Griffith, who came from the "Old Dominion" at an early day with their parents; David Griffith, the grandfather, being one of the first settlers of Montgomery County, Ky. He located near Mt. Sterling, the county seat, and became a very wealthy farmer, but died in Fleming County, of that State. Jefferson Griffith died in Kentucky in 1882, at the age of seventy years, having been a mechanic by trade, and a prominent man, serving as sheriff of Nicholas County for some time. His wife also died in Kentucky. Five of their seven children are now living: Samuel, John, Sarah J., William T. and Martha. William T. Griffith, our subject, was reared in Kentucky until fifteen years of age, and there received the greater part of his education. In 1853 he went to Union County, Ill., and located on a farm near Jonesborough, the country at that time being in a very wild and unsettled condition, and here made his home until 1877, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and began logging in H. H. Williams' large mills, remaining thus employed for five years, then locating on his present excellent farm in Kilgore Township. The most of his attention, however, is given to lumbering and cotton-ginning. He owns a saw-mill and employs several hands to operate it. In July, 1888, the post-office at Thurman was established and he became the first postmaster, and is now holding that position.

He has held the office of justice of the peace for two years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Agricultural Wheel. In 1855 he wedded Miss Barbara I. Lipe, a native of Illinois, and by her became the father of twelve children, six now living: Walter, Emma A., Elsie J., Anna, John and Lillie. His wife died in October, 1880, and in 1881 he married Louisa Carter, who was born in Adams County, Ind., and by her had one child, Rosa P. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is also clerk.

Robert L. Hancock, agent for the "Cotton Belt" Railroad and the Southern Express Company, is a native of Prentiss County, Miss., where he was born on the 15th of March, 1852, being the son of Benjamin Hancock, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Virginia. When a young man he went to Tennessee, where he met and married Matilda Rowsy of that State, and afterward moved to Mississippi, residing on a plantation in Prentiss County until his death in 1854, followed by his wife in 1867. After coming to years of maturity, Robert L. Hancock attended school in Boonville, Miss., receiving a good education, and then clerked for four years. In 1874 he went to Tennessee, and was married there on the 4th of April, 1884, to Miss Delilah Matheny, who was born, reared and educated in Hardin County of that State, being a daughter of James and Eliza Matheny. After their marriage they located in Williamsville, Wayne County, Mo., and for two years he was engaged in teaching school, and the next two years occupied in farming and teaching in Hardin County, Tenn. In 1879 he came to Clay County, Ark., locating on a farm near Greenway, and devoted himself to tilling the soil and pedagoguing up to 1884, when he moved to Greenway and was appointed telegraph operator, depot and express agent, which position he is now filling. He was also engaged in mercantile business for one year, and has served as a member of the town board. He is an active worker for the cause of temperance, and organized the Hancock Temperance Club at Greenway, of which he is president. Mr. Hancock commenced life in Clay

County with little or no capital, but is now one of the substantial men of the community, and is the owner of considerable town property and a good farm near Greenway.

J. W. Harb, a merchant of Corning, Ark., was born in Willshire, Van Wert County, Ohio, on the 27th of July, 1859, and is the son of W. B. and Caroline (Harper) Harb, who were born in Franklin and Richland Counties, Ohio, respectively. In 1873 they removed to Blackford County, Ind., locating in Hartford City, where Mr. Harb engaged in merchandising and manufacturing headings and staves. In 1876 he removed his family to Corning, Ark., where he continued his manufacturing business until 1878, in the meantime conducting a drug store, which in 1885 he enlarged, adding general merchandise, and thus being occupied until his death. In 1887 he went back to Ohio to take a rest and regain his health, and died in West Milton, Ohio, September 11, 1887. His remains were brought to Corning and buried. He was one of the founders of the town, and being a physician by profession, practiced considerably in the county. Although not a graduate of any college, he was one of the most intelligent pupils in the Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. His wife died December 24, 1886. J. W. Harb, whose name heads this sketch, resided in Ohio and Indiana until sixteen years of age, and since 1876 has lived in Arkansas, being first engaged in the drug business with his brother (who is now deceased) at Walnut Ridge, Ark., continuing until 1884. At the death of his father he and his brother, O. C. Harb, began managing the business at Corning, but since January 12, 1889, J. W. Harb has had entire control of the establishment.

John H. Hardin deserves to be classed among the prosperous farmers and stockmen of Clay County, Ark. He was born in McNairy County, Tenn., January 26, 1853, and is a son of B. J. Hardin and Nancy Bennet, who were also born in that State. After their marriage they settled in McNairy County, where the father was engaged in husbandry until the opening of the late Civil War, when he joined the Federal army and served four years, contracting in his service chronic diarrhoea.

which afterward caused his death, in October, 1881. His wife died here in September, 1884. In the summer of 1865 he moved to Clay County, Ark., and engaged in farming. John H. Hardin remained with his father until he attained mature years, and was married here, December 25, 1873, to Miss Sarah I. Mayes, who was born in Tennessee August 25, 1854, though reared in Clay County, Ark. After their marriage they rented land one year, when Mr. Hardin purchased a tract, which he began clearing and improving. He has opened up about eighty acres, and has 100 acres under cultivation, besides twenty acres of timber land. He has a comfortable frame residence, two fair barns, and an apple and peach orchard consisting of three acres. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of five children: Lucy Ann, born September 9, 1876; Dury J., born November 4, 1878; Owen D., born August 4, 1881, and died February 4, 1888; Henry L., born April 18, 1884, and an infant, born and died December 12, 1887.

Robert A. Hawthorne, farmer, and postmaster at Don, Clay County, Ark., was born on the 12th of August, 1849, in Benton County, Tenn., his parents, Robert H. and Elizabeth (Baker) Hawthorne, being born in Ohio and Virginia, respectively. The paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, locating in Ohio after coming to America, and afterward moved to Illinois, where he died. The maternal grandfather was born in Virginia, and removed from there to Tennessee, in which State he died, being engaged in farming. Robert A. Hawthorne was reared and educated in Ohio, and removed with his father to Illinois, where he made his home until about twenty-two years of age, when he went to Tennessee and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar shortly after. He practiced his profession for a number of years, and was also engaged in farming. At the age of about fifty years he gave up his law practice, and turned his attention to obtaining pensions for claimants. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Forrest's cavalry, and was shortly after transferred to the infantry and was sent south, participating in many

battles, and holding the rank of provost marshal. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He died January 1, 1866, his death being deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances. His widow is still living, being in her seventy-ninth year, and resides with her children: Robert A. and John C. The former obtained his education and rearing in Tennessee, remaining on a farm in that State until twenty-one years old, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and located at Corning, where he was engaged in the sale of liquors for six years. He then turned his attention to farming, and in 1882 bought the farm of 262 acres where he now lives; 110 acres are under cultivation and fairly improved. He raises corn and cotton, principally, and some clover. The land is well adapted for raising all the cereals, and makes an excellent stock farm, which industry receives much of his attention. October 12, 1888, the postoffice was established at his house, and he was made postmaster, the office taking the name of Don. In 1871 he was married to Miss Alice Polk, by whom he has two children: Ethel and Mary E. (who is deceased). Mrs. Hawthorne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. G. B. Holifield, who stands at the head of the legal profession in the Eastern district of Clay County, is a native of Graves County, Ky., and the son of T. M. Holifield, who came to Clay County, Ark., with his wife and four children, November 15, 1855, and settled two miles northeast of Boydsville. Here G. B. Holifield was reared and here he received the meager schooling afforded by the then few subscription schools of the county. Later he finished his education by attending six months at Gainesville, Ark., and later, after studying law for some time, was admitted to the bar in August, 1881, in the Western district of Clay County. He has been in constant practice since. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, but previous to this he had filled the position of justice of the peace for three terms. He has always been quite active in politics, though as there is nominally only the one party, he has made but few speeches. His first marriage was to Miss Mary

Cummings in 1871, and the fruits of this union were two children who survive their mother, she dying February 4, 1878. They are named as follows: William Stanford and Martha J. For his second wife Mr. Holifield chose Miss Verdilla P. Perrian, of Clay County, and three children, Etta Lee, Mary Susan and Otis Oscar, are the result of this union. Mr. Holifield is one of the prominent legal lights of the county, and is thoroughly apace with the times in every respect. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

James R. Hollis is a Tennessean, born in Wayne County, January 16, 1837, and is a son of W. B. and Susan (Meredith) Hollis, both of whom were born in Wayne County, Tenn. In 1839 they moved to Arkansas and settled in what was then Greene County (now Clay), where they made a farm and resided until their respective deaths, the former's demise occurring in 1873. James R. Hollis remained with his father until he attained his majority and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate service, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the final surrender, participating in some of the most important engagements of the war, among which were Murfreesboro, Shiloh, siege and surrender of Atlanta, Jonesboro, where he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged soon after, Nashville, where he was also taken prisoner, and Franklin, where he was captured and held until June 21, 1865. After being paroled he returned home and engaged in farming. He was married in what is now Clay County, August 19, 1858, to Elizabeth Payne, a daughter of Boswell B. Payne, whose sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Hollis was born in Adair County, Tenn., and was reared in Arkansas. Soon after his marriage he located on his present farm, consisting of some 220 acres, about 120 acres of which are fenced and mostly under cultivation, well improved with good residence and barns. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis are the parents of the following family: William Thomas, Jane B., wife of G. W. Pickens, Joseph E., Ada E., Mary Alice, Albert Harvey and John Royal. Three infants are deceased. Susan was the wife of Francis Davis, and died about 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis are members of the Baptist Church.

and he is a Mason and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

G. H. Hovey, one of the successful and enterprising "sons of the soil," residing near Pitman, Ark., was born in the State of New York, September 15, 1851, being a son of A. G. Hovey, who was also born in that State February 4, 1814. The latter was a well-known resident of his county, and while residing there held a number of offices, such as justice of the peace and postmaster. He removed to Newton County, Mo., in 1877, and in 1884 located in Howell County, where he is still residing, being a carpenter by trade. He was married in 1841 to Miss Maria Brewer, a native of New York State, and by her became the father of three children, two of whom are living: F. A., a farmer residing in Howell County, the owner of 160 acres of land, and George H., our subject, who is also a farmer and owns 200 acres of land, 135 being under cultivation, of which 105 have been cleared by him in the last three years. He removed to this farm from Howell County, Mo., in 1885, and here has since made his home, and has one of the finest young orchards in the country. He gives considerable attention to stock raising and has some excellent Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. In his youth he acquired a superior education, and in addition to attending the common schools was a student in the Tenbroeck Free Academy in Cattaraugus County for three years. He was then engaged in teaching for twelve terms, one term in Pennsylvania, two in New York, and nine terms in the public and private schools of Missouri. He removed from New York to Pennsylvania in August, 1874, thence to Newton County, Mo., in 1876; in the spring of 1883 to Howell County, Mo., and from there to Clay County, Ark. On the 31st of December, 1871, he was married in his native State to Miss Sarah Burns, of New York, a daughter of John and Julia (Collins) Burns, who were farmers of that State. They have one daughter, born May 8, 1881. Mrs. Hovey is a member of the Christian Church, and he is an earnest worker for education, exhibiting that intelligence and enterprise necessary for the successful development of the community.

A. Hudgens was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1834, and is the son of John and Nancy (Durham) Hudgens, and the grandson of James Hudgens, a native of Virginia. John Hudgens was also a native Virginian, but later moved to Tennessee, where he married Miss Durham. He had limited opportunities for an education, but made up for this to some extent by studying at home. Besides his work on the farm he conducted a store in Marion, Ill., and at one time was in quite comfortable circumstances, but was obliging enough to place his name on a friend's bond, in consequence of which he was compelled to pay a large sum of money. Thus he was badly harassed for some time. A. Hudgens attained his growth in Tennessee, learning the carpenter's trade, and went with his father to Illinois in 1852. He was married in that State to Miss Harriet McIntosh, a native of Williamson County, Ill., and the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mason) McIntosh, who came from Robertson County, Tenn. After living in Illinois until 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Hudgens moved to St. Francis, there being but one dwelling there at that time, and put up the third house in the village. Here they now live and have a very nice residence. He has followed his trade and has built more than half the houses since he came. He has followed contracting and building, and is now holding the office of justice of the peace in the county. To his marriage were born seven children, all in Illinois. They are named as follows: Emma, received her education in the high school at Marion, Ill., and after teaching in that State for some time is now teaching in Arkansas; Sula, at present finishing her education at Carbondale, and is studying stenography, having taken one course in St. Louis; Minnie, is attending school at the State University at Fayetteville, Ark., and will graduate in the class of 1889; Oscar, is also attending the same school and will graduate in 1889; Frank is at home; Gertrude is also at home, and Bessie, an infant. Mr. Hudgens is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located at St. Francis, as is also his wife, and he affiliates with the Democratic party in his political views.

Dr. Samuel W. Huston, physician and surgeon

of Piggott, Clay County, Ark., was born in Ripley County, Mo., February 15, 1847, being a son of Dr. William A. Huston, a Missourian, who was reared and studied his profession at Troy. He was married in Randolph County, Ark., to Miss Vernetta Pittman, a daughter of Dr. Pittman, of Pittman's Ferry, one of the pioneer physicians of Arkansas. After his marriage Dr. Huston settled in Ripley County, where he practiced a few years and afterward moved to Charleston, Mo., and died in Perry County, of that State, in 1850. While in Arkansas he represented Randolph County in the State legislature. Dr. Samuel W. Huston grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., making his home with his uncle, M. J. Himes, and remained with him until he attained his majority. He studied medicine under Dr. Henderson, one of the leading physicians of Jackson, and took his first course of lectures at the McDowell Medical College, of St. Louis, about 1868. He continued the study of his profession in Cape Girardeau County, and did his first practicing in Greene County, Ark., in 1874, remaining there about eighteen months, when he moved to his present location, where he has built up an excellent practice. He was married in the village of Piggott, September 23, 1877, to Miss Susan Jane Lowrance, a native of Carroll County, but reared in Clay County, Ark. She is a daughter of David G. Lowrance (deceased), and she and Dr. Huston are the parents of six children: Lenora M., Myrtle C., Edna S., Sam, Oran and Carl. The Doctor and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (in which he is an elder), and are highly respected citizens of the community in which they reside.

N. A. Keller, another successful business man of St. Francis, was born in Tennessee, but grew to manhood in Union County, Ill., where he went with his father, Rev. Francis F. Keller, when but a child. The father was a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and followed that calling for many years. The mother, Elizabeth Keller, was a member of that church for nearly sixty years. She recently died at the age of seventy-eight years. N. A. Keller attended the district

schools in Union County until twenty-one years of age, after which he spent a year at Gravel Hill, Mo., and then taught school for several years in Missouri and Arkansas. After this he went with Gregory, Lasswell & Co., of Malden, Mo., where he remained for about two years engaged in the general merchandise business, and then came to St. Francis, and after embarking in business for some eighteen months, accepted a position on the road for Kelley, Goodfellow & Co., boot and shoe dealers of St. Louis, with whom he remained for about two years, traveling in Southern Illinois and West Tennessee. He then returned to St. Francis and took a position with Clemson & Calvin, with whom he continued until July 1, 1889, when he purchased the entire stock of that firm. He was married January 20, 1886, to Miss Mattie Calvin, daughter of Robert T. Calvin, of Pulaski County, Ill., and the sister of Mr. Hiram Calvin of the firm of which Mr. Keller was the trusted employe. Two children were born to this union: Tell and Pearl. Mr. Keller has been reasonably successful since coming to St. Francis, and is the owner of three houses and lots in the village. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 581, I. O. O. F., of Illinois, and belongs to the Triple Alliance, in which he carries \$1,000 insurance, and also \$1,000 in the Globe, of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Keller is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

G. W. Kelley, of Corning, Ark., is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of Kilgore Township, and no man has ever held the position who was better fitted to discharge the duties connected with it than he. He was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1813, being the eldest of six children born to the marriage of William Kelley and Nancy Lancaster, who were Virginians, and early emigrants to Missouri, where they opened and improved a farm. In 1837 William Kelley removed to West Tennessee, where his death occurred in 1843, and his wife's in 1858. G. W. Kelley assisted on the home farm until twelve years of age, and was then apprenticed to the machinist's trade, which occupation received his attention for a number of years. While a resident of Tennessee he was married, in 1856, to Miss S. E. Andrews, a native

of West Tennessee, and a daughter of Edmond and Lanina Andrews, who were born in the "Old North State," and there lived, afterward moving to Tennessee, where they died. They were engaged in tilling the soil. After his marriage Mr. Kelley settled in Tennessee, and in 1846 enlisted from Adairsburg, of that State, in Company E, Second Tennessee, under Gen. Taylor, and was in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Monterey, Cherubusco, City of Mexico, and other engagements. After the war he returned to Tennessee, and in 1867 moved to Hickman, Fulton County, Ky., where he worked at his trade, moving from there, in 1874, to Clay County, Ark., where he purchased and began improving a farm in Bradshaw Township. In 1884 he moved to Corning, and although he still owns his farm, is living retired from the active duties of life. In 1885 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, of which party he is a member, to the office of justice of the peace, which position he is now filling. He has aided very materially in building up Corning and vicinity, and has given liberally of his means in supporting worthy enterprises. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and the names of their children are as follows: Edward A., who is married and resides at Tiptonville, Tenn.; A. M., Julia (Mrs. Gills), residing at Bufington, Mo.; Ula, Willie, Anton and Kirby. During his term of service Mr. Kelley has come in contact with many criminals, and has dealt with them in a manner highly satisfactory to lovers of good law.

Marcellus Ketchum, hotel-keeper and farmer, at Knobel, Clay County, Ark., was born in Williamson County, Ill., in 1852, being the third of seven children born to Jesse and Elizabeth (McCowan) Ketchum, who were born in North Carolina and Illinois, respectively. The maternal grandfather, who was a native of Ireland, became an early settler of Illinois. Jesse Ketchum followed the occupation of farming throughout life and died when his son Marcellus was a child. The latter has been familiar with farm life from early boyhood, but received little or no educational advantages in youth. At the age of nineteen years he began farming for himself in his native

State, which occupation he followed there until 1877, then coming to Clay County, Ark., where he resumed farming near Peach Orchard. In 1887 he bought property in the village of Knobel and opened a hotel, but still continues his agricultural pursuits in the vicinity. He has about fifty acres devoted to raising such crops as are intended for feeding stock, his hogs amounting to about 100 head and his cattle to thirty. In his political views he is conservative, and always votes for whom he considers the best man. In 1873 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Fozzard, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Edward Fozzard, who was captain of Company G, Eighty-first Illinois Cavalry. He was a well known farmer of Williamson County and died in 1876. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum two children have been born: Minnie and Lebert Otto. Mr. Ketchum is an enterprising citizen and is rapidly becoming identified with the growth and prosperity of his section.

Franz Kopp, farmer and proprietor of Kopp's saw-mill, in St. Francis Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 24, 1846, and is the son of Philip and Mary Ann Kopp, both natives of Bavaria. Philip Kopp emigrated to the States in 1848 and nine years later, or in 1857, Mrs. Kopp and family arrived and settled in New Madrid, Mo., where Mr. Kopp engaged in the lumber business, manufacturing for a number of years. He died in October, 1879. Franz Kopp attained his growth in New Madrid, Mo., and there followed farming and assisted his father in the manufacture of lumber until twenty-one years of age. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Federal army, First Missouri Cavalry, and served until his discharge, September 1, 1865. He was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., and was mustered out there. He then returned to his home and for a number of years was engaged in farming and in the lumber business. June 3, 1880, he married Miss S. C. Morrison, a native of New Madrid, Mo., and the daughter of Hon. T. J. O. Morrison, one of the pioneers and prominent men of New Madrid County. After marriage Mr. Kopp followed his former business for three years in the county mentioned, and then in July, 1883, removed his mill to

Arkansas and located in St. Francis Township, Clay County, where he has been manufacturing lumber ever since until a short time ago, when he leased the mill out. He has been very successful in this business. Mr. Kopp settled with his family at Piggott and opened up a farm adjoining the town. He now has some eighty acres of cleared land and about 800 acres of heavily timbered land all in a body. He has a neat residence and good outbuildings. Mr. Kopp served as alderman while in New Madrid and filled other local offices. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He has cut on an average 500,000 feet of lumber per year.

A. J. Langley, a South Carolinian by birth, who is prominently identified with the farming interests of Clay County, was reared and remained in his native State until forty-two years of age. He attended the common subscription schools of the county of his birth, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was under Gens. Bragg, Johnston and Hood, in all the principal fights, was captured at the battle at Franklin, Tenn., in November, 1864, and was sent to Chicago, Ill. He was held at Camp Douglass as a prisoner of war until he was released June 18, 1865, and then returned to Mississippi, where he followed farming until 1869, finally moving to his present residence, seven miles west of St. Francis, Clay County. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, 100 under cultivation, and is one of the wide-awake, thorough-going farmers of the county. His first marriage was to Miss Mary A. Pert, of South Carolina in which State Mr. Langley first met her, and to them were born two children, one of whom, Thomas L., now lives near Yazoo City, Miss., where he owns a farm, and is the father of one child. Mr. Langley was married the second time to a sister of his former wife, Miss Elizabeth Pert, who bore him one child, Elizabeth, who is now married to Willis White, and a resident of South Carolina. After the death of his second wife Mr. Langley married Miss Mary A. Goodman, also of South Carolina, she being the daughter of James W. Goodman, of Cross Hill.

To this union were born eleven children: W. W. lives on a farm in Mississippi; Virginia, one of a pair of twins, married J. W. Daniels, a farmer of Clay County, and is the mother of seven children; Andrew W. married Miss Fannie Malone, and is the father of three children—he is farming in Clay County; Charles married, and died, leaving a wife and child; Jackianna, married R. M. Ways-ter, of Clay County, where they now live, and are the parents of three children; Samuel, recently married to Miss Lula Booth, is now living in Missouri; Fannie, who married John McLeskey, bore two children, and is now deceased; Tollula, married D. J. McCleskey, and is now deceased; Eugene P. is not married, and lives on a farm in Missouri; Ira C., at home, and Robert, at home. Mr. Langley is a Democrat in his political views; is a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is generally identified with all public enterprises, giving cheerfully as far as he is able.

W. S. Liddell, postmaster, and one of the prominent business men of St. Francis, was born in Weakley County, Tenn., and is the son of William and Louisa (Mitchell) Liddell, the latter a daughter of Archilles Mitchell, of Virginia. William Liddell is a native of Tennessee, and immigrated to Arkansas, settling in Clay (then Greene) County, in 1852. There Mrs. Liddle died in 1881, and he in 1887. W. S. Liddell remained on the farm until he enlisted in the Fifth Trans-Mississippi Regiment, commanded by R. A. Hart, and was in the battle of Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, where he was captured and carried to Alton, Ill., and there held as a prisoner of war until March, 1864, when he was removed to Fort Delaware, Del. There he was held until the close of the war. After this he returned to Clay (then Greene) County, Ark., continuing on his father's farm, and was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Dalton, in 1867, a native of Clay (then Greene) County, and the daughter of Timothy Dalton. Mr. Liddell continued farming until 1832, and in connection with it he found time to assist in conducting a store and attend to his duties as postmaster of Chalk Bluff. When the "Cotton Belt"

Route was opened through the county in 1882, Messrs. Liddell & Sons built a storeroom in St. Francis, which was just started, and moved their stock of goods. The original firm, up to the time of the death of Mr. Liddell, Sr., was Liddell & Sons; since then it has been changed to Liddell Bros. They carry a stock of goods valued at \$2,000 during the busy season, consisting of general merchandise. W. S. Liddell is at this time postmaster, which office he has held since 1878, beyond the existence of St. Francis as a town. Since coming to this place he has built a nice house, which he now occupies. To his marriage were born seven children, four now living: James Albert, who assists his father in the postoffice and store; Stella May, at home attending school; Fannie E. and Thomas. In politics Mr. Liddell affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of Eastern Star Lodge of the A. F. & A. M., also of Chalk Bluff Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F. In the former he has held the office of secretary for about eight or ten years, and has also served as treasurer and junior warden.

Robert Liddell, judge of the county and probate court of Clay County, Ark., was born in Tennessee, in 1850, and is the son of William and Louisa (Mitchell) Liddell, and a grandson of Francis Liddell. In 1852 the parents emigrated to Greene County, Ark. (which was afterward formed into Clay County), and made their home at what is now known as Chalk Bluff, Clay County, where they continued to pass the remainder of their days. Judge Robert Liddell was but two years of age when he came with his parents to Greene County, and here he grew to manhood. He received a practical English education in the common schools of the locality, which he supplemented by attending two terms in Missouri. He then followed agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and held this position with honor and credit until October, 1886. He was then elected judge of the county and probate court, and has served in that capacity ever since. He takes a deep interest in all laudable and worthy enterprises, and is a liberal contributor to the same. He is a genial companion,

an intellectual associate, as his many warm friends can testify, and is in every way fitted to fill his present position. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Crawford, of Butler County, Mo., and the daughter of P. P. and Margaret (Hudson) Crawford. Mrs. Liddell was but a child eight years old when her mother died, and her father died soon after her marriage. To the Judge and wife eight children have been born, five of whom survive: Clara, Willie, Beulah, Finis and Eunice. The others died in infancy. The Judge is a member of the Masonic Order, the I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located at St. Francis.

Rev. Garland Lively, a successful merchant of Piggott, Ark., was born in Monroe County, Ark., February 10, 1848, and is a son of William R. Lively, who was born, reared and married in Mississippi, the latter event being to Miss Elizabeth Hall of the same State. They moved to Arkansas in 1852, but after some time went back to Mississippi, and there the father died in De Soto County in 1858. His widow returned to Arkansas, and after living for three years in Phillips County, moved to Tennessee, locating in Dyer County. Here our subject was reared, and when in his eighteenth year was married January 30, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Hall, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Jesse Hall. After their marriage they resided in that State up to 1870, then moving to Arkansas, and in October of that year settled on a farm near the town of Piggott, where he was engaged in tilling the soil up to 1888. Since 1872 he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, having previously been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eight years. In 1873 he was licensed to preach, and was ordained a minister the following year, and has had charge of a number of churches since that time. In 1889 he engaged in the mercantile business, and carries a good stock of drugs and groceries. He is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has been Noble Grand, and has represented the former order in the Grand Lodge. One son, William J., is married and resides in Clay County.

Loda & Bro., proprietors of the Knobel House at Knobel Station, Clay County, Ark. This is one of the finest hotels in the State, and was erected in 1884 by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company at a cost of about \$10,000, and was first opened to the public in June of that year, being placed under the management of the Loda Bros., who are experienced hotel men. Eli, the elder member of the firm, was born in Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1853, and is the seventh of twelve children born to Leision and Adelaide (Boler) Loda, who were natives of Lower Canada. The father was a ship builder by trade, and later followed the business of hotel keeping, which occupation received his attention until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife died in 1871. Eli Loda attended school until his father's death, and then secured employment on the lake steamers for several years, and after that was engaged in the railroad business for three years as fireman and engineer. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, Mo., securing employment on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and ran the engine of the pay-car for several years, and in 1884 made a run of over 3,900 miles with engine No. 380, of the Missouri Pacific, which is the longest run ever made by an engine; and on this trip he hauled the general manager of the road, Mr. A. A. Talmadge. He gave up railroad work in June, 1884, leaving an excellent record behind him, for during his experience on the road he never had an accident happen to one of his trains. In 1883 he assumed the management of the Belmont Hotel, at Belmont, Mo., it being conducted by his wife (whose maiden name was Miss Ida Cloud, and whom he married in 1877) and by his brother, Darius. The following year he and his brother assumed the management of the Knobel House, which they have since carried on with the best of success. The younger member of the firm, Darius, was also born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in the year 1857. He was engaged in steamboating for about nine years, acting as steward the most of the time, but in 1878 he gave up this work and went to Colorado and opened a restaurant at Georgetown, where he remained for about three years, being also occupied

in mining to some extent. He next went to Wyoming Territory, and was engaged in hotel keeping at Laramie City for several months. In 1882 he came east as far as Missouri, and in partnership with his brother soon after opened the Belmont Hotel. These gentlemen are extensive stock raisers and farmers, but devote the most of their fine farm of 120 acres to stock raising, and give their principal attention to the propagation of horses. They purchased their fine Norman-Percheron stallion, St. John, in Illinois, in 1887, at a cost of \$600. He is a draft horse of about 1,800 pounds, and is a colt of St. Benoit, Jr., by the imported horse St. Benoit, owned by the Browns. St. John is one of the best animals ever brought into Northeast Arkansas. The Loda Bros. also keep twelve breeding mares. Owing to the enterprise of these men, there is a growing desire among the citizens for a better grade of stock, and this feeling is being shown by an improved class of stock on the farms. Eli Loda has about 140 acres of land under cultivation, which he devotes to raising such crops as are needed for his stock. In 1888, in partnership with W. P. McNalley and Harry Flanders, he purchased 100 acres of land adjoining the station and railroad land at Knobel, and they immediately had their land surveyed and laid out into city lots, and their enterprise will secure a fine town here as soon as this point is made the terminus of a division. Mr. Flanders is master of transportation for the South Division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Mr. McNalley is passenger conductor for the same division. Three children have been born to the marriage of Eli Loda and wife: Guy, who is deceased; Mabel, and Nellie Irene.

W. R. Looney, a popular druggist of St. Francis, Ark., and one of the most successful in the county, was born in Tennessee in 1853, and on account of poor health in youth received but a limited education, although he has in late years made this up to a great extent by observation and study. At the age of seventeen he came, with his father, mother, and brother, James W. (who died in 1873), to Clay County, Ark., and settled near Chalk Bluff on the 10th day of January, 1870. Here he remained until twenty-two years of age, and Feb-

ruary 23, 1875, he married Miss Susan E. Leigh, daughter of J. H. and Susan E. (Long) Leigh. After marriage Mr. Looney remained on the farm in Clay County until March, 1881, when he moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and was there engaged in the dry-goods store of Sheldon & Wright Bros., at Malden. Afterward, in June, 1883, he was employed by J. S. Kochtitzky & Co. to run a steam corn-sheller, and on the 20th of November met with a very serious accident. Having been caught in the main shaft of the machinery, his clothing was wound so tightly about him that it dislocated his left arm at the shoulder. He suffered excruciatingly from this, failed to get a night's rest for forty days, and is now a cripple in that arm. Embarking in the grocery business, in partnership with Mr. John Allen, under the firm title of Allen & Looney, six months later he bought Mr. Allen out and continued the business until April, 1886, when he sold out, and came to St. Francis May 19 of that year, then starting a drug and grocery store. One year later he closed out the groceries and now has the finest drug store in the county. The firm name is W. R. Looney & Co., and they enjoy a profitable, legitimate trade. Mr. Looney has been generally identified with the enterprises of the town and county. He is the owner of about 120 acres of land adjoining his father's place, some four miles from St. Francis, and is paying particular attention to the raising of clover, which he thinks is a successful crop and also renews the land. Mr. and Mrs. Looney became the parents of six children, all of whom died in infancy. He is a Democrat in politics.

Samuel W. McDonald, a progressive farmer and stock raiser, and one who has kept thoroughly apace with the times, was born in Randolph County, Ala., in December, 1844, being the son of Sebbon McDonald, who was born and reared in Georgia, but who was married in Alabama to Miss Rhoda Blackston, a native of the last mentioned State. Mr. McDonald served in one of the old Indian wars. He was a farmer, and followed this occupation in Alabama until his death, which occurred about 1864. Samuel W. McDonald attained his growth in Alabama, remained with his

father until grown, and in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate army, Seventeenth Alabama Infantry, serving until the final surrender of the Confederacy. He participated in the fight near Dalton, and was stationed nearly all the time at Mobile. He surrendered in 1865, and after being paroled returned to Alabama, where he engaged in farming in Randolph County. He moved to Arkansas in 1876, located in Clay County, remained there two years, and then moved to Boone County, Ark., whence after a residence of two years he returned to Clay County, and settled on his present farm in 1881. He has 120 acres of land, with about seventy-five fenced, and some forty under cultivation. Mr. McDonald has been married twice; first, in Clay County, in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Sexton, a native of Illinois, who was reared in Arkansas. She died in 1885, and was the mother of four children, who are named as follows: William B., Riley S., Samuel W. and Ollie B. Mr. McDonald took for his second wife Mrs. Adaline Melton, in September, 1886, and the results of this union are two children: John E. and Reuben H. Mrs. McDonald is a native of Clay County, Ark., where she grew to womanhood. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas Cary McGuire was born in Carroll County, Tenn., June 9, 1850, and is a son of Dr. J. M. McGuire, mentioned elsewhere in these pages. He became the architect of his own fortune at the age of twenty years, and was actively engaged in tilling the soil until twenty-seven years old, when he was married to Miss Louisa Jane Gossett, a native of Jefferson County, Ill., and a daughter of William and Mary Gossett, who were farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have been born the following family of children: America Leota, born February 21, 1875, and died February 7, 1881; Melissa J., born November 18, 1877; William Martin, born March 25, 1879; Dora, born September 4, 1880, and died September 30, 1884; Mary J., born March 21, 1882; Louella, born January 8, 1884; John H., born December 18, 1885; Fred, born February 14, 1887, and died June 11, 1888, and Ida May, born November 18, 1888. Mr.

McGuire has a good farm of eighty acres, twenty-five of which are under cultivation, on which he raises corn and cotton. This farm is well improved with good buildings, fences and orchard, and in fact is one of the best improved places in the county. He also devotes a considerable amount of time to raising cattle and hogs, and is active in furthering the cause of education. He belongs to the Masonic order, is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and in his political views is a Democrat.

George M. McNiel, ex-sheriff of Clay County, Ark., was born in this county February 28, 1847, and is the son of Neal McNiel, who was a native of Tennessee. The father left that State about fifty years ago, emigrating to Arkansas, and settling in what is now Clay County. He was here married to Miss Nancy Thomas, daughter of Matthew Thomas, one of the earliest settlers of Arkansas. Mr. McNiel was for many years a leading stock dealer of Arkansas, and died in 1857, at Helena, Ark., while on a trip to New Orleans, with a large drove of hogs and cattle, valued at \$5,000. After the stock was sold in New Orleans the money was sent to his widow. She is still living, is eighty years of age, and has resided near Rector for the past thirty-eight years. George M. McNiel remained with his mother until his marriage, which occurred in 1880, to Miss Clara Rosaline Seegraves, daughter of J. H. Seegraves, of Oak Bluff, Clay County, Ark. Mrs. McNiel died in September, 1888, leaving three children: Ruth Edith, George A. and Ethel. The mother was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in that faith. The children are now living with Dr. Seegraves, in Rector. In 1874 Mr. McNiel engaged in business in Oak Bluff, remaining there about a year, and then went to Bollinger County, Mo., where he accepted a position in the firm of Eli Lutes, and there continued eight years. He then left and took a place as deputy under his brother James, who was sheriff of Clay County, and filled this position for eight years. He was elected sheriff in 1886, and his brother was deputy under him for two years, ending in 1888. Mr. McNiel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of H., in which he has

filled many important offices. During the late war he was a member of Capt. J. J. Allen's company, Davis' battalion, Clark's brigade, under Gen. Price, and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865, this command being the last army of the Confederation to surrender.

James A. McNiel, ex-sheriff, and one of the sturdy sons of toil of Clay County, Ark., was born in this county at Oak Bluff, near where Rector now stands, February 7, 1849, his parents being Neal McNiel and Nancy (Thomas) McNiel, natives of East and West Tennessee, respectively. The maternal grandfather, Matthew Thomas, was a native of North Carolina. James A. McNiel attended such schools as the country afforded, which were very primitive up to the breaking out of the late war, when all the schools were closed. During that time he remained at home with his mother, and still continued with her until 1878, when he was elected to the office of sheriff of the county. He was re-elected four consecutive terms, holding that office until 1886, when his brother, George McNiel, was elected to the same office. Mr. McNiel was married November 19, 1879, to Miss Mary Luella Brake, daughter of Jesse Brake, of Clay County, and five children were the result of this union, four now living: Jesse McNiel, Lillian Lee, Ralph Alonzo and Rudy Eugene, all now at home. Since retiring from office Mr. McNiel has followed agricultural pursuits, and has been paying considerable attention to trading in stock. He has an excellent farm of 580 acres, is the owner of one and a half blocks in Rector, and is also the owner of his residence in Boydsville. He is an honest, upright citizen, and stands in the front ranks of his townsmen. He is a member of Boydsville Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M., is also a member of Boydsville Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the local Knights of Honor. Mr. McNiel is a Democrat in his politics. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Daniel W. McPherson, who is recognized as one of the county's best citizens, was born March 25, 1853, in Lee County, Miss., and received a good practical education in the common schools. At the age of about seventeen, he began working

on his own responsibility as clerk in a grocery store, and this continued until coming to Clay County, Ark., in 1879. After reaching this county he had \$2.75 in ready cash, and as soon as possible he began clerking for G. W. Spraygins, remaining with him and Capt. John J. Allen, for about fifteen months. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits on a limited scale, having but \$77 in cash, and doing business on a cash basis, as his capital would indicate. He thus continued for about five years, meeting with merited success from the beginning. He is now conducting a general mercantile business, and is also engaged in the liquor trade. Mr. McPherson is the son of William B. and Fidelia W. (Ringo) McPherson. The father was born in 1797, in Blount County, Ala., was of Scotch parentage, and after growing up followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1849 he moved to Lee County, Miss., where he died in 1881. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and to them were born ten children: Frank, Lot W., Wallace W., Charles, James M., Daniel W., Mary, Josephine, Ellen and Catherine. Daniel W. McPherson was married in October, 1881, to Miss Lura Johnson, a native of Middle Tennessee (where she received her education), and the daughter of John R. Johnson. She came to Arkansas when grown, and by her union to Mr. McPherson, three children were born, two now living: Ella and Lena. Mr. McPherson is one of the progressive young men of Arkansas, and is doing well at his adopted calling. He is a Democrat in politics.

John S. Magee was born in Pope County, Ill., September 19, 1833, being a son of Thomas and Nancy Magee, who were born respectively in Tennessee and Kentucky. John S. Magee began working for himself at the age of eighteen years, first as a farm hand, and was married in that State to Miss Abbie, a daughter of Austin and Louisa Williams, who were farmers of Illinois. They were married March 21, 1850, and about a year later the mother and an infant died. Mr. Magee remained single three years, then moved to Clay County, Ark., and was again married, September 17, 1854, his wife's maiden name being Luvina

Watson, of Kentucky. She bore him four children, two of whom are living: W. R., born August 7, 1855, and Nancy J., who was born April 16, 1861, and is the wife of Robert Hasten, a farmer of Louisville, Tex. Eliza A. was born June 28, 1859, and died January 1, 1883. May 19, 1881, Mr. Magee wedded his present wife, Elisabeth Tittle, a daughter of Peter and Rachel Tittle of Missouri. The last marriage has been blessed in the birth of one son and one daughter: John H., who was born March 13, 1882, and Mary E., born August 6, 1885. Mr. Magee has made the following changes of residence: From Kentucky to Arkansas, in 1854; to Illinois, in 1863; to Kansas, in 1867; to Illinois, in 1868; to Clay County, Ark., in 1869; to Boone County, Ark., in 1875, and back to Clay County, Ark., in 1877, where he has since made his home, being the owner of 120 acres of land, forty-five of which are under cultivation, the rest being heavily timbered. He has good buildings, orchards, and fences, and is considered one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Republican in his political views. During the late war he served the cause of the Confederacy in the Home Guards.

J. F. Mahan is one of Clay County's worthy tillers of the soil, residing near Vidette. He was born in Ozark County, Mo., on the 30th of May, 1841, and is the eldest of eight children, five now living, of the family of Noah and Orinda Mahan, who were born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. The father emigrated with his parents to Missouri in 1840, locating in Ozark County, where he and his wife died, as did also his parents. They were among the early settlers, and experienced many hardships and privations in their endeavors to obtain a home. Noah Mahan cleared several farms, and became quite wealthy. His children who are living are: James F., William, Cynthia, Mary, Hansen. James F., the eldest child, was reared on a farm in Ozark County, but owing to poor school facilities at that day, received a somewhat limited education. In 1882 he enlisted in Company F, Greene's regiment, and served a little over two years, participating in the battles of Hele-

na, Little Rock, Camden, Shreveport, Gaines' Ferry and several skirmishes. In the fall of 1864 he stopped on furlough in Clay County, Ark., having but \$10 in Confederate money, and without a whole garment on his back. He fell into the hands of strangers, but was kindly cared for by his future wife's father. After recovering, he worked out for some time, and in 1869 bought a farm in Richwoods, on which he lived until 1884, when he sold out and bought the place where he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation and finely improved. He has put over \$1,000 worth of improvements on his farm in the last five years, and it is now one of the finest places in the county. He usually devotes about thirty acres to cotton, and raises about one bale to the acre. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Susan J. Cleveland, a native of North Missouri, and by her has five children: William T., Don, Mary, Hugh and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Mahan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Masonic order. He has been a resident of Clay County for twenty-three years, and is considered one of its best residents.

W. S. Malone is an agriculturist of prominence, who, notwithstanding many reverses and discouragements, has ever come boldly to the front, and, with the push and energy characteristic of him, surmounted all difficulties. He is a native Tennessean, moving with his parents to Mississippi when nine years of age, or in 1841. They settled in Yalobusha County, and here W. S. Malone remained until twenty years of age, after which he went to Panola County. He continued in this county until 1859, subsequently locating in Texas, where he remained until the breaking out of the late war. Then he came to Oak Bluff, in what is now Clay County, and enlisted in the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, Col. Cross commanding, and was elected lieutenant of the company. He served in that capacity until the winter of 1862, when he was discharged at Bowling Green, Ky., but re-enlisted in Capt. Allen's company, of which Mr. Malone was first lieutenant. Later he was put into Col. Hart's regiment, and took part and commanded the company during the battle of Helena, Ark. He was with

Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and took part in all the fights that occurred, always having command of the company. At one time he was shot in the mouth, and lost two teeth. He was disbanded at Cane Hill, and was paroled at Vicksburg. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss M. A. C. Daniels, daughter of John Daniels, of Clay County. They settled on a farm of 120 acres, where they have remained ever since. Shortly after marriage they were burned out, losing all their possessions and the first crop they had, and for a time had nothing but dry corn bread as food, and straw, with a limited amount of covering, for a bed. Now they are very nicely fixed, having a comfortable house and good outbuildings, and are prepared to enjoy life. In their family were seven children, two having died in early youth. Those now living are: Fannie L., married Andrew Langley, and is the mother of three children; she now resides near the home of her father; Margaret L., married Wade Thomas, a farmer who lives in Clay County, and is the mother of two children; Willie Genoa, a daughter, is now deceased; Lucy Ila, at home; H. Eddie, at home, and Bob L., an infant. Mr. Malone is a member of the Masonic fraternity; is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics. He is now fifty-nine years of age, and never sued nor was he ever sued. He has not been in a fight since the war, but at the battle of Jonesboro, Ark., was shot in the mouth. During the entire time he has been engaged in farming Mr. Malone has never bought a pound of bacon, nor has he ever bought corn to eat, always raising sufficient for his family. Mrs. Malone, who is a daughter of Louisa and John Daniel, was born near Cottage Grove, Henry County, Tenn., and remained there until 1859, coming then to Arkansas. Three of the children which she has borne, as well as herself, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church: Maggie, Fannie and Ila. The two sons, still small children, are being trained in the right way, the hope of their parents being to see them embrace religion before they enter their teens. Mrs. Malone carries them to Sunday-school each Sunday, where she has a class of fifteen scholars. Her father is

deceased. Her mother, seventy-eight years of age, but still quite active, resides with the oldest daughter, Nancy. Mrs. Malone has three sisters and one brother.

Patrick Martin's name is well known throughout Northeast Arkansas by the traveling public, for since September 10, 1885, he has been the proprietor of the City Hotel at Corning, which establishment, situated opposite the depot, is one of the best of its kind in Clay County, and is quite commodious, consisting of thirty good-sized rooms, with a large sample room. In addition to managing the hotel, he keeps a fine stock of liquors and cigars, having been engaged in this business since coming to the county, in the fall of 1883. He was born at Donegal, in the North of Ireland, March 17, 1858, his parents, Francis and Ann (Monday) Martin, being also natives of that country, where they are still living. In 1880 Patrick Martin emigrated to the United States, and landed at New York City in the month of May, but went directly from there to Philadelphia, where he remained three years, acting as clerk in a wholesale and retail liquor store, also serving part of the time as manager. Since coming to Clay County, Ark., in 1883, he has made his home at Corning, but September 7, 1885, was married, at Pocatong, Ark., to Miss Nannie B. Lansdell, a native of Virginia, as were also her parents. Her father was a teacher of high standing in his native State, and there spent his life. After the war her mother came to Randolph County, Ark. After his marriage Mr. Martin opened his present hotel, which he has since very ably conducted. He possesses that feeling of kindly hospitality which characterizes the people of Arkansas, and has rendered the City Hotel a comfortable and desirable hostelry. He has always been quite active in politics, and has cast his vote with the Democratic party. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Andrew, and are rearing another child by the name of Hattie Lansdell. They are members of the Catholic Church.

Robert I. Masterson (deceased) was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., June 25, 1836, being a son of Samuel Masterson, who was a farmer by occupation. Robert I. served a short time in

the late war, and in 1866 removed to Clay County, Ark., locating where his widow and children are now living. At that time there was only a small portion of the farm under cultivation, and but few improvements made, but previous to his death, which occurred May 19, 1873, he did much to better the condition of his farm. He was married, about 1857, in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., to Miss Mary Collins, by whom he became the father of eight children, four of whom are living: Sarah I., Mary L., Robert F. and John H. After his death his widow, in 1878, married Elias Cunningham, who was shot December 2, 1878, by outlaws, while sitting by a window in his home, and died on the 8th of that month. The widow and family now live on the old homestead, which consists of 160 acres, about eighty of which are under cultivation. Robert F. and John manage the farm, and are experienced and intelligent young men. They give the most of their attention to raising corn and cotton, their annual yield being very large. It is one of the best farms in the northern part of Clay County, and the house, which is on a high elevation, is surrounded by natural shade trees.

Joseph Mellert, hotel proprietor and farmer of Knobel, Clay County, Ark., was born in Germany, in 1836, and is the fifth (with a twin brother) in a family of twelve, born to F. and Mary Mellert. Joseph was reared on a farm and attended school until fourteen years of age, when he began learning the cigar-maker's trade, and in 1859 came to the United States and settled in St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for about ten years, six years of that time being engaged in business on his own account. In 1870 he moved to Illinois, remaining there for six years; then moved to Randolph County, of the same State, where he remained six years more. He then located in Cape Girardeau, Mo., and after working at his trade there for three years, went to Pilot Knob for about one year, and in 1881 came to Knobel, Ark., and opened his present hotel. He farms about twenty-five acres of land and keeps quite a number of cattle and hogs. In 1861 he married Miss Wilhelmina Branica, a native of

St. Louis, and by her has two children: August and Louisa. Mr. Mellert is not very active in politics, but usually votes with the Democratic party. Although he has only resided in the county a short time, he has seen many improvements made, and has aided materially in advancing all enterprises for the good of his section.

Stephen C. Michell was born in Obion County, Tenn., September 21, 1860, and is the third of nine children, four now living, born to the marriage of Stephen Michell and Emeline Watts, who were born in Tennessee and Indiana, in 1829 and 1844, respectively. Their marriage took place in 1857, and they removed from Tennessee to what is now Clay County, Ark., at an early day, and became the owners of a good farm comprising 160 acres of land, eighty of which they succeeded in putting under cultivation, and greatly improved their property by good buildings, fences and orchards. During the Rebellion, Mr. Michell served for about six months in the Confederate army, and after the surrender returned home, where he resumed farming. He was a member of the Grangers, the Masons; and the I. O. O. F., and he and wife were first members of the Methodist Church, but afterward became connected with the Christian Church. His death occurred on the 1st of November, 1884. The following are his children: Docia (Deckard), who died at the age of twenty years; Wapallan, who died in Arkansas when fifteen years of age; James D., who was accidentally killed by a pistol shot when twelve years old; Margaret E., who died at the age of eight; William, who is now twenty years of age and resides in Clay County; Mary T. (Moran); Elizabeth, who died when five months old; Robert Theo., who lives at home, and Stephen C. The latter owns a farm of 120 acres in Clay County, on which he has resided for the past fifteen years, and has fifty acres under cultivation, and devotes much of his time to raising cattle and hogs. He is a member of the Christian Church, a Mason, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and in his political views is a Democrat, having been elected on this ticket to the office of justice of the peace, on the 3d of September, 1888. He has also been constable of the

same district a number of terms. April 10, 1887, he married Miss Alice Dennison, a native of Arkansas.

J. T. Miller is a substantial farmer of Clay County, who has become well known for his honesty, energy and intelligence. His birth occurred in Hardin County, Tenn., in September, 1844, his parents, James and Jane (Black) Miller, being also natives of that State. In 1850 they emigrated to what is now Clay County, Ark., coming through in wagons, and located on the Little Black River, and here the father died in the fall of 1866, his wife's death occurring in Tennessee. They were the parents of two children, John T. being the only one now living. He grew to manhood on a farm, and received such education as could be obtained in private schools. In 1882 he purchased the farm where he now lives, consisting of 160 acres, about seventy of which are under cultivation. He has made a great many improvements since locating, and devotes the most of his land to corn and cotton, but also gives much attention to stock raising, being extensively engaged in this business at times. He is intelligent and enterprising, and is counted one of the influential and prosperous farmers of his locality. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Amanda Mulhullen, who bore him three children: Pauline L., Lewis A. and Vandella, who is deceased. In 1877 Mr. Miller wedded Miss Sarah M. Mulhullen, and by her is the father of six children, five of whom are living: Lucy I. (deceased), John R., Leoter, Rosa M., Gertie C. and Thomas J. Mrs. Miller is a member in good standing of the Christian Church.

Harvey W. Moore. Among the prominent and numerous attorneys of Clay County may be mentioned Mr. Moore, who was born in Fulton County, Ind., May 27, 1864, his parents being Milton M. and Mary A. J. (Stone) Moore, natives, respectively, of Indiana and Ohio. They were married in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1855, and in 1863 located in Fulton County, where they made their home until 1881, removing in January, of that year, to Randolph County, and in the fall of the same year to Clay County, Ark. For five years young Moore was here engaged with his

father in changing a dense forest into a farm, and during this time all of his spare moments were spent in the study of those branches that were required to be taught in the common schools. After having taught school successfully he entered the Corning high school, where he took a course in the higher branches of study, commencing the study of law in February, 1888, with F. G. Taylor, the leading attorney of Clay County, and after reading until August, 1888, he was admitted to the Clay County bar. He located in Greenway, in the fall of 1888, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and is doing well, giving fair promise of becoming one of the leading lawyers of Northeast Arkansas. He is well versed on all of the general topics of the day, is a hard student, and is a young man of exemplary habits and character.

John H. Mowls, Jr., a farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born in Roanoke County, Va., March 29, 1853, and is a son of Henry and Polly Mowls, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of Dutch-English ancestry. The father was a colonel in the Confederate army during the Rebellion, and acted as recruiting officer, and throughout life has followed the occupations of farming, distilling, merchandising and mechanics, he and wife being now residents of California. John H. Mowls began fighting the battle of life for himself at the age of eighteen years, working as a teamster at the Cannelton Coal Mines of West Virginia for one year, after which he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was engaged in engineering a tug-boat. He next moved to St. Louis, thence to Kansas City, and from there to Topeka, where he joined a trading expedition, being thus connected for eighteen months. The following two years he spent as a cow-boy at Galveston, Tex., and then returned to St. Louis and made three trips on the Mississippi River as engineer on the tow-boat "Elliott." He next operated a shingle-yard and farmed in Mississippi, spending one year at each occupation, but was inundated by the great overflow of 1873, which compelled him to move. He went first to Cape Girardeau, Mo., then to Union County, Ill., and was engaged in farming four years. He was

married there on the 13th of February, 1876, to Miss M. A., a daughter of Daniel and Ann Cook, natives of North Carolina and Australia, respectively. On the 10th of August, 1877, Mr. Mowls left Illinois and located in Nevada City, Mo., where he worked as a painter and mechanic until February 27, 1878, when his wife died, leaving him with an infant only two months old to rear. He took the child to his mother, who cared for it until its death at the age of six months. Mr. Mowls next went to Chicago, and from there to Waterloo, Ill., where he was occupied in engineering three months. He next began railroading, continuing this three years. The nuptials of his second marriage were celebrated on the 25th of December, 1879, his wife's maiden name being Miss Emma A. Griffith, of Union County, Ill., a daughter of W. T. and Jane Griffith, who are natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Illinois. In 1880 Mr. Mowls removed to Butler County, Mo., and in 1881 came to Clay County, Ark., and is the owner of a saw, grist and cotton-mill in Kilgore Township. He has been engaged in managing various mills ever since removing to Missouri in 1880, and has also been interested in farming some of the time, and is at present following this occupation, his principal crops being cotton and corn. He is a Mason, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, is independent in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The following are their children: Elmer R., born February 11, 1882; Lily M., born February 3, 1887, and Joseph J., born July 13, 1887. Mr. Mowls was educated in the common subscription schools, and expects to give his children good educational advantages.

J. M. Myers, mayor of St. Francis, and one of the most enterprising men of the town, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and is the son of Michael Myers, who came with his father from Pennsylvania, settling in Ohio, and was there married to Miss Susan McClane, a native of Ohio. J. M. Myers remained in Sandusky until 1886, when he came to St. Francis, where he engaged in the lumber business and has continued this calling since. He is the owner of 380 acres of land in his na-

tive State, and 8,000 acres of timber and coal land in Morgan County, Ky. After arriving in Clay County, Ark., Mr. Myers joined the firm of Juvenall, Myers & Co., operating Mr. Rosengrant's mill. Afterward in company with W. S. Bryon, of St. Louis, he built a mill and opened under the firm name of J. M. Myers & Co. This he still continues and has now completed one of the largest and best equipped mills in the county or State. When the town of St. Francis was organized in 1888 Mr. Myers was elected to the office of mayor to fill the interim until the first municipal election, when he was re-elected, and is now holding that position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has built, in addition to the two mills, the finest residence in the county. Although not a member of any church he has assisted materially in the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which he contributed very liberally. He was married in Ohio to Miss Ella Bair, who came from Pennsylvania with her parents, Jacob and Amy (Uber) Bair, a number of years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born five children: Edith Floy, Sadie Grace, Gail Roena, Grover C. and an infant unnamed. Mr. Myers is a Democrat in politics.

Bertrand Nicolas, farmer and stockman of Clay County, Ark., was born in France in 1844, being the second of a family of eight children born to Bertrand and Catherine (Johnson) Nicolas, who were also born in France and came to the United States in 1847, landing at New Orleans, and afterward settling at St. Louis, Mo., where the father engaged in weaving. In 1858 they moved to the country about twelve miles from the city, where they lived ten years, and afterward located about six miles north of Kirkwood, where both parents died. Bertrand Nicolas, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to a farm life and attended the schools of St. Louis, receiving a good education. At the age of twenty-eight years he began working for himself, and was married at the age of thirty-two to Miss Rebecca Towe, a native of Missouri, by whom he became the father of two children, and at the birth of the second child Mrs. Nicolas died. George, the elder, is attending school in St.

Louis. Katie died in infancy. In 1884 Mr. Nicolas married his second wife, whose maiden name was Miss Julia Mercille, a native of Missouri. After his second marriage he remained in Missouri one year, and then came to Arkansas in the spring of 1885, settling near Peach Orchard, and at the end of two years located upon his present farm, where he is now tilling an excellent tract of fifty acres.

Dr. J. Marshall Orr, physician and surgeon of Greenway, Ark., is a native of Lee County, Miss., where he was born on the 5th of August, 1861. He was reared to manhood here, and received a good English education, at the age of eighteen years, commencing the study of medicine under his father, Dr. Harvey C. Orr, and took his first course of lectures in the University of Louisville, Ky., in the winter of 1882-83. After finishing his course, he returned to Mississippi, and practiced his profession with his father one year, when he located in the county and began practicing on his own responsibility, continuing there up to February, 1886. He then took another course of lectures in the Hospital College of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., and graduated June 17, 1886. After completing his course, he located at Greenway, Ark., and has built up a large and paying practice, which is increasing steadily and profitably. His father was born in the "Palmetto State," and, after receiving his education and residing there until reaching manhood, he went to Mississippi, where he met and wedded Miss Mary E. Weatherall, who was born and reared in Mississippi. Dr. Orr became settled in Lee County of that State, where he has practiced for over thirty years, and is still successfully following his calling.

W. R. Paty, of Corning, Ark., was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., August 28, 1849, his parents being Matthew and Priscilla Roberts, of Tennessee. The former's birth occurred about 1814, and in 1838 he was married to one Miss Hendrix. They had three children born to them, of whom two are yet living. The wife died in 1845, and in 1847 he was married to Miss Priscilla Roberts. They had nine children, of whom W. R. Paty is the only living member. Matthew Paty was a land holder in his

native State. In the spring of 1858 he moved to Ripley County, Mo., where he bought a tract of land, consisting of 120 acres, on which he resided three years, and then moved to Butler County, of the same State, where he made his home until his death, on the 15th of February, 1865. He was a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Church. In the spring of 1867 the widow, with seven children, moved to Randolph County, Ark., and by the 10th of May, 1884, they all had died, except W. R. Paty. On the 30th of November, 1873, he was married to Miss Caroline Watson, of Clay County, a daughter of Rev. Peter Watson. They had five children born to them, all of whom died in their infancy. Caroline Paty died October 12, 1883. On the 14th of September, 1884, W. R. Paty was married to Mrs. Ruth A. Alexander, a native of Tennessee. She was a widow with one child. Mr. Paty now owns a farm, and lives on the same, ten miles west of Corning, in Clay County, Ark., where he intends to remain the rest of his days. He received very little education in his youth, just learning the forms of the letters, but by self application he has made rapid strides in the acquirement of knowledge and acquaintance with current events. He is independent in his political views, and has served as school director and road overseer. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Boswell B. Payne, Sr., retired farmer, is a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., born February 1, 1815, and is a son of James and Permella Ann (Hitchcock) Payne, born in North Carolina and Ireland, respectively, though they were reared, married, and resided in Tennessee, and died in that State about 1827 and 1828, respectively. Boswell B. Payne grew to manhood in Madison County, Tenn., and was married in Dyer County, March 4, 1836, to Miss Nancy Nettle, a daughter of Jesse and Catherine (Derosett) Nettle. Mrs. Payne was born in Franklin County, Tenn., July 30, 1817, and she and Mr. Payne reared a family of nine children, all of whom are married and the parents of families. They have forty-seven grandchildren and about eight great-grandchildren.

After their marriage they farmed in Tennessee for seven years, then moving to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1843, where they were engaged in farming for about four years, coming thence to what is now Clay County, and in 1847 locating near Greenway on the farm which he now owns. He built a good double log house, cleared a farm of sixty-five acres, and reared his family. He was a great hunter in his day, and has killed many bear, elk, deer, and a great amount of small game. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John H. Payne. The genealogy of this family can be traced directly back to two brothers who, on coming to America, settled on James River, Va., and were among the early colonists. This family is among the old and much respected ones of the country. J. H. Payne was born in Greene County (now known as Clay County), Ark., April 20, 1850, and is the son of B. B. and Nancy (Nettle) Payne, and grandson of James Payne and wife, *nee* Hitchcock, the latter being of Irish extraction. In 1844 B. B. Payne came to Clay County, Ark., with his wife and family consisting then of three children, and is now living one and a half mile from Greenway. There were nine children in the family, five daughters and four sons, all now married, and six of whom were born after their parents came to Arkansas. There are seventy-five descendants to this family in children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, living at the present time. Jesse Nettle, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Welsh descent, and his wife, Polly (Derosett) Nettle, was of French extraction. J. H. Payne, one of the rising young men of the county, has filled the office of magistrate for three consecutive terms, and in 1885 he was elected to the XXVth General Assembly of Arkansas. At the present time he is occupied in timber speculations, but previous to this he had made farming a specialty. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, holding credentials as a preacher in the same, and at present is studying for the legal profession. He chose for his wife Miss Susan D. Nettle, a native of Clay County, Ark., and the daughter of William R. Nettle, of Tennessee. She died September 16, 1888, and

left five children: J. H., Jr., Laura J., David L., James C. and George. He is a Democrat and takes considerable interest in politics. He lives in Piggott, and practices in the inferior courts of the State.

Thomas L. Pierce, M. D., one of the many eminent practitioners of Clay County, who has ministered to the wants of the sick and afflicted of Clay County, Ark., is a native of Tennessee and went with his father, John J. Pierce, to Illinois in the spring of 1866. The father was a Union man in sentiment, but during the war he remained in Tennessee, and sided with neither the North nor South. After moving to Illinois he settled near Vienna, the county seat of Johnson County, where his son, Thomas L., grew to manhood. The latter received a good practical education in the schools of Johnson County, and in 1878, when twenty-two years of age, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. Previous to this he had studied in the office with Dr. T. L. Grissom, of Samoth, Ill., and after returning from Keokuk he commenced practicing with Dr. J. H. Norris, of Metropolis City, Ill. After remaining there one year he came to Boydsville, Ark., where he opened an office in 1879, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Aside from the large practice that the Doctor has, he also finds time to pay some attention to his farms lying in the neighborhood. He was united in marriage, in 1880, to Miss Berlinda Betts, daughter of John H. and Martha (Ford) Betts, of Dunklin County, Mo., and the result of this union has been the birth of five children: Norris, Lillie Myrtle, John Edgar, Martha Lena (died at twenty-two months old) and Roy Dwight. In his political views Dr. Pierce affiliates with the Republican party.

Willis W. Pollard, druggist of Piggott, Ark., was born in Union County, Ill., in March, 1852, being the son of John and Nellie (Leight) Pollard, who were also of Illinois nativity. In 1854 they moved to what is now Clay County, Ark., where the father died in 1861, after which Willis W. Pollard moved back to Illinois with his mother, and there made his home until 1883. He was in

the family grocery business for two years prior to coming to Arkansas, and after removing to this State first engaged in the merchandise trade, and has been one of the prominent business men of the place. In July, 1884, he was appointed station agent for the railroad at Piggott, which position he is filling at the present time, being the first and only agent at this point. The firm of W. W. Pollard & Co., druggists, has just been organized, and they carry a well selected stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, cigars and tobacco. Mr. Pollard has been married twice; first, in Illinois in September, 1873, to Mary Casper, a native of Union County, Ill., who died there in December, 1876, having borne three children: Martha L., C. Otto, and an infant, deceased. In 1877 Mr. Pollard married his present wife, whose maiden name was Amelia Beaver, who was born, reared and married in Union County, Ill., and by her became the father of five children; Charles W. being the only one living, four dying in infancy. Mr. Pollard is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member, and he has filled all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and is the present District Deputy Grand Master.

Dr. Henry C. Redwine, physician at Vidette, Ark., was born in Graves County, Ky., June 15, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Redwine, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Tennessee. They moved to Graves County while young, and are still residing there on a farm. Henry C. remained on the farm until his seventeenth year, when he began teaching in the public schools of his native State, and continued this occupation for seven years, being engaged in the study of medicine in connection with his teaching, the last two years of his pedagoguism. In 1878 he entered Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, from which he came to Randolph County, Ark., where he remained until March 1, 1880, then removing to Clay County, Ark., and locating within about two miles of where he now resides. In 1884 he bought his present property, and in 1888 became engaged in general mercantile business. In September, 1888, a postoffice was established in

his store, the place taking the name of Vidette, and he was appointed postmaster. He has a very extensive practice, and is also meeting with good success in the mercantile business.

Isaac Reed, a blacksmith and wagon maker at Corning, Ark., is a native of Lee County, Va., where he was born on the 12th of March, 1843, his parents, George and Mary (Grabill) Reed, being born in West Virginia. In 1849 they emigrated to Kentucky, locating in Pulaski County, where the mother died ten years later. Here the father resided, engaged in farming, until 1865, when he emigrated to Washington County, Ark., and there still makes his home. Of the eight children born to himself and wife, five are living: Isaac, Jane, Mary, Margaret and Nancy E. Isaac Reed was reared principally in Kentucky, and in that State received the most of his education. When the war broke out, he enlisted, on the 24th of July, in Company K, Third Kentucky Infantry, and served three years and four months, being in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Pumpkin Vine, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was mustered out of service and discharged October 14, 1864, at Louisville, Ky., after which he returned home and remained one month, then went to Lexington and was engaged in driving a post team for the Government. There was a train of 300 wagons made up to go to Mexico, but on reaching Louisville, all the men were discharged. He then returned home and was engaged in farming until 1869, when he went to Clark County, Ind., and engaged in blacksmithing and farming, remaining ten years, at which time he removed to Jefferson County, Mo. In 1880 he came to Corning, Ark., and has since been following his present business, in which he is meeting with good success. He does all kinds of repairing and his work is always well performed. He owns several lots in the town and a nice home. In 1865 he was married to Miss Nancy L. Brown, a native of Kentucky, who bore him ten children, six now living: Nancy A., William A. and Isaac M. (twins), George W. and Henry C. (twins) and Charles F. Mr. Reed is a member of the Agricultural

Wheel, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

The Rouse Springs Sanitarium, so intimately connected with the affairs of Clay County, is of such importance to the interests of this portion of the State, that no worthy history of the community could fail to make mention of it, or of its worthy and well-known owner, Dr. James Rouse. The experiences through which he has passed, the honors conferred upon him by rich and poor alike, the success which has attended his efforts almost without exception, proclaim him a man worthy of more than ordinary notice, so that a sketch of his eventful life cannot but be of interest to the many readers of this volume. Dr. Rouse comes from a noble ancestry, having descended from Rouse who was lord of admiralty during Cromwell's government. The Doctor's great-grandfather commanded an English ship in the wars between Spain, France and England prior to the American Revolution. His grandfather and three brothers served in the Revolutionary War in the army of Washington, one of the brothers falling at Yorktown while besieging that place. One of the brothers rose to be a general, and settled at Rouse's Point, N. Y. Dr. Rouse's father, James Rouse, served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Brown, and rose to a captaincy. He married Miss Helen Temple, of Aberdeen, who descended by both her parents from the house of Stuarts, her uncle being earl of Aberdeen. Dr. Rouse, who is now sixty-seven years of age, was born in Canada while his parents were there on business, but was taken back to Virginia when only a few weeks old. He was sent to school in Northern Ohio, and also attended schools in Pennsylvania and New York, studying medicine under Dr. Dustan, a French physician, and Dr. Johns, an English physician. The Doctor, although a Virginian, is cosmopolitan in sentiment. He was a young man at the breaking out of the Mexican War, but saw active service in that conflict, his return being through the locality which thirty-five years hence was to claim him as a resident. It was then that he discovered the rare curative qualities of the springs now bearing his name. The beginning of his extensive travels had been

made. Edinburgh College, of Scotland, had given him a diploma as a graduate, and being already possessed of an excellent knowledge of the science of medicine, he has since added to his learning by contact with different nations of the world, and by observing closely the diversified methods employed by various people. The experience thus gained has proved of incalculable benefit. While occupied at one time in three years of travel in Europe and Asia, he was called upon to perform an intricate and delicate operation upon one of Queen Victoria's army officers, for which he was knighted. Two years were spent in South America, and while there also the success attending his efforts in saving the life of the daughter of the emperor of Brazil, and restoring her to health, was rewarded by a gift (in addition to a magnificent fee) of a solid gold inkstand, weighing three pounds and three ounces, inlaid with fine rubies, each valued at over \$200. Besides this Dr. Rouse possesses a number of diamonds and other precious stones received from grateful potentates, who had been the beneficiaries of his ability. Amid constantly changing scenes time passed rapidly, and before conscious of it the Doctor had passed the three-score milestone, and was almost broken in health. The advent of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, through this locality in 1882 caused him to turn his attention in this direction, and in 1883 he settled here, and by personal experience determined the effects of the mineral waters so bountifully provided by nature. An analysis made by the Washington University, of St. Louis, indicates the presence of silica, iron, magnesium, iodine, potassium, sodium and manganese, ingredients sufficient to have wrought within the past six years some wonderful cures. One of the most noteworthy was the case of Joseph Cochran, son of J. Henry Cochran, banker of Williamsport, Penn., whose condition had baffled the skill of physicians of wide reputation for some six months. An abscess forming internally had burst into the cavity of the bowels, discharging and emptying large quantities of pus into the cavity of the abdominal and peritoneal membrane. From an incision ten inches in length through the ab-

dominal wall there was removed the matter discharged into the peritoneal cavity from an abscess in cæcum. The case was most critical as the constant discharge needed frequent cleansing, and any little exercise caused the bowels to protrude some six or eight inches. Hope had almost been abandoned when Dr. Rouse undertook the treatment. There were besides now two holes in cæcum, one three-quarters of an inch and the other half an inch in diameter, from which fæces were constantly discharged. By patient, untiring attention and the help of his good wife, with the aid of instruments constructed for this particular case, the young man was restored to sound health within three months, the medicinal properties of the water used aiding greatly in this result. The father, without considering the usual formality of a bill, presented the Doctor with a check for \$5,000. The Sanitarium is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the track of the "Cotton Belt" Route. In it are contained many interesting and curious specimens, viz.: fossils, shells, minerals, etc., evidences of Dr. Rouse's taste as a geologist and paleontologist; one of these is a piece of rich quartz, containing \$700 worth of gold. He owns over 700 acres of land in the county, his home place containing some 2,000 peach and 200 apple trees, and a garden surpassed by none in this portion of the State. One variety of grape is produced from a vine the original of which he brought from Riga, Russia; other small fruit of Canadian origin grow profusely. It only needs a visit to his wine cellar to demonstrate his ability to preserve fruit after raising it, last year's crop producing over \$1,000 of wine. With opportunities for gathering berries from the verge of eternal snow to the tropics, and fruit from every clime, he claims that there is no country like Arkansas capable of producing such a variety of highly flavored and useful fruits, while the roses here are more fragrant than those of Persia. He already has one of the largest farm residences in the county, to which an addition will be built sufficient to accommodate fifty patients by the fall of 1889. In addition to his duties about the Sanitarium the Doctor is surgeon for the railroad, and also has a

large practice in the surrounding country. He is of untiring energy, ceaseless activity and persevering industry, of lithe and sinewy form, erect and of commanding presence, his hair tinged with gray indicating a dignified age. He has been three times married, his first wife bearing two children; by his second wife he had six, three now living. His first wife's children are both married: the eldest, Helen, to Mr. Edwin Lovitt, of Liberty, Me.; the second daughter to Mr. J. Henry Cochran, of Calais, Me., now of Williamsport, Penn. His second wife's children are also married: James W. Rouse, conductor on a railroad in Colorado; Lizzie, wife of Mr. Frank Miller, an electrician, of Philadelphia, Penn., and Eva Virginia, married to a Mr. Winslow, of Maine. The present Mrs. Rouse was born in 1855, and has proved of invaluable benefit to her husband in the treatment of cases. Pleasing in disposition, an agreeable companion and a welcome visitor to the sick room, she has shared very largely in the respect and esteem accorded her husband. She is a lady of intelligence and worth, having graduated from the normal school of her native town, Fredericton, N. B., Canada. She is of Scotch descent, her grandfather having been professor in Edinburgh University. Her father, William Anderson, is the recipient of a valuable gold medal given him as the best school-teacher in the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Rouse is a member of Orient Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of Thomaston, Me.

E. N. Royall, a self made man and one who merits the respect and esteem of all by his industry and perseverance, is a native of Carroll County, West Tenn., born October 17, 1836, and a son of Joseph A. and Ollie (Steel) Royall, the latter a daughter of John Arnold, of Virginia. After reaching manhood, Mr. E. N. Royall engaged in merchandising in his native State, and was there married to Miss Frances C. Ozier, daughter of Reuben Ozier, of Tennessee, formerly of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Royall came to Clay County, Ark., in 1869, settling on a farm about two miles north of Boydsville, on what is known as "Big Creek," and a little later he was appointed assessor of the county, when it was first formed as Clayton County, and held this position two years. He was also the first

sheriff here, serving a full term, and after two years was elected county and probate judge, in which office he remained four consecutive terms, or eight years. He has been agent for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad for the past ten years, and is still acting as such. He engaged in merchandising with James Blackshare, with whom he continued for three years, and was then in the same business with W. S. Blackshare for some time. When first coming to Clay County, Ark., with his family he had about \$500 in money and a horse. He is now the owner of some 1,500 acres of land and has some good property in the village of Boydsville. To his marriage has been born one son, B. L. Royall, who has been sent to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and is also a graduate of the Commercial College of Lexington, Ky., and is now clerking in the store of A. L. Blackshare, of Boydsville. Mr. Royall is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Boydsville Lodge No. 75, and is a Democrat in politics.

James R. Scurlock, a successful and prominent merchant of Piggott, and the son of J. C. and Eliza (Davis) Scurlock, was born in Union County, Ill., February 27, 1863. J. C. Scurlock was a native of Illinois, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Davis, who was also a native of the same State. Mr. Scurlock was a prominent man of Union County, and held several local offices. He died January 1, 1872. Mrs. Scurlock died December 25, 1879. James R. Scurlock attained his growth in Union County, Ill., receiving a liberal education, and remained in Illinois until grown. He came to Arkansas in November, 1885, located at Piggott, and bought a mercantile house and has continued merchandising up to the present. He carries a stock of general merchandise, dry goods, hats, caps, queensware and glassware, and has built up a very good trade. In May, 1889, he formed a partnership and engaged also in the drug business. He was married in Illinois, Union County, July 19, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Lingle, a native of Union County, Ill., where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Moses Lingle, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Joseph F. Schneider, of the Arkansas Stave

Works, was born in Clermont County, of the "Buckeye State," June 20, 1857, his parents being Adam and Anna (Weindle) Schneider, both of German nativity. Joseph F. Schneider remained with his father in his native county until twenty-one years of age, and in 1879 moved west to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued working at the cooper business for about six years. In 1886 he came to Greenway, Ark., and engaged in the manufacture of staves and headings, and has been manager of an established business ever since. This enterprise gives employment to from fifteen to twenty men, and the establishment ships from eighty to 100 cars of stock annually. The Arkansas Stave Works pays, on an average, \$1,000 per month, for help and material. Mr. Schneider was married in St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1883, to Miss Anna Schmitz, who was born, reared and educated in St. Louis, and is the daughter of Jacob Schmitz, of Union City, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have two children: Cecelia and Clarence. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Dr. J. H. Seegraves, a prominent physician and leading citizen of Clay County, Ark., was born in Surry County, N. C., August 1, 1832, and is the son of Gilbra and Sarah (Wilson) Seegraves. Gilbra Seegraves was born in Virginia in 1800, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a brick-mason and farmer by occupation. He immigrated to Macon County, Tenn., in 1839, and was one of the pioneers of that locality. In 1874 he removed to Arkansas, settling in Clay County, and there died May 27, 1887, in his seventy-seventh year. Sarah (Wilson) Seegraves was born in Ashe County, N. C., and was reared and married in that State. The nine children born to this union are named as follows: Louis, William, Maxwell, Samuel T., Henry, Gilbra, Sarah, Martha and John H. Mrs. Seegraves died December 31, 1885. Dr. J. H. Seegraves, the subject of this sketch, was principally reared in Tennessee, and had good school advantages. Later he studied for three years under I. M. Livingston, M. D., of Lafayette, Tenn., and then practiced in partnership with him for four years. About this time the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Federal army, as recruiting officer.

There being vacancies to fill, he, among others, applied as assistant acting surgeon, of the United States army, which required a man to be a graduate of some reputable college. There were four who applied for the position, but three failed to pass. Dr. Seegraves claimed an examination, and passed with honor, and although not a graduate, was appointed to the place. His commission was as below:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TENN., MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., September 21, 1865.

Special Order 33:—Surgeon Thaddeus Donahue, One Hundred and Tenth United States Cavalry Troops, in charge of Post Hospital, Gallatin, Tenn., will be relieved of that charge without delay by Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Seegraves, United States Army, and return to duty with his regiment. He will turn over his property to his successor. By order of the Medical Director.

JOHN E. MCGUIRE,

Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Following this Dr. Seegraves was ordered to report the sale of property without reporting to superior officers, a new departure in military affairs. He then took charge of the hospital, after the abandonment of which he received orders to sell and turn over the proceeds, which was done, thus showing his standing. Below may be found his discharge from duty, and his standing:

PROPERTY DIVISION, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1866.

Sir:—I am instructed by the Surgeon General to inform you that your returns of public property belonging to the Medical and Hospital department of the Army, for a period commencing September 22, 1865, and ending December 31, 1865, with vouchers thereto pertaining, have been examined in this office, and found to be correct, and finally settled. Relating to Gallatin, Tenn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. SPENCER, *Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.*

Dr. Seegraves served in the medical department from 1864 until April 10, 1866, participating in the battle of Nashville, and was honorably discharged at Louisville. He then located in Illinois, began the practice of his profession, and was offered the position of chief surgeon of the West, but declined. Later he settled in Clinton County, Ill., practiced six years, then came to Arkansas, and settled in Clay County, where he has since practiced his profession. He is also engaged in the drug business.

and is the local surgeon of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, which is an honor held by few physicians. Dr. Seegraves is also president of the Clay County Medical Examining Board. He was married, in 1859, to Miss M. A. Atkerson, a native of Macon County, Tenn., and the daughter of John W. Atkerson, now a resident of Macon County, Tenn. To the Doctor and wife were born four children living: Lydia A., Ida L., John O. and Cora E. Those deceased were named Clara R., Ethel, J. O., and an infant. The Doctor and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., joining the last-named organization in Gallatin, Tenn., while surgeon of the army, and while almost a stranger, being struck by the grandeur of a procession. He also belongs to the K. of H. Aside from his profession and the drug business, Dr. Seegraves is one of the prominent farmers of the county.

B. H. Sellmeyer & Bro., merchants of Knobel, Ark. This firm is composed of Bernard H. and Joseph Sellmeyer, who were born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1850 and 1862, respectively, and were the sons of John H. and Elizabeth (Brugensmith) Sellmeyer, who were native Germans, and came to the United States, where they met and afterward married. The father is a tanner by trade, and is the owner of a tannery at Oldenburg, Ind., which is managed by his eldest son, John. Our subjects attended school in Oldenburg until a somewhat advanced age, then following clerking in their father's store. Bernard continued until about 1870, when he went to St. Louis and clerked in a store in that city for five years, later engaging in the grocery business for himself, which he continued until 1880, since which time he has resided in Knobel, Ark. He first engaged as a contractor in furnishing ties for the Knobel & Helena Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in partnership with Crawford & Lintz, and in about eight months furnished 350,000, and during this time also did some grading on the White River Branch of that railroad. In the fall of 1881 he started the first store in Knobel, and it was practically the only store in the place for about

four years. In 1884 he was joined by his brother Joseph, and they formed their present partnership, and in connection with their store they are extensively interested in the timber business, making a specialty of piling, staves and ties, which industry gives employment to forty or fifty men. They are now about to erect a cotton-gin and saw-mill, and owing to the erection of the former, the farmers have been encouraged to increase their cotton crop at least 400 per cent, which will prove of great benefit to the county. In 1882 Bernard Sellmeyer was appointed third postmaster of Knobel, and held the position several years, and in 1888 Joseph became postmaster, and is holding the office at the present time. Since 1884 Bernard H. has held the office of justice of the peace. In 1886 Joseph Sellmeyer returned to Oldenburg, Ind., and accepted the position of secretary of the St. Joseph Western Mill, of Oldenburg, in which his father is an extensive stockholder. In September, 1888, he was married to Miss Dinah Damhus, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Bernard and Philema Damhus, who reside in that State. The Sellmeyer brothers own over 2,000 acres of land, more than half of which is excellent farming land and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. They have about 100 acres under cultivation, and are constantly opening up new land, and their enterprise and energy form a commendable example to the citizens of the county.

Edward Silverberg, M. D., a physician and farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born in Columbia, Marion County, Miss., in 1829, and is the second of four children of Johnson and Sarah (Jones) Silverberg, who were born in Holland and Georgia, respectively. When about sixteen years of age the father emigrated to the United States, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in Columbia, Miss., where he remained twelve years, then removing to Canton, Miss., where he resumed business in 1833, continuing until his death in 1838. He and wife were married in 1825, the latter being a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Mississippi. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. Dr. Edward Silverberg received his

education in the common schools and the Masonic College at La Grange, Ky., leaving the latter institution at the age of eighteen years. He was engaged in clerking for two years and then began the study of medicine, graduating from the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., in 1855, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Jessamine County, Ky. He then spent one year in Columbus, Ky., two years in Louisiana, and came to Helena in 1858, where he was in the drug business, and from that time until 1861 resided in Helena. In May, 1862, he entered the Southern army as medical purveyor under Gen. Hindman, who had command of the Trans-Mississippi department, and later was under Gen. Holmes, and was stationed with his office at Little Rock, Ark. In 1864 he resigned this office and entered the field as adjutant of what was known as Dobbins' brigade, being in the battle of Big Creek, near Helena, and in a raid south; was with Price on his raid through Missouri, and took part in the battles at Iron Mountain, Big Blue, Kansas City and Fort Scott, then fell back to Benton County, Ark., and was in his last battle at Fayetteville, in the winter of 1864. The army was here divided and the Doctor's command was sent to Northeast Arkansas, and in the winter of that year the command started to Mexico with Gen. Shelby. He was taken sick at San Antonio, Texas, and, after the final surrender, returned to Kentucky. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sallie Lockart, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he became the father of three children: Sallie L., wife of Judge J. F. Humphries, clerk of the court at Helena, Ark.; Edward, who is married and resides with his father, and Ida, who died in infancy. In the spring of 1858 the Doctor brought his family to Arkansas and settled in Helena, where he was in the drug business when the war came on. In 1873, after coming to Northeast Arkansas, and practicing for a short time at Pocahontas, he went to Poplar Bluff, Mo., but returned to Corning, Ark., in 1876, remaining here six years, since which time he has lived at Knobel and Peach Orchard. In 1885 he bought a tract of land one-half mile south of Knobel, and on this farm he has since resided and made many improve-

ments. He raises considerable stock and has an excellent stallion for breeding purposes. In partnership with his son he is extensively engaged in the timber business, shipping staves, stave bolts and piling, and making cross ties. He takes an active part in politics, and has held the office of postmaster at Peach Orchard three years, and at Knobel about the same length of time. At both these places he carries on general merchandising. He is chairman of the County Democratic Convention, and was a delegate to the Congressional Convention at Helena in 1888. He takes quite an interest in the culture of fruit, and his orchard consists of 300 peach trees, fifty pear, fifty plum, twenty-five cherry and 200 apple trees, all of which are doing well, and those that are bearing show excellent fruit. His son, Edward L., was married to Miss Annie Ratcliffe, a daughter of Hon. T. J. and Huldah A. Ratcliffe. The father was a noted lawyer and politician of this section and held the office of State senator. He died in 1881, but his widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead, one and a half miles west of Peach Orchard.

G. W. Simmons, M. D., whose face is familiar in the homes of the sick and afflicted of this county, was born in Halifax County, N. C., in 1827, and is the son of Jesse H. Simmons, whose father, John Simmons, was a native of Scotland. Jesse H. Simmons married Miss Nancy B. Whitaker, also a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of James Whitaker. Her grandfather, John Whitaker, was a native of North Carolina and was a colonel of some note in the Revolutionary War, as was also John Bradford, Mrs. Simmons' maternal grandfather. Gov. John Branch, of North Carolina, who was secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Jackson, was a cousin of Mrs. Simmons. The Whitaker family was one of the most illustrious in the State. G. W. Simmons moved to Wayne County, Tenn., at the age of seventeen, and later was married to Miss Martha J. Gee, daughter of Thomas Gee, of English and Welsh parentage. He then entered the office of Dr. T. L. Carter, where he studied medicine, and a few years later opened an office, but in 1856 came to

Clay County, and formed a partnership with Thomas J. Harris, at Oak Bluff, near where Rector now stands, and was the leading physician of the county. The partnership continued for three years when Dr. Simmons opened up business for himself, as his partner had entered the Confederate army. Since that time the Doctor has had the greatest practice of any physician in the county, and says that after an experience of thirty-three years, he can truthfully say it is an error to make the statement that this is an unhealthy country. In his earlier practice, when people were very poorly housed and very little attention was paid to the laws of health, they suffered from ill health, but just in proportion to their improvement did they become healthier. The Doctor's own family, consisting of six robust children, is evidence enough of the salutary condition of the country, and nowhere is to be found a better specimen of young manhood than William H. Simmons, who is clerking in his father's store. Dr. Simmons, by his first wife, was the father of six children, all of whom are now living: Jesse, married, has three children, and resides near his father; Alice married G. W. Webb, who is now living near Oak Bluff, is a carpenter, and they have three children; Ella married James Merriwether, son of Dr. Merriwether, of Paragould, and has two children; William H. is at home with his father and attends the store; Charles lives with his father and attends to the farm, and Mary married W. E. Spence, now circuit clerk of the county, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. Dr. Simmons married Miss Carrie M. Lavender, of Rector, who came from Georgia when a girl, with her sister and brother-in-law, H. B. Cox. Her father, James Lavender, was a native of Georgia, and her mother, Malinda (Ansley) Lavender, was of Irish extraction. The Doctor takes an active part in politics and votes the Democratic ticket, as do his two sons who are old enough to vote. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is a Royal Arch Mason, having passed through all the chairs in that order, and for six years was District Deputy Grand Master of the State. He has done much for the benefit of the county in which he lives, has built

several of the finest houses in the vicinity, and is now engaged in the general merchandise business, having one of the best selected stocks in the town, valued at from \$1,500 to \$4,000. When the Doctor first settled in the county very little attention was paid to education, but whisky was considered the staff of life and was sold at every cross-roads. Now a school-house takes the place at the cross-roads and the whisky seller receives a limited amount of patronage.

A. R. Simpson, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Lawrence County, S. C., August 25, 1860, being a son of D. D. and E. A. (Harris) Simpson, who were also born in the "Palmetto State," the father being a merchant and farmer by occupation. They are both living and reside in their native State. The following are their children: J. H., of Mississippi; Sallie R. (Blakely), T. S., R. I. (Janes), P. A. and Dr. A. R. The paternal grandparents were born in Ireland, and at an early day emigrated to America, locating in South Carolina, where they spent the rest of their days, and died when very old. Dr. A. R. Simpson is the youngest of his parents' children, and his youth was spent in attending school and assisting on the home farm. At the age of sixteen years he began the study of medicine, and in September, 1879, entered the University of Baltimore, Md., in 1881 entering as a student the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1882, being one of seventeen who graduated with honors out of a class of 115. He began practicing his profession in Lawrence County, S. C., and remained until 1884, when he went to Marshall County, Miss., but only continued here one year. In April, 1885, he came to Corning, Ark., where he has since resided, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is very public spirited and is ever ready to advance any good cause. He was married in October, 1886, to Miss Winnie D. Whitehead, of Crystal Springs, Miss., and by her has one child, Perry O. Dr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. B. Smith is a planter and stockman of Kilgore Township, Clay County. It is a remarkable

fact that the majority of those men of Kentucky birth, who have become residents of Clay County, have been peculiarly successful in the accumulation of worldly goods, and are considered superior farmers, and Mr. Smith is but another example of this truth. He was born in Calloway County, Ky., September 14, 1849, his parents, Gabriel and Agnes (Shotwell) Smith, being natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The father was an honest tiller of the soil, and remained in the State of his birth until 1861, when he removed to Randolph County, Ark. (now Clay County), and opened a farm in Cache Township, on which he resided until his death in 1881, followed by his excellent widow two years later. Jasper B. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was brought up as a farmer's boy, and has ever devoted himself to that calling, and with a perseverance and industry which could not fail of favorable results. At the age of twenty years he began depending on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and made his first purchase of land in 1875, which consisted of eighty acres near Black River. This farm he improved greatly, then sold it and bought his present farm of 160 acres, seventy being under cultivation, and forty of that being devoted to the culture of cotton. His attractive farm is especially fitted for the raising of stock, which occupation receives a fair portion of his attention, and his out buildings are all in excellent condition. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and socially is a member of the Orient Lodge, at Corning, and the Agricultural Wheel. He was married in Arkansas on the 14th of March, 1869, to Miss Harriet Pitcock, a native of Tennessee, whose parents moved to Arkansas during the war; by her he is the father of these children: Nancy Ella (Mrs. Park), William Hastings, James Caswell, Marcus Vain, Bert, Enola, Ernest and Joseph G. and Elgin Eugene, both of whom died at the age of one year. Mr. Smith received poor school advantages in his youth, but knowing the value of a good education has given his children excellent opportunities for acquiring learning. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has been remarkably healthy, never having had to call a physician on his own account.

William E. Spence, circuit clerk of Clay County, also county clerk and probate court clerk, was born in Wilcox County, Ala., and is the son of Rev. Spence and wife, *nee* Evelyn Mc Niel, and the grandson, on the mother's side, of Hector Mc Niel, of Camden, who was of Scotch descent. Rev. Spence was a native of Tennessee, and moved to Alabama when a young man, where he married Miss Mc Niel. In 1876 he settled with his family in Greene County, Ark., where he remained for about one year, and then moved to what was known as Oak Bluff, locating about a mile north of the town, where he taught school. He was also a preacher in the Presbyterian Church, having been ordained about the time he moved to Alabama. He was of English descent. William E. Spence accompanied his parents to Greene County, and always attended school to his father until he attended the Commercial College, at Lexington, Ky., from which institution he graduated the same year. After this he took a position as book-keeper and salesman with the firm of Tatum & Bragg, of Malden, Mo., where he remained for about two years, or until the firm stopped business. He then went to work at the same occupation for I. Harris & Co., also of that place, remained about a year, and then came to Boydsville, where he is now located, and accepted a position with W. S. Blackshare & Co. He remained with this company for about a year, when he engaged in mercantile business for himself, thus continuing until elected to his present office. He then closed out his trade, and now devotes his whole time to his official duties. He was first married to Miss Dora Pollock, who bore him one child, which died with its mother in 1884. Mr. Spencer's second marriage was to Miss Mary Simmons, daughter of Dr. G. W. Simmons, of Boydsville, in December, 1888. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of H. While modest and unassuming in his demeanor, he is endowed with those very rare qualities of good sense and good judgment, which, together with his genial and pleasing manners, not only fit him for any position to which he may be elected, but congregate around him many warm friends.

Charles Stokes, farmer and mechanic of Haywood Township, Clay County, Ark., was born in Winston County, Ala., October 31, 1840, being a son of William Stokes, who was born in Georgia, and was reared in Warren County, Tenn. He was married in that State, and afterward moved to Alabama, where he farmed for a number of years and then came to Ark., locating in this State about 1877, his death occurring in February, 1884. Charles Stokes was reared in the State of Alabama, and made his home with his father until November 27, 1861, when he married Susan Smith, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Alabama, and in August of the following year moved to Illinois, locating in Massac County. He resided in this and Pope Counties until the spring of 1868, when he moved to Arkansas, arriving on the 5th of April of that year. A short time afterward he homesteaded 120 acres, then bought 120, and has since increased his acreage to 600, all of which is in Mrs. Stokes' name. About 100 acres are under cultivation. They have a good residence, two good barns and an excellent orchard. Mr. Stokes has served as justice of the peace for about six years, and has been a member of the school board a number of years. He has filled several of the chairs in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. In addition to his farming he has been doing considerable mechanical work, such as wagon repairing, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. He and wife are the parents of the following children: J. R., A. J., J. H., F. M., T. A., Queen C., Pearlle and Nancy A. Two children died in infancy.

Henry Swift was born in Orange County, N. Y., July 29, 1843, and is a son of John and Jane (Welch) Swift, who were born in Nottingham, England, the former's birth occurring in 1815. His father, William Swift, was a postman, and carried the mail from Longar to Elton, a distance of four and a half miles, making two trips per day, and in fifty-three years' service did not lose one day's time. John Swift served as a private in the Crimean War, and was in the siege of Sebastopol, being one of the only two surviving members of his camp. He died in 1882, having been a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a well-to-do land holder. His wife was also a member of the Methodist Church, and in 1843 came to the United States, locating in New York State, but returned to England the same year, and died there in October, 1846. Henry Swift lived with his grandfather until his eleventh year, and received a good common school education in the schools of Longar. He then made a trip to the United States, and after living three years in York State returned to England and again attended school. Eleven years later he came again to the United States, and lived with an uncle in Jo Daviess County, Ill., for about three years, later working out and residing among the farmers in that county for two years more, attending school during the winter and doing farm work in the summer months. While the war was going on he traveled over the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and at the close of hostilities began working on the Mississippi River, being engaged in the construction of the Belleville Railroad, continuing such work until 1873, when he came to Arkansas. He was occupied in farming in Randolph County until 1885, since which time he has been a resident of Clay County, and owns 280 acres of fertile land, eighty-three of which are under cultivation, although all could be easily put under improvement. It was heavily covered with timber, but is now furnished with good buildings and fences. He gives much attention to breeding Poland China hogs, and is a thrifty and successful farmer and stockman. He was among the first to demonstrate the fact that swamp and overflowed land could be tilled as profitably as the sand ridges, and seven or eight of his neighbors have followed his example and now possess comfortable homes of their own. He is active in school matters, is a Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat. He was first married February 7, 1879, to Miss Malinda Smart, a daughter of Lemuel and Jane Smart, of Arkansas, and by her became the father of two children: Laura, who died at the age of fifteen months, and an infant, deceased. His wife died in 1882, and he took for his second wife, in 1884, Miss Retta Boyd, a daughter of William Boyd, of Shan-

non County, Mo. She died quite suddenly in February, 1885, having borne one daughter: Henrietta, who was born on the 22d of March, 1883.

Dr. C. C. Symonds. There are always, in the profession of which this gentleman is a member, some individuals who become eminent and command a large patronage, and among these deserving of especial recognition is Dr. Symonds, who is a skillful physician and surgeon. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., February 15, 1829, and was the fourth in a family of five children born to the marriage of Shubel Symonds and Mary Baker, natives of Rhode Island. They were early pioneers of Syracuse, N. Y., where the father followed tilling the soil, and resided for a number of years. He died in Allegany County, of the same State, in 1853, at the age of seventy-six years. His excellent widow still survives him, and resides at Flora, Ill., having reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. Dr. C. C. Symonds attended the common schools of Cayuga County, and after attaining a suitable age, began the study of medicine. May 4, 1832, he was married to Miss Sally Ann Sawyer, and soon after moved to Allegany County, N. Y., and in 1857 to Clay County, Ill., where he practiced medicine, and was also engaged in merchandising and shipping grain. In 1878 he emigrated to Corning, Clay County, Ark., where he has since been devoting his time to the practice of medicine and surgery. He assisted in incorporating Corning, and has been one of the foremost men in building up the town, being now a member of the city council. He has always been interested in educational advancement, and is independent in his religious views. He has never been very active in politics, but casts his vote with the Republican party. He owns a good farm in the western division of Clay County, besides other property. He and wife are the parents of the following children: Harriet (Mrs. Loppins), residing in Clay County, Ark.; Amanda (Mrs. Marrow), residing in Madison County, Ind.; Ida (Mrs. Noble Stacey), whose husband is a druggist at Du Quoin, and Marenous, who is married and resides with his parents. Mrs. Symonds was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Eben-

ezer and Laura (Smith) Sawyer, also natives of New York State. The father was a sturdy tiller of the soil, and remained in his native State until his death, in 1854, his wife having died in 1844. The Doctor has three brothers: Syrenous, who is married and resides in Cortland County, N. Y., seventy-three years of age; John S., who is married and lives at Flora, Ill., of which place he is a prominent resident (he represented his county in the State legislature, and is now inspector of the Southern Asylum), and Marenous, who resides in Sedgwick County, Kas., near Wichita, and is engaged in farming.

R. I. Taylor is a native of Henry County, West Tenn., and was born on the 9th of April, 1839, his parents being John and Sarah (Carey) Taylor, the father a native of West Tennessee and the mother of South Carolina. The paternal grandfather was a Virginian by birth, the maternal grandfather having come originally from South Carolina. John Taylor emigrated from Tennessee to what is now Clay County, Ark., about 1852, coming in a wagon drawn by an ox team, and settled on the farm now owned by Robert Hawthorne, in Carpenter Township, where he made improvements and resided until about 1859. Then he removed to Howell County, Mo., and died there in 1866. His wife died in Stoddard County, Mo., on her way to Arkansas. To them were born four children R. I. Taylor being the third in order of birth. He was but thirteen years of age when he came to this State, and received only limited educational advantages as there were but few settlers and no schools in the country at that time. Such knowledge of books as he possesses was obtained at home by self application. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Arkansas Regiment, and served until the close of the war, being a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge and several hard skirmishes. He was wounded by a gun shot in the left arm at Shiloh, which has nearly ruined the use of that member, and was also wounded by a gun-shot at Murfreesboro, but soon recovered as it was merely a flesh wound. He served as second sergeant and was paroled in 1865. He returned

to Clay County, and about 1872 located on his present farm, which consists of 200 acres of land, with some sixty-five acres under cultivation. He raises corn principally, and gives considerable attention to stock. Having followed farming all his life he is thoroughly acquainted with its varied features. In 1867 he was married to Rebecca Howell, a native of Missouri, by whom he has three children: John, Lewis and Alma. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Annie Heath, he had two children: Rosa, living, and Rosella L., who is deceased. Mr. Taylor is a well-respected pioneer of Clay County, having resided here since the time when not more than a half dozen families were within miles of him. He has aided very materially in the advance and progress of the community.

Daniel D. Throgmorton, who is classed among the respected farmers and stock-raisers of Clay County, Ark., was born on a farm in Henry County, Tenn., January 20, 1850, and is the son of James W. Throgmorton, a native of North Carolina. James W. Throgmorton was reared in Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Eleanor Pollard, also of North Carolina nativity. After marriage he resided in Henry County, Tenn., until 1869, when he came to Arkansas and settled in Clay County, where he died June 18, 1876. His wife had died in Tennessee in 1866. Daniel D. Throgmorton grew to manhood in Henry County, Tenn., came to Arkansas in 1870, and later spent three years in Dunklin County, Mo. In 1874 he settled on the place where he now lives, and bought raw land, which he has since cleared, and the town of Piggott is laid out on his land. Mr. Throgmorton has about ninety acres, with some forty acres under good cultivation. He was married first in Dunklin County, Mo., February 15, 1873, to a widow, Mrs. Amanda E. Lively, who died May 23, 1883. Mr. Throgmorton was married in Clay County, Ark., December 27, 1883, to Miss Nancy B. Featherston, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Dyer County, and a niece of his first wife. This last union resulted in the birth of three children: Thomas Edward, born November 24, 1884, and Nora B., born September 26, 1888. They lost one

child, L. Ora, who died October 15, 1887, at the age of thirteen months. Mr. Throgmorton has been elected to and held the office of justice of the peace for twelve consecutive years, and has also filled other local positions. Mrs. Throgmorton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Tisdial, a farmer residing near Corning, Ark., was born in Marshall County, Ky., July 22, 1837, and is a son of Sherrill and Julia (Casinger) Tisdial, who were also Kentuckians, and of German descent. The paternal grandfather, John, was an early settler of Kentucky, and there reared six children and resided until his death. Sherrill Tisdial was reared and educated in his native State and in 1838 emigrated to what is now Clay County, Ark., making the toilsome journey in wagons. He erected a little log cabin at Rockfield, weighted down with poles, in which he resided a few years, then locating one mile below on the river. In the winter of 1866 he was thrown from a horse and killed. He was an extensive stock dealer, and was leading a steer when he became fast in the rope. During the war he lost heavily, as all his stock was taken from him by the soldiers. His widow is still living, being in her seventy-fourth year. They were the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are living at the present time: John, Frank, Monroe, Elizabeth, Ellen and Margaret. John Tisdial was an infant when brought to Arkansas, and from earliest boyhood has had the welfare of his adopted county at heart. In his youth the country was nothing but a wilderness, with a few scattering log cabins long distances apart, and he assisted his father in clearing their farm and remained with him until he attained his majority. Although there were no schools at that time he applied himself to such books as came in his way, and became a well educated man. After his marriage in 1860 he moved to a place of his own, and in the spring of 1864 came to his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, eighty being under cultivation. He was married to Miss Polly Harriet, a native of Missouri, and by her became the father of five children: William J., Euphemia D., Julia A., John, and one deceased. He took for his second

wife Miss Fannie Leslie, who has borne him two children: Daniel H. and Thomas A. His third marriage was to Miss Long, who has borne him three children: Avey and Noverller living, and Bertha deceased. In 1863 Mr. Tisdial enlisted in Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, and served until September 15, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability, and remained in the hospital until convalescent. On entering the army he weighed 175 pounds in his stocking feet, but on coming out only weighed ninety pounds. In 1864 he took his family away from Arkansas, though he returned in 1866 and has since lived here.

Marion J. Tucker, merchant and postmaster at Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1844, his father, Col. Thomas J. Tucker, being a native of Virginia. Upon remaining in the "Old Dominion" until a young man, the father went to Tennessee, where he was married to Nancy Nance, of that State, and after residing in Nashville, Tenn., for several years, moved to Haywood County, Tenn., where he became the owner of a plantation, and lived until his death, his wife having died some time before. He was a colonel of militia, and was a prominent and well-known man in his day. Marion J. Tucker grew to manhood in Haywood County, and when the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, Ninth Tennessee Infantry, and served until captured at Chickamauga, and was held a prisoner of war until the close of the conflict, most of the time at Indianapolis. He was at first in Nashville, Tenn., and was placed with 115 others in the top story of the Maxwell House, which broke through with them, and he and the others were carried clear to the basement. Mr. Tucker was badly wounded, and had one leg and an arm broken. After remaining in the hospital until convalescent, he was sent to Indianapolis. He was in the engagements at Belmont, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and several others. After the close of the war he returned to his home in West Tennessee, and was married, in Lauderdale County, January 9, 1866, to Mary Jane Chambers, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Thomas Chambers. After following

mercantile pursuits in Alamo, Tenn., for one year, he, in 1867, moved to Lauderdale County, there being engaged in farming up to 1874, when he sold out and located in Clay County, Ark., purchasing a farm and engaging in tilling the soil, also following the occupation of merchandising. He established a postoffice at that point, of which he became postmaster in 1878. He continued this business until 1887, then gave the management of affairs into the hands of his son, and moved to Greenway, where he built a store and put in a stock of general merchandise. He has a general stock of goods, and in connection with this also owns and conducts a livery barn. Since September, 1888, he has held the office of postmaster of Greenway. He is a Master Mason, and is a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church. January 20, 1889, his wife died, leaving him with a family of nine children: Edgar M., Columbus, Laura, Gaston, Wittie, Clyde, Lily, Luther and Lola. Mr. Tucker owns two farms in Clay County, amounting to about 300 acres, and has some 175 acres under cultivation. He married his present wife, a Mrs. Annie Gault, May 12, 1889. She was born in Illinois.

Dr. Wiley V. Turner, a retired physician and farmer of Greenway, Ark., was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., May 19, 1836, his father, Wiley Turner, being a native of South Carolina. He was reared in Wilson County, Tenn., and was married in Davidson County to Miss Maria Thompson, who was born near Nashville. He served in the War of 1812 under Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans, dying in Humphreys County. Dr. Turner grew to manhood in that county and until he attained his majority made his home with his father. He received a good practical education in Waverly Academy, and when twenty years of age commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Ellis, taking his first course of lectures in the winters of 1858-59 and 1859-60, in the University of Nashville, graduating from that institution in the spring of the latter year. He then practiced his profession in Houston County until the opening of the war, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted as a private in the Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry, Con-

federate States Army. He was soon after detailed as assistant surgeon, and served in this capacity until 1864, when he left the army and returned home and resumed practice. Here he remained until 1871, when he removed to Clay County, Ark., and continued the practice of his profession for nine years. About 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Clayville, and in 1878 became the first postmaster of Greenway. He kept a stock of general merchandise at his residence, and continued for one year after the location of the town of Greenway, when he moved his store to about one-half mile from his residence. He has also been engaged in farming for a number of years. August 4, 1864, he was married, in Tennessee, to Miss Louisa Skelton, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of A. B. Skelton. The Doctor and his wife have four children: James, Joseph, Charles and Robert. Minnie was the wife of B. B. Biffle, and died in December, 1884. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is a ruling elder, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Wright Ward was born in Webster, Hancock County, Ill., July 18, 1849, and is a son of Zebediah and Arzilla (Wright) Ward, natives, respectively, of New York and Tennessee, the former's birth occurring on the 23d of March, 1816, in New York City. When a child he removed with his parents to Dearborn County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and then located in Hancock County, Ill., where he apprenticed himself to the wagon-maker's trade, which calling has received his attention up to the present time. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Their children are Wright, a farmer and mechanic; Lorinda, who lives in Carthage, Ill.; and Mark, a farmer residing in Northeast Missouri. Wright Ward was married in Illinois, on the 1st of May, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth L. Pryor, a daughter of Lewis R. and Hannah J. Pryor, natives of Hancock County, Ill., and by her he has one child, Cora L., born October 21, 1874. Mr. Ward moved with his family to Marion County, Mo., in 1875, and in 1879 to Randolph County, Ark., where he rented land and farmed for four years, then

coming to Clay County, Ark., where he purchased a tract of land containing 200 acres. He has fifteen acres under cultivation. He has a good young orchard, and substantial fences and buildings, and is preparing to erect a new residence. He is a Democrat, is active in his support of schools and churches, and is an industrious farmer.

W. H. Watts, hotel-keeper at Boydsville, was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1846, where he remained until after the war, although during that eventful period he joined Gen. Forrest's cavalry and participated in the battles of Athens, Ala., Johnsonville, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., Fort Pillow, Parker's Cross Roads, Gun Town, and was on the Hood raid from Florence, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn. He was in thirteen fights, among which was the Franklin fight, where fully one-third of the men in the company and regiment were lost, and in the Nashville fight, after which a retreat was made to Florence, Ala., continued skirmishing being experienced. During this time Mr. Watts had his clothes riddled with bullets, and his hat rim shot away in pieces, but he miraculously escaped without injury to himself. He was discharged in Mississippi, and sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He was offered \$100 in gold by the officers to go to Texas and not to Nashville. He then returned to Humphreys County, Tenn., where he remained about two years, after which he moved to Graves County, Ky., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for about seven years. In 1868 Miss L. F. Simpson, daughter of D. M. Simpson, became his wife, and, in the spring of 1874, they moved to Clay County, Ark., and settled where Boydsville now stands. At that time the county seat question was not settled, but the object was to have it at Boydsville, and Mr. Watts built the first house on the ground. He lived in one part of this house and sold goods in the other, thus continuing until the fall, when he gave it up for the county records, built a log house and resided in that a number of years. In 1878 the county erected the building at present used as the county court-house. Mr. Watts now owns the house, a large frame one, which he and Judge Holifield built in 1876, and he has

bought and sold several farms in this locality. To his marriage were born four children, two of whom were born in Kentucky, and three are now living. They are named as follows: Laura C., wife of C. B. Johns, and the mother of two children, now resides in Boydsville, where her husband is engaged in the stock breeding business; William H. and Albert Sidney. Mr. Watts is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the K. of H., and he and wife belong to the Primitive Baptist Church.

H. J. Weindel, manufacturer of all kinds of staves, headings, also lumber and cooperage stock in general, always carries a large stock, and has on hand from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 staves. He runs the largest factory in Northeast Arkansas, and pays out about \$5,000 per month for labor. The factory was organized by L. Weindel and L. Wirthlin, in 1862, at St. Louis, and just at the completion of the Iron Mountain Road was moved to Corning, where in 1883 the name was changed to the Southern Cooperage Company. Mr. Weindel was superintendent of the company from 1881 to 1885, after which he purchased the business from the Southern Cooperage Company, and has had charge of it since that time. He has a large and extensive trade, and has made the business what it is by upright and honest dealing. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 9, 1861, and is the only son born to the union of John and Mary (Brobst) Weindel, also natives of Bavaria, Germany. The parents moved to St. Louis in 1882, but in the same year came to Corning, and here the mother died in 1882. The father is still living. H. J. Weindel came to this country in 1880, first settling in St. Louis, attended college, and there learned the English language. Prior to this he had received a thorough education in Europe, had taught school, was also a teacher of music, and held an excellent position. He came to Corning, Ark., in 1881, not with the intention of remaining, but being so thoroughly satisfied with the country, concluded to stay. He was married at Corning, in 1886, to Miss Jessie McKay, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of William and Mattie (Knowlen) McKay, the father a

native of Scotland, and the mother of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. McKay came to this country at an early day, locating in Illinois, and in 1880 moved to Corning, Ark. The father died in the spring of 1882, but the mother is still living, and resides in Corning. After marriage Mr. Weindel settled where he now lives, and there he has since lived. He has always taken an active interest in building up the town, and in all enterprises pertaining to the good of the country. He is not particularly active in politics, but votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. To his union with Miss McKay were born two children, one living, named Hermina. The one deceased was Winifred.

Joseph Whitaker is one of Clay County's most prosperous farmers and stockmen. His birth occurred in Crawford County, Penn., in 1838, he being the second of a family of ten children born to the marriage of John Whitaker and Euphemia Ann Johnson, originally from New York State. After their marriage in their native State, they immediately moved to Crawford County, Penn., where they bought land and were engaged in farming for about fifteen years, then purchasing land in Erie County, twenty miles from the city of Erie. Here the father is still living, but the mother died in 1882. Joseph Whitaker attended school until he was about nineteen years of age, and on the 6th of May, 1861, enlisted in Company D, First Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, which was known in the field as the "Old Buck-tail Regiment." He was in the First Army Corps, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Drainsville, the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and was with Grant until the battle of Cold Harbor, which was the last combat in which he took part. He received his discharge on the 4th of July, 1864, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, but soon after re-enlisted in the service, joining the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and was sent to the front after Johnston, in North Carolina. When the latter surrendered, he returned to Washington, D. C., but was mustered out at Philadel-

phia. After returning home he went to Warren County, Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber business for some time, and operated two saw-mills. In 1883 he sold out and came to Clay County, Ark., and bought eighty acres in what is now the village of Knobel, being occupied in sawing lumber for a mill company from Burlington, Iowa. There were no improvements whatever on his land, but Mr. Whitaker immediately erected a comfortable house and out-buildings, and cleared about twenty-five acres, which are under cultivation. He has a good young orchard. He has sold considerable of his land for town lots, and during his residence here has taken considerable interest in raising the grade of stock, and in December, 1888, imported two registered Durham cattle, a cow and a bull, which are the only registered animals in Clay County. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Searl, a native of England, and an estimable lady, who died in February, 1886, having borne the following children: Richard, in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, his headquarters being at Jefferson City, Mo., and Adelle, a young lady who manages her father's household affairs.

Elvis B. Whitehorn, a successful fruit grower and farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born September 30, 1846, in Carroll County, Tenn., being a son of Jacob H., who was born in Virginia, May 13, 1815, and grandson of George Whitehorn, also born in Virginia, his birth occurring October 17, 1779. The latter moved with his family to Tennessee in 1829, being among the pioneers of Carroll County, and when the War of 1812 broke out he enlisted and served throughout that struggle. Jacob H. Whitehorn grew to manhood in Carroll County, but was married in Humphreys County, to Miss Keziah A. Petty, a native of Tennessee. They resided in that State, near Huntington, until their respective deaths, and there reared their family. The father's death occurred in 1878. Elvis B. Whitehorn remained with his father until about eighteen years of age and August 4, 1864, enlisted in the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Company M, serving until he received his discharge October 7, 1865; he participated in the fight

at Pulaski, and was with Hood on his thirteen days' raid, being in the battle of Franklin. After this battle he was in the hospital a short time, and was then sent to the Kansas frontier, being discharged at Fort Leavenworth. After returning home he resumed farming, and August 11, 1867, was married in Carroll County, to Miss Pearlle Williams, who was born, reared and educated in Carroll County. Mr. Whitehorn is a carpenter by trade, and was engaged in house carpentering and railroad bridge building for a number of years. In the winter of 1880 he moved to Arkansas, and located on his present home farm consisting of 200 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. Besides this he owns 80 acres more. He has a comfortable home and substantial buildings for his stock and grain, and has an orchard consisting of 3,000 peach trees, 400 apple trees, and also many plum and cherry trees. He raises strawberries in abundance. The year following his arrival here he engaged in railroading, being employed on the construction of the "Cotton Belt" Line for about thirteen months. Mr. Whitehorn is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and was elected President of the County Wheel in 1888, being the second man in the county to join that society after its organization. He and wife are the parents of the following family: Mary Alvira, Hester Caroline, Henry B., James G., George T. and Joseph B.

H. H. Williams, manufacturer of lumber for agricultural implements, first saw the light in Oneida County, N. Y., in September, 1841, being one of nine children, eight living, born to the marriage of Herbert Williams and Jane Hughes, natives of Wales, who came to New York State at an early day, where they both spent their lives: the father being a farmer by occupation. Their children who are living are: William H., Evan H., Catherine, Mary, Amos, Sarah, Hattie and Hugh H. The latter is the youngest of the family and was reared and educated in Oneida County, receiving an academic as well as a common school education. From early childhood he was reared to a farm life, which he followed until January, 1864, when he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and was employed in the Insane Asylum. From that time until 1876 he

was engaged in the lumber business in Pulaski and Alexander Counties, and at the latter date moved to Scott County, Mo., locating near Morley, where he remained two years, since which time he has lived in Clay County, Ark., being a resident of Corning the first year. He has since been occupied in the lumber business in Williams, which he conducts on a very large scale, and employs on an average about thirty men, shipping his product north. In 1887 he shipped from his mill \$32,000 worth of lumber. This mill is one of the largest in the county, and besides he owns a large farm and several thousand acres of timber land. In September, 1888, he had a postoffice established at his mill, which is called Williams' postoffice. Mr. Williams is wide-awake and enterprising, and takes an interest in all movements to benefit the county. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and in 1863 was married to Miss Kate B. Billings, a native of Oneida County, N. Y. They have no family.

Francis A. Williams, one of the well-to-do farmers and stockmen of the county, is a Carroll County Tennessean, and was born January 5, 1844, being a son of Benjamin Williams, who was born in North Carolina, but was reared in Tennessee. In this State he was married to Hester C. Enix, a native of the State, and settled on a farm in Carroll County, where he resided until his death, in the summer of 1871. Francis A. Williams made his home in Carroll County until twenty-three years of age, and was married August 11, 1868, to Mrs. Martha Wynn, a daughter of John Foster. She was born and reared in Gibson County, Tenn. After marriage Mr. Williams made three crops in Carroll County, and in the fall of 1870 moved to Arkansas and located in Clay County, where he bought the tract of land where he now lives three years later. It consists of 240 acres in one body, about 135 acres being cleared and improved with a good frame residence and out-buildings. He has two cotton-gins on his farm and for the past ten years has been engaged in ginning cotton. He has been a member of the Agricultural Wheel ever since the organization of that society in the county, and held some local offices in his township.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of nine children: Hester, wife of Lee Wiley; Benjamin E., Mary F., wife of Samuel Blackshare; Elbert, Ada, Edwin, Lola, Lura and Alfred D.

Wilson Bros., proprietors of the Piggott Stave Factories, at Piggott, Ark., are deserving of high tribute for the enterprise and influence which have contributed to the commercial success of this section. All manufacturing establishments of modern times have embraced many features of practical utility, and the concern with which these brothers are associated is worthy of high consideration. They located here in the spring of 1884 and established at this point one stave factory, but two years' experience was sufficient to demonstrate the need of increased capacity, and another factory was started in the summer of 1886 two miles from Piggott. Even this has not proved adequate, and at the present time another is being pushed forward. Each factory has a daily capacity of ten cords of timber, and forty men are actively occupied in various capacities. The quality of work turned out is unexcelled, and the attention given by the proprietors to their product is a sufficient guarantee as to its sale. It is evident that they have only tried to make the merits of the work satisfactory to all. Charles, Cyrus F. and H. S. Wilson are Kentuckians by birth, and natives of Fulton County, their father now belonging to Hickman, of that county. Dr. H. H. Wilson was born, reared and educated in Tennessee, and there commenced the study of medicine, subsequently graduating from one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia. Afterward he located at Hickman, Ky., and entered upon the successful practice of his profession. He was first married in Tennessee to Miss Lucy Davis, of that State, after whose death he married again. Besides the three sons living there is one daughter, a resident of Kentucky. Cyrus F. Wilson grew to manhood at Hickman, to which place he afterward returned and married, February 29, 1888, Mrs. Bettie Pilant, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Judge Riley, of Hickman. She was partially reared in Louisiana. One child was born to this union, Nannie Belle. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the

Presbyterian Church. H. S. Wilson was married at Martin, Tenn., March 28, 1878, to Miss Jennie Anderson, of Tennessee, and the daughter of Edwin Anderson. They have five children: Cora, Lucy, Claud, Stanley and Aleck.

John S. Winstead, farmer and stock raiser of Haywood Township, Clay County, Ark., is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Person County May 4, 1836. His father, Seth M. Winstead, was also of North Carolina birth, and was there married to Miss Mary Winstead, daughter of John Winstead. The Winsteds were prominent pioneers of that State. Seth Winstead moved to Tennessee about 1838, settling in Weakley County, engaged in farming, and there reared his family. He died in that State in 1882. John S. Winstead is the second in order of birth of three sons and one daughter born to his parents. He attained his growth in Weakley County, remaining with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and was married, in Obion County, November 18, 1860, to Miss Victoria Rucker, a native of Middle Tennessee, and the daughter of S. W. and Eda Rucker. After marriage Mr. Winstead farmed in Obion County for a number of years, but later sold out and moved to Arkansas in 1872. Two years later he bought and settled on his present farm, which he has greatly improved. He has 100 acres cleared and sixty acres in timber, all one tract. He has fair buildings and a good orchard. This is a very desirable farm, and is located one mile due west of Greenway. To Mr. and Mrs. Winstead were born these children: Erasmus, Charles, William Samuel, Minnie Ballard, John, Zachariah T. and Victoria. They lost one daughter, Emma, who grew up, was married, and died in February, 1888, leaving one child. Mr. and Mrs. Winstead are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Winstead belongs to the Agricultural Wheel.

Louis M. Wolf, of the firm of Long & Wolf, merchants, of Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born in the city of St. Louis October 12, 1863, and is a son of Raphael Wolf, who was born and reared in Germany. After reaching manhood he emigrated to the United States, and was married, in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Minnie Schoen, also a na-

tive of Germany. He was a stock dealer, trader and merchant in St. Louis until his death, in 1871. Louis M. Wolf remained in St. Louis until he was eight years of age, and was then sent to Cleveland, Ohio, and was educated in a Jewish college of that city. After completing his studies, at the end of seven years, he returned to St. Louis and was engaged in clerking there for a short time, going thence to Topeka, Kas., and later to Missouri. After clerking in Malden, Mo., for J. S. Levi & Co., for a number of years, he, in April, 1887, came to Arkansas and located at Greenway, where he bought property and built a business house, and in connection with Louis Long, of St. Louis, Mo., conducts a general mercantile establishment, their stock of goods being large and well selected, and their annual sales amounting to \$2,500. Mr. Wolf is an enterprising young business man, and is doing a prosperous business. He is also a member of the K. of P., and is connected with the Hebrew Synagogue. His mother is residing with and keeping house for him.

C. W. Woodall. Among the planters and stock dealers of Kilgore Township, Clay County, Ark., who have attained the highest round in the ladder of success, and are counted among its worthy and honored citizens, may be mentioned Mr. Woodall, who was born in Marshall County, of the "Blue-grass State," in 1845, being the second of eleven children born to the marriage of Roland Woodall and Nancy Drennon, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Springfield, Ill. The father was taken to Kentucky by his parents when three years of age, and was there reared and educated, and spent his days. He was an extensive planter, and owned a large farm of 500 acres, successfully managing it until his death, which occurred in 1864, and throughout life he was an active politician. His estimable wife survived him many years and died in 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years. Her father was one of the first settlers of Marshall County, Ky., and was the first one buried in the family cemetery in that county. C. W. Woodall, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on his father's plantation and educated in the schools of his native State, but in 1863 left school, and August

29 of that year went to Paducah, Ky., where he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, for three years, and afterward participated in the battles of Spring Creek, Murfreesboro, and several skirmishes, serving as orderly for Maj. W. W. Waller. He served until the close of the war, and after receiving his discharge at Paducah, Ky., returned home and engaged in farming, and was married here on the 29th of August, 1867, to C. A. Brazell, a native of Kentucky, by whom he is the father of five children: Mary A., wife of J. Dudgeon; Sarah Elizabeth, Ida Belle, Amy and Nora Arlena. After his marriage Mr. Woodall purchased a plantation in Kentucky, on which he resided until 1871, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and settled on the plantation which he now occupies. November 12, 1872, he bought 120 acres of raw land, which he has since improved and added to until he now has 467 acres in the home plantation, and besides this property has forty-one and a half acres at Corning, and his old farm in Kentucky, besides selling 300 acres. On an average he devotes 100 acres to cotton raising and about the same to corn, and the greater portion of the remainder of his land is given to stock, of which he is the heaviest buyer as well as raiser in Clay County. He stall-feeds about sixty head of cattle each year and from fifty to seventy-five hogs, besides what he buys and ships. His property is nicely improved by a good house and barns and a fine apple and peach orchard. He has always taken great interest in enterprises tending to benefit the county, and has given much attention to school matters and to the church. He is an admirer of the Jeffersonian system and supports the Democratic party, and has served on the United States grand jury two terms, and the county grand jury nearly every year. Socially he belongs to Orient Lodge No. 297, at Corning, Ark.; I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 78, and he and wife belong to the Eastern Star Lodge at Reno. Mrs. Woodall's parents, Pleasant and Mary Jane (Hunt) Brazell, were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, but removed with their parents to Kentucky at a very early day, where they were reared, married, and spent the remainder of their days.

William Wynn. In giving a history of the prominent citizens of Clay County, Ark., the biographical department of this work would be incomplete without mentioning the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, for he is deservedly ranked among its prominent planters and stock dealers. His birth occurred in West Tennessee in 1857, being the fifth of thirteen children born to W. J. and Mary (Barker) Wynn, who were natives of the "Old North State" and Tennessee, respectively. W. J. Wynn became an early resident of Tennessee and eventually acquired considerable wealth, owning some 1,500 acres of land, and he and wife are now residents of Tiptonville. William Wynn while young aided his father on the plantation, receiving his education in the district schools and the schools of Tiptonville. In October, 1885, he was married in Benton County to Miss Arabelle Walker, a native of Tennessee, and soon after this settled on his farm in Clay County, Ark., which he had purchased in 1884. It then comprised 160 acres of land, but since locating he has greatly improved and increased his property until he is now the owner of 696 acres in Kilgore and Carpenter Townships. He has cleared about 200 acres and has 400 under cultivation. He puts in annually 150 acres of cotton, and devotes the rest to the cereals and to the pasturage of a large number of cattle, horses, and mules, in which he is an extensive dealer. He has the largest amount of land in a tillable condition of any one in Kilgore Township, and has done his full share in developing and furthering the interests of Clay County, being especially concerned in the cause of education, to which he gives his liberal support. He has never been a very active politician, but has always given his influence to the Democratic party. In March, 1888, he lost his excellent wife, who had borne him two children: Thomas William and John Henry, and he was afterward wedded in Clay County in September, 1888, to Mrs. Margaret (Allen) Toms, who was born in Kentucky, and is a daughter of Daniel Allen. The father was also a Kentuckian, but in 1880 became a resident of Carpenter Township, Clay County, Ark., where he and wife are living at the

present time, being worthy and successful tillers of the soil. Mr. Wynn is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and during his short residence in the county, he has become well known for his intelligence, enterprise, and liberality, not only in a business way, but socially, and commands the respect, confidence and esteem of all who know him.

William L. Yancey, another prominent farmer and stock raiser of Oak Bluff Township, and son of Robert and Parthena Yancey, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., September 22, 1837. Robert Yancey was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., grew to manhood there, and was there married to Parthena Yancey, who was also a native of Virginia. After marriage they moved to Tennessee, settling in Fayette County, and here the father followed farming and reared his family. He died in 1849, and his widow in 1865. In their family were two sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to mature years. Both brothers grew up in Fayette County, Tenn., and both served in the Confederate army. William L. enlisted, in March, 1862, in Col. Jackson's cavalry regiment, commanded by Gen. Forrest, and served until the final surrender. He was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865, and was a participant in the following battles: Jackson, Miss., Holly Springs, Miss., Guntown, Miss., Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and was in a number of minor engagements. After the war he returned to Tennessee, farmed in Fayette County for two years, and then moved to Arkansas in the fall of 1866, where he remained for one year, when he bought the place where he now resides, five acres being cleared. He is the owner of 240 acres, all in one tract, 180 acres cleared and one-half bottom and very rich land. He has good buildings on his farm, five acres of bearing orchard and five acres in young orchard. Mr. Yancey has been three times married: first, in 1859, September 22, to Miss Susan Bradsher, a native of North Carolina, and five children were born to this union, four now living. Mrs. Yancey died in Arkansas, and Mr. Yancey took for his second wife Miss Jane Wooten, a native of Arkansas, reared in Greene County. She died in August, 1877, leaving one son. Mr. Yancey married

his present wife, Mrs. Martha Virginia Owen, in January, 1878. She was born in Tennessee, and is the daughter of Rev. A. M. Pickens, a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Yancey had one daughter by her former marriage, Edgeworth, wife of Matthew Thomas, and Mr. Yancey's children are named as follows: Sarah P., wife of James Wooten; Willie Ann, deceased; Mary E., wife of John Wamble; Robert J. and James, by his first wife, and Stephen H. by his second wife. Mr. Yancey and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Dannelley Lodge No. 300, also belonging to Evergreen Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F.

Bustamente Yates, merchant, emigrated to Greene County, Ark., in 1876. Going from Weakley County, Tenn., to Texas, he remained three years engaged in the photograph business, that being his profession, and while in that State was quite successful financially. Mr. Yates was born in Henry County, Tenn., February 15, 1844, and when small came with his parents to Weakley County, of the same State. He is the son of Joseph M. and Ann W. (Davis) Yates, and grandson of Lloyd Yates, who lived to be one hundred and four years of age, and never had an ailment until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Joseph Yates was born in North Carolina, and is now living four miles from ReCTOR, in his eightieth year, and is hale and hearty. He is of Irish descent. During his trip to this country from North Carolina he was taken with measles, and was unconscious for seven days, subject to the severe weather, snow, etc., during that time. While in North Carolina he was planter and overseer, having charge of a large number of negroes. Ann W. (Davis) Yates, was also born in North Carolina, probably Orange County, but was married after going to Tennessee, in Obion County. She was the mother of eleven children, nine now living: Lavinia V., Bustamente H., Roan, Cazelia F., Dalphin W., Lanora M., John C., William H. and Emma. DeWitt and an infant are deceased. The mother of these children is still living. Grandfather Davis was from Orange County, N. C., and emigrated to Tennessee many years ago. He was

a farmer by occupation, and followed this industry in Tennessee until his death. Grandmother Davis was also from Orange County, N. C., and died a number of years ago in Tennessee. She was probably of German descent. Bustamente Yates was principally reared on a farm in Tennessee, and received a common school education. After growing up he went to Dresden, Tenn., and clerked for some time, after which he engaged in merchandising until coming to Arkansas, thirteen years ago. Since then he has been interested in many different pursuits, and is now in the mercantile business,

being occupied also in the liquor trade, and is the owner of considerable property. In 1877 Mr. Yates was married to Miss Sarah L. Eason, daughter of Alfred and Emily E. Eason, both natives of Virginia, but reared in Tennessee, where their daughter was born. Mr. and Mrs. Yates are the parents of six children, four now living: Robert H., George, Joseph and Annie L. Rose and an infant are deceased. Mr. Yates is not active in politics, but affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.



CHAPTER XVII.



FULTON COUNTY—ITS FORMATION, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—ITS CAPITAL AND BUILDINGS—POLITICAL RECORD—THE BENCH AND BAR—SITUATION OF THE COUNTY—IMPORTANT STATISTICS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF IMMIGRANTS—REAL AND PERSONAL TAXATION—AGGREGATE POPULATION—EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS ADVANCEMENT—SELECTED FAMILY RECORDS—THE GREAT REBELLION—MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS.



O, the pleasant days of old, which so often people praise!
True, they wanted all the luxuries that grace our modern days:
Bare floors were strewn with rushes, the walls let in the cold:
O, how they must have shivered in those pleasant days of old.—*Brown.*



FULTON COUNTY was organized in 1843, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State approved December 21, 1842.

The first officers under the organization head the list of county officers following in this work. The territory composing the county formerly belonged to Izard, and was originally a portion of the old county of Lawrence. In 1855 a part of Fulton County was set off to Marion, and a part of Lawrence was attached to it. In 1873

territory from Fulton was taken off in the formation of Baxter County.

Soon after the county was organized, the site of the present town of Salem was selected for the seat of justice, where it has ever since remained. A log court house containing one room was soon erected on the public square. After being used for a number of years it was replaced with a larger log structure containing a court-room and clerk's office. This building, together with all of Salem

except one log cabin, was consumed by fire during the Civil War. The fire was supposed to have been the work of a marauding party. Afterwards another log court-house was erected and stood until the fall of 1870, when it, together with all records saved to that time, was also consumed by fire. After that time, the present court-house, a medium-sized, two-story frame structure, with a hall and offices on the first floor and the court-room on the second, was erected. It stands in the center of the large public square; and the jail, a wooden building, the walls of which are made of planks lying flatwise—one upon another and securely spiked together—is located in the southwest corner of the square.

The following is a list of the names of county officers, and dates of term of service, from the organization of the county to the present writing:

Judges: E. C. Hunter, 1843-46; John Plumlee, 1846-48; S. Billingsley, 1848-50; L. Bowling, 1850-54; R. L. Brantley, 1854-56; S. Billingsley, 1856-58; E. C. Hunter, 1858-60; L. Bowling, 1860-62; W. R. Chestnut, 1862-64; J. D. Isham, 1864-66; W. R. Chestnut, 1866-68; H. Turner, 1868-70; J. W. Ball, 1870-72; commissioners,

1872-74; T. J. Cunningham, 1874-80; S. H. White, 1880-82; R. E. Richardson, 1882-84; T. N. Chestnut, present incumbent, first elected in 1884.

Clerks: Isaac King, 1843-52; W. M. Bennett, 1852-54; J. A. Simpson, 1854-56; J. C. Todd, 1856-58; S. W. Davis, 1858-62; T. N. Estes, 1862-64; J. P. Cochran, 1864-68; Wiley King, 1868-71; A. R. Brantley, 1871-72; W. P. Rhea, 1872-82; L. P. Kay, 1882-86; H. F. Northcutt, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: F. Tolbert, 1843-44; Daniel Beck, 1844-46; C. E. Simmons, 1846-48; S. H. Tolbert, 1848-50; N. L. Barker, 1850-54; R. Benton, 1854-56; L. D. Bryant, 1856-58; T. Martin, 1858-60; L. D. Bryant, 1860-62; E. O. Wolf, 1862-64; M. V. Shaver, 1864-66; E. O. Wolf, 1866-68; W. E. Spear, 1868-72; W. T. Livingston, 1872-74; B. R. P. Todd, 1874-76; W. T. Livingston, 1876-80; D. P. Tunstall, 1880-82; W. T. Livingston, 1882-84; D. P. Tunstall, 1884-86; W. T. Livingston, 1886-88; A. F. Basham, 1888, present incumbent.

Treasurers: D. Hubble, 1843-44; W. Falkenberry, 1844-60; J. Montgomery, 1860-64; S. Billingsley, 1864-66; J. M. Archer, 1866-68; J. Andrews, 1868-70; T. Chestnut, 1872-74; E. D. Hays, 1874-76; T. W. Chestnut, 1876-84; S. P. Welden, present incumbent, first elected in 1884.

Surveyors: B. Archer, 1843-46; H. Long, 1846-50; W. E. Davis, 1850-52; J. O. Brown, 1852-58; J. T. Livingston, 1858-60; S. H. Tolbert, 1860-62; M. F. Billingsley, 1862-64; S. Vanatta, 1864-68; William Raines, 1868-72; S. H. White, 1872-76; C. C. Torrence, 1876-80; William Anderson, 1880-82; W. C. Anderson, 1882-84; C. C. Torrence, 1884-88; C. C. Davis, 1888, present incumbent.

Assessors: J. W. Kennedy, 1864-66; W. H. Orr, 1866-68; J. W. Cleghorn, 1868-72; J. M. Archer, 1872-74; A. L. Pearson, 1874-76; S. H. White, 1876-80; M. T. Price, 1880-82; C. C. Torrence, 1882-84; W. C. Anderson, 1884-86; T. H. Hammond, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1861, S. W. Cochran and George C. Watkins;

1868, William A. Wyatt; 1874, Edwin R. Lucas.

At the September election in 1888 the number of votes cast in Fulton County, for the candidates for governor, were as follows: James P. Eagle, Democrat, 1,011; C. M. Norwood, opposition, 612. At the presidential election in November, 1888, the number of votes cast within the county for the several candidates were as follows: Cleveland, Democrat, 873; Harrison, Republican, 272; Streeter, Union Labor, 195; Fisk, Prohibition, 29.

Just when, or in what particular house the sessions of the county and probate courts were held prior to the selection of the site for the seat of justice, and before the first court-house was constructed, can not now be given, for the reason that all records of the county prior to the fall of 1870 have been destroyed. It is presumed, however, that they were held in Salem very soon after the county was organized. The regular sessions of the county court now begin on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and of the probate court on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December.

The Fulton circuit court belongs to the Fourteenth judicial district, and its regular sessions begin on the fourth Mondays of March and September of each year.

The legal bar of Fulton County is composed of the following named attorneys: C. A. Phillips, B. H. Castleberry, J. L. Short, R. B. Maxey and J. M. Burrow.

Fulton, like all sections of country, has, to some extent, been afflicted with criminals. A few murders have been committed, but no legal executions of the offenders have taken place. They have, however, been punished with terms of service in the penitentiary. Society is now well regulated, and the safety of persons and property is secured.

The county of Fulton, located in Northeast Arkansas, on the southern slope of the Ozark Mountain Range, is bounded north by Ozark, Howell and Oregon Counties in Missouri, east by Sharp County, Ark., south by Sharp and Izard Counties, and west by Baxter County, and has an area of 600 square miles, with only about one tenth of

it improved. Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning on the State line between Arkansas and Missouri, where it crosses the line between Ranges 4 and 5 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 19 and 20 north; thence west on the township line to the line between Ranges 5 and 6 west; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 18 and 19 north; thence west on the township line to the middle of Range 11, west; thence north on section lines to the north line of the State; thence east on the State line to the place of beginning.

Spring River is formed by the Mammoth Spring at the town of Mammoth Spring, at the State line, about three miles west of the northeast corner of the county, and flows in a southerly direction across its eastern portion. Myatt's Creek rises near the center of the northern boundary of the county and flows southeasterly and empties into Spring River in the east central part. South Fork enters the county from Missouri a little west of the middle of the northern boundary, and flows south and east to its junction with Spring River in Township 19 north, Range 5 west. Strawberry River and the tributaries forming it rise in the south central portion of the county—the river itself flowing in a southeasterly direction. The creeks in the extreme western division of the county flow in a southwesterly direction and partially form the Big North Fork of White River. The streams above named, together with their tributaries, furnish excellent drainage for the entire county, and on the larger ones there are many good mill sites. Numerous pure mountain springs abound everywhere, the most noted of which are Mammoth Spring, at the head of Spring River, and Sharp's Spring, in the southern part of the county. Good well water can be obtained at an average depth of thirty feet, and many wells are in use, as are also cisterns. These sources furnish an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

The entire surface of the county is more or less hilly and mountainous, though the knobs and ridges do not reach to any considerable height. Many of the hill sides are sufficiently level for

cultivation, and on the tops of the ridges are found a number of comparatively level tracts. Valley lands abound along the larger streams. The south central and southwestern portion of the county is not so hilly and broken as elsewhere, and in this and in the valleys of the streams the best farms are found. In the extreme southwestern portion, where pine timber abounds, the soil is thin and sandy. On Myatt's Creek and South Fork the soil is a black sandy loam, while on Spring River it is mostly a clay soil. On Strawberry the soil is called a "mulatto soil," and is that kind best adapted to the raising of cotton. It is a loamy clay, composed largely also of vegetable mould. The soil of the uplands consists principally of clay and vegetable mould, and in many places is exceedingly stony. The stone, however, is small and loose upon the surface, and easily removed. Lead and zinc have been discovered in different places within the county, but no mines have been opened.

The first land entries date from 1836, but not many were made prior to 1850. During the 50's more entries are noticed than at any other period of similar length. Large tracts of land are owned by non-residents. Many of the citizens have made homestead entries, and many have already "proved up" and secured their titles. There are thousands of acres of Government lands in each of several Congressional districts yet subject to homestead entry, and to the home-seeker who desires to secure a home under the homestead laws, this county presents many advantages over those of the cold, bleak and barren regions of the West and Northwest.

The timber of the valley lands consists of walnut, sycamore, burr, white and "sour" oak, linden, ash, hickory, sweet and black gum, cottonwood, box-elder, etc. On the uplands black jack, post, black and white oak and hickory abound. The best saw-timber is found in the valleys. Good pine timber is also abundant in the extreme southwestern portion of this territory. The timber has not been shipped out of the county to any considerable extent. A few saw-mills are in operation, all of which are doing good business.

The principal resources of the county, as now developed, and the principal vegetable productions are corn and cotton. According to the United States census of 1880, there were within the county 866 farms and 24,629 acres of improved land, and from these the vegetable productions of the previous year were as follows: Indian corn, 299,930 bushels; oats, 20,827 bushels; wheat, 10,924 bushels; hay, 166 tons; cotton, 2,438 bales; Irish potatoes, 95 bushels; sweet potatoes, 681 bushels; tobacco, 3,400 pounds. Thus it will be seen that corn and cotton were extensively raised, while but little attention was given to the growing of other crops. The soil is well adapted to the development of all kinds of vegetables named, and the tame grasses and clover. Clover, timothy and herds grass (red top) have recently been introduced, but have not been raised to any considerable extent. The reason for this is the liberal range upon which the stock lives and fattens, requiring only a little feed through the short winters. The number of live stock within the county, as shown by the census of 1880, was as follows: Horses, 1,615; mules and asses, 567; neat cattle, 5,934; sheep, 4,189; hogs, 16,427. The number assessed for taxation in 1888 is as follows: Horses, 2,471; mules and asses, 891; neat cattle, 12,426; sheep, 5,764; hogs, 16,483. The apparent small increase in the number of hogs is attributable to the fact that the number given by the census of 1880 includes all slaughtered and sold during the previous year, while the number given in 1888 includes only those on hand when assessed. The real increase of hogs must have been enormous. Fulton County is excellent for stock raising, the climate being mild, the water supply good, and the range for pasturage extensive. It is also well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of fruit common in this latitude; but fruit growing has not been very largely followed, at least not for shipping purposes. It could be made a very profitable industry, and the opportunity is here for all who may wish to engage in it.

According to the United States census of 1880 the assessed value of real estate in Fulton County was \$201,186, and of personal property, \$205,836,

making a total of \$407,022. The total taxes charged thereon for all purposes amounted to \$7,008.

The taxable wealth of the county in 1888, as shown by the assessment rolls, is as follows: Real estate, \$617,821; personal property, \$519,371, making a total of \$1,139,192; and the total taxes charged for all purposes is \$17,150.92. Thus it is seen that from 1880 to 1888, the taxable wealth of the county nearly trebled. The assessment of 1889 will undoubtedly show it more than trebled. These figures prove that the county's resources are being rapidly developed.

The aggregate population of the county at the end of the several census decades has been as follows: 1850, 1,819; 1860, 4,024; 1870, 4,843; 1880, 6,720. The colored population was, in 1860, 88; 1870, 85, and in 1880, only 36.

The only railroad here is the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, which was completed in 1883. It enters the county, from Missouri, at Mammoth Spring, and runs thence in a southerly direction across its territory for between thirteen and fourteen miles. It was assessed for taxation in 1888 at \$141,765. It has been and will continue to be of great advantage to the county.

Prior to the actual settlement of the section now composing Fulton County, it was occupied by a few adventurous and migratory hunters who subsisted upon wild game, wild honey, berries and other articles of food that they sometimes procured by returning to the frontier settlements and stealing. This class did not long remain after the permanent settlement began, which, according to best information, took place during the 20's and early in the 30's. Among the early settlers that may now be mentioned were G. W. Archer and his family, consisting of nine sons and three daughters, who settled on South Fork, four miles east of Salem, and Daniel Hubble, William Wells, Moses Brannon, Mr. Cobb, the Barkers, John Nichols, the Eatons and the Lewises, all of whom located with their families on South Fork. "Tilt" Hubble settled on the Nesbit place, four miles south of Salem, and Moses Steward in the same neighborhood. It is said of the latter that he raised a family there without any

beds except beds of leaves. Enos C. Hunter, the first judge of the county court, took up his residence in 1840 on Indian Camp, six miles east of Salem. Milton Yarberry settled eight miles northwest of Salem, near the State line. A Mr. Morrison located on the site of Salem, and John C. Claiborne near that place. John D. Isenhour, Ferd. and Daniel Shaver, Dr. A. Cantrell and Samuel W. Cochran were pioneers near the present town of Union.

A few Indians remained here until after the settlement began, and it is related by surviving old residents that one of the pioneers, whose name, for the sake of his descendants, shall not be revealed, stole a pony from the Indians, for which offense the Indians caught and punished him in a novel manner. Placing him astride of a pony, they tied his feet together under its body, with his hands behind him, attached a halter around his neck and the other end of it to a tree, then removed the bridle from the pony and quietly left him to his fate. As the pony began to graze, the halter became stretched, and the man was about choking to death just as a party of his friends arrived and by freeing him saved his life.

The early settlers suffered many hardships and privations. They wore their own homespun clothing, and upon attending preaching service in a private house or in "God's first temples, the groves," the rich, as they were called, wore moccasins on their feet, while the poor went barefooted.

In this county the cause of education has been greatly benefitted by the stanch public sentiment in its favor. About the year 1850 a subscription school lasting only a few weeks was taught in Salem. This it is believed was the first school taught here, and only a few others were in existence until the free school system was established, after the close of the Civil War. The old citizens of the county—those who were children when the settlements began, or were born soon afterward, never had an opportunity to attend school, but grew to manhood with such education as they could acquire at home. The following statistics, taken from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30,

1888, indicates the advancement made in the public schools of the county: Scholastic population—white 3,560, colored 32, total 3,592; number of pupils taught in the public schools—white, 1,647; colored, 16; total, 1,663; number of school districts, 69; number reporting enrollment in the schools, 48; number of teachers employed—males, 20; females, 18; total, 38; average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males, \$34; females, \$27; second grade, males, \$24.75; females, none; third grade, males, \$26; females, \$20; amount of revenue expended for the support of the schools, \$6,208.51. These figures show by comparison that of the scholastic population less than one-half were enrolled in the public schools; but the figures do not include the pupils of schools where the directors failed to make reports. The wages paid teachers are much less than in many other counties. County Examiner S. H. White said in his report to the State superintendent for 1888: "The public schools have no opposition in this county at this time, and the tax books show that thirty-nine of the districts voted a tax last year ranging from two and one-half to five mills."

In addition to the public schools there are two well sustained academies in the county, the Salem Academy and the County Line Academy, the latter in the northwest corner.

Of the several religious denominations, the Methodists and Baptists were the pioneer workers hereabouts. About 1840, the former had preaching at the Hubble place, three miles north of the present site of Salem, and a little later the latter held services at Indian Camp, some six miles east of Salem. Churches then began to be organized, but the few that were formed prior to the war period became disorganized during that time.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now embraces one circuit and three missions. Salem circuit contains seven appointments, with an aggregate membership of 394, including three local preachers. Rev. J. S. Watson is the pastor in charge at this writing. Viola Mission includes six appointments, with a total membership of 233, including six local preachers. Rev. R. D. Moon is the present pastor. Mammoth Spring Mission has

three appointments, whose membership has reached forty-five. Rev. J. F. Troy is present pastor. State Line Mission has seven appointments, with an aggregate membership of 187. The present pastor is Rev. J. R. Edwards. These all belong to the Batesville district of the White River conference, from the minutes of which the statistics have been taken.

The Methodist Episcopal Church embraces within the county the whole of one and a portion of another circuit. Viola Circuit contains six appointments, with an aggregate membership of 105. Wild Cherry Circuit has two appointments in the county—Wild Cherry and Gum Springs—the two having a membership of about 125. Rev. J. W. Slusher is pastor. Viola Circuit has no pastor at this writing. These churches belong to the Harrison district of Arkansas conference, of which Rev. W. C. Evans is presiding elder. There are a few organizations in the county of Methodist Protestants.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church there are the following organizations: Mount Zion, at Union, Liberty Hill, Little Strawberry, Enterprise, Gum Springs, Shady Grove, Mount Vernon, Salem, Viola, Oak Grove and Shiloh, with an estimated aggregate membership of 443. These organizations all belong to Big Creek association of Missionary Baptists. There are not less than eleven Christian Church organizations scattered throughout the county, having an aggregate membership of about 350. At Mammoth Spring is the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, with a membership of twenty-five. It was organized in November, 1887, by Dr. Lawson, of Mississippi, and is the only one of that denomination in the county. Of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, there are at least three organizations in the county, viz: Hickory Grove, Fairview and one near Pleasant Valley. One Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church is in the county—Prosperity, four and a half miles southwest from Salem. It has a membership of about forty-five. Rev. J. C. McDonald, of Izard County, is the present pastor. All the settled portions of the county are supplied with churches and school-houses.

At the outbreak of the Civil War nearly all the citizens of Fulton County were in favor of establishing the Southern Confederacy. A very few who remained loyal to the Union departed to the North. Several companies of soldiers, commanded respectively by Capts. M. V. Shaver, Harry Tracy, L. D. Bryant and others, were raised within the county and served in the Confederate army during the war. In the early part of that period a skirmish took place on the Simmons farm in the northern part between a battalion of Confederate and a battalion of Federal troops, on which occasion the latter were routed, with a loss of six killed and a few wounded. The Confederates lost but one killed. Another skirmish occurred toward the close of the war, on Little Strawberry Creek, about four miles south of Salem, between a battalion of Clayton's command of Federal troops and a battalion of Confederate troops, under Col. Cloud, on which occasion the latter were completely routed. There was a small loss on each side. These were the only engagements worthy of mention within the county between the contending forces, but scouting and marauding parties frequently scoured the country, killing individuals and taking or destroyed much property. The county was over-run and laid waste, and before the war closed it was almost deserted. There was no lynchwhacking among its citizens.

Towns and villages of commercial importance have sprung up here and there, forming necessary trading points for the surrounding country.

Afton, a station of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, five miles south of Mammoth Spring, contains a depot, store, hotel and saw-mill.

Camp is seven miles northeast of Salem. Here are a store, grocery, grist-mill and cotton-gin.

Elizabeth, eighteen miles southwest of Salem, has a general store, drug store and a cotton-gin, with three saw-mills in the near vicinity.

Mitchell, fifteen miles southwest of Salem, has one general store.

Myatt, in the northeastern part of the county, has one store, grist-mill and cotton gin.

Mammoth Spring is located on the Kansas

City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, at the famous spring of that name. The old town, containing a small cluster of houses and a saloon, on the Missouri side of the State line, located at the Harry Tunstall Spring, about half a mile west of the big spring, was established many years ago, but the new town, near the big spring and the railroad, has been almost wholly constructed since the completion of the railroad, in 1883. It now contains three general stores, three groceries, two drug stores, a hardware and furniture store, a jewelry and a millinery store, three hotels, two restaurants, a livery stable, a weekly newspaper, two real estate offices, a building and loan association, a lumber yard, a fish farm, the Calumet Cotton Factory, two church edifices, a large brick school-house, a complement of mechanics' shops, a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, etc., etc., and a population of about 800. The town is "booming," the immigration is rapid and the population will soon double and treble. The place is designed by nature for a health and summer resort, and is being fitted up for that purpose. A commodious hotel, commanding splendid views, recently under construction, is now completed, and is especially adapted for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers. The Mammoth Spring Monitor, a Democratic newspaper, is published weekly by its proprietors, Culp & Dead-erick. It is now in its second volume, and is well supported, as its ably written columns and substantial local matter deserve.

The great spring from which the river flows is about 180 feet in diameter, but the Mammoth Spring Improvement Company have constructed a huge dam across the river at a proper distance below the spring, thus forming a reservoir, completely submerging the spring and containing an area of eighteen acres. The sheet of water that flows over the dam is 107 feet wide, the depth of fall is fourteen feet, and the quantity that falls is over 45,000 cubic feet per minute, enough to turn all the mills and factories that can be built adjacent to it. The supply is constant and does not vary with the change of seasons. The river, with this great body of water, for a distance of eleven and

three-fourth miles from below the dam has a fall of 134 feet. In this distance many dams could be constructed and hundreds of mills operated. Mammoth Spring and the river that flows from it form one of nature's greatest wonders. The Calumet Cotton Factory stands by the dam mentioned. It is a two-story brick building, 50x250 feet in size, with a one-story wing attached, 40x90 feet, and at this writing is well supplied with looms and other machinery. The number of looms is about 120 and the number of spindles 5,000. One hundred and fifty hands are employed and all the finer grades of colored cotton goods manufactured. These hands and their families add much to the population of the place.

Salem, the county seat, is near the geographical center of the county, and has a beautiful site at the foot and south of Pilot Hill. It had its origin with the county's organization. As previously mentioned, it was destroyed during the Civil War. It now contains two general stores, a drug store, grocery, school-house, church, two hotels, the county buildings, two newspapers, etc., and twenty-two families. The Fulton County Banner, published weekly at Salem, is now in its fifth year. It is published by Lee Davis, is Democratic in politics, and has a fair circulation. The Salem Informer, now in its thirteenth volume, is published by Jesse Matthews. It advocates Republican principles and has for its motto, "Whatever will advance the laborer's interest."

South Fork, in the eastern part of the county, has a general store, a drug store, flouring-mill and cotton-gin.

Union, ten miles south of Salem, contains a general store and school-house.

Viola, in the western part of the county, contains two general stores, a drug store, flouring-mill, two cotton-gins, blacksmith shops, a school-house and Masonic hall.

Wheeling, four miles south of Salem, has a grocery, a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin, a church and school-house.

Wild Cherry, in the southwest portion of the county, contains two general stores, two churches, a grist mill and cotton-gin, blacksmith shop, a

Masonic hall and Odd Fellows' hall. At each of the towns and places above named there is a post-office.

James M. Archer, senior member of the general merchandise firm of Archer, Daniels & Co. Fulton County has within her borders many men to whom she may point with pride; men, who, forgetting their own interests, have labored assiduously, bending all their efforts to one great end—their country's advancement and welfare. These men, in braving the dangers and privations incident to a pioneer's life, have pressed rapidly forward, paving and preparing the way for the advantages now reaped by a younger generation. Such a man is James M. Archer, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., June 10, 1832, and when but five years of age removed with his parents to Fulton County. He suffered the loss of his mother when still a mere lad, and a few years later his father was stricken down with paralysis, lingering a helpless cripple for sixteen years. This was a terrible blow for young Archer, as it robbed him of his support and reduced him to a state of destitution. It was in this trying ordeal that the boy showed the metal of which he was made. Born of a sturdy line of ancestry, he inherited a vim which refused to bow under adverse circumstances, and here were developed that determination of purpose and untiring energy which has characterized his after life. He is first found occupying the humble position of knife rubber on a steamboat, which he followed for three years, never once complaining of his hard lot. Later he was engaged in labor upon a farm, receiving for his work the mere pittance of four dollars per month, which he saved for the purpose of attending school. His small amount of funds was soon exhausted, and he was compelled to resume his labors, and for five years more was engaged in various occupations. When the war broke out he was not long in making his decision, and, espousing the cause of the Confederacy, he organized the first company of Confederate troops in Marion County, Ark., where he was then located. He

assumed the captaincy of this company, which was mustered into service in the Seventh Regiment Arkansas Infantry, and for a short time was stationed at Pocahontas, Ark. He next joined the Regulars and was commissioned regimental adjutant of the Fourth Cavalry, participating in many engagements, among which were the battles of Fitz Hugh's Woods, Ironton, Boonville, Independence and others. After the close of the war he embarked in agricultural pursuits near Salem, Ark., and in 1869 he engaged in business at that town, where he remained until 1882. In 1887 he obtained control of Mammoth Spring, and at once devoted his attention to the general improvement of the place. He is now general manager and secretary of the Mammoth Spring Improvement & Water Power Company, and director of the Calamity Cotton Mills. In 1879 Mr. Archer was elected representative of Fulton County, and re-elected in 1881. His wife was Miss Laura Tunstall, of Arkansas, a daughter of Thomas T. and Elizabeth Tunstall, early settlers of this State. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are held in the highest esteem. In political faith Mr. Archer is an ardent adherent of Democratic principles. He is also a member of the K. of P.

A. F. Bassham is the present efficient sheriff and *ex-officio* collector of Fulton County, Ark., and is well-known throughout the county as a man of ability and honor. He was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., January 25, 1859, and is a son of S. H. and Elizabeth (Ray) Bassham, who were born in Tennessee and Alabama, September 9, 1829, and January 1, 1830, respectively. The former grew to maturity and was married in his native State, being there engaged in the pursuit of farming, but after the late war, in which he served on the Confederate side, he emigrated to Arkansas, in 1874, where he followed the same occupation, but is now residing in Salem. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. His father, Richard Bassham, was a native and a farmer of Tennessee, and was married to a Miss Pennekuff, who died in Lawrence County, Tenn. In all probability the maternal



Very Truly,
J. L. Abernethy

SHARP COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

grandfather, Benjamin Ray, was a native of Alabama. A. F. Bassham was reared to the age of fourteen years in Tennessee, since which time he has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark. Being desirous of supplementing the primary education which he received, in the vicinity of his home, with a more thorough knowledge he entered the graded school at Mountain Home, Ark., where his career was marked with rapid advancement. Now thoroughly qualified to enter upon a professional career, he engaged in teaching school, and was one of the popular educators of Fulton County for several years. He gave up this work, however, to assume the responsible duties of his present office, to which he was elected September 3, 1888, by the Democratic party, of which he has always been an active member. He is a Master Mason, and is secretary of Viola Lodge No. 399; also belonging to Salem Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F. October 15, 1881, he was married to Miss Allie Brown, who was born in 1862, and by her has an interesting little family of three children: Frederick, Maude and William. Mr. Bassham owns a good farm of 120 acres.

W. W. Brooks, now in the employ of the Mammoth Spring Fish Farm, was originally from Troup County, Ga., where he was born in 1851. His father, Capt. Henry Brooks, was born in Jackson County, Ga., in 1816, and was married in Troup County, of the same State, to Miss Eliza Wideman, a native of Troup County, born in 1824. The mother died in 1856, and two years later Mr. Brooks removed to Tallapoosa County, Ala., from there to Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1868, and in 1870 to Independence County, Ark., where he died in 1874. He had been married twice. During his entire life he followed the occupation of a farmer, and was very successful in this pursuit. During the late war he was captain of Company G, Fourteenth Alabama Infantry, Confederate Army, and was with the Army of Virginia until 1862, when he resigned on account of poor health. He then joined Young's company of Alabama State troops and served until the close of the war. He was captured at the surrender of Selma, Ala., and paroled. He was major of the militia in an early day, and held the position of justice of

the peace for a number of years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for years, and also belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His father, John Brooks, was born in Jackson County, Ga., and died in Troup County, of the same State. He was of English descent, was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a soldier in the early wars. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of South Carolina, and died in Troup County, Ga. W. W. Brooks was the third of four sons born to his parents. Like most of the youths of his vicinity, as he grew up he devoted his time and attention to labors on the farm, and in the meantime received a fair education in the common schools. He began for himself at the age of twenty-one and went to the Lone Star State, where he went at braking on the railroad. Later he clerked in a store at Batesville for two years, and was then made deputy sheriff of Independence County. After this he engaged in the milling business, railroading, and was also in the railway mail service for a number of years, or until in March, 1889, when he was employed by his present company. His marriage to Miss Mollie Jeffery occurred in 1882, and two sons were the result. Mrs. Brooks was born in Izard County, and is the daughter of Daniel M. Jeffery, who was also a native of Izard County, where he died in 1888. He was a farmer, also being a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Mr. Brooks came to Fulton County, Ark., in 1880, lived at Salem three years, and while there was engaged in the milling business. Since then he has resided at Mammoth Spring. He was appointed by President Arthur postmaster at Mammoth Spring, and filled this position in a satisfactory manner for two years. He was justice of the peace from 1884 to 1886, and was postmaster at the same time. In 1885 he was a member of the equalization board of Fulton County, appointed by Gov. Hughes. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. He is an active worker in the Democratic party, and voted for Horace Greeley in 1872.

Hon. S. A. Brown, ex-member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and one of the largest land owners and farmers of Bennett Bayou, was born in

the Buckeye State, and is the son of Matthew and Hannah (O'Key) Brown, natives of Ohio. They were married in their native State, and remained there until 1866, he engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1861 the elder Brown joined the United States troops as first lieutenant of Company D, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served about one year, participating in the following battles: New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth. When the call for 600,000 troops was made, Lieut. Brown came home, raised a company, was made captain, and joined the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, Company F, and remained with that company for three years. He took part in several noted engagements: Winchester, Cedar Creek, Piedmont, Petersburg and Richmond. He was wounded at Winchester while on picket duty, being shot in the arm. He was discharged at Harper's Ferry in 1864, and came home. In 1866 he went to Southwest Missouri, and in 1869 came to Fulton County, Ark., and bought the place on which his son, Hon. S. A., now resides, for \$2,000. Three years later he sold this farm to his son, and bought one on Big North Fork of White River, in Baxter County, Ark., where he died in 1873. He was public administrator of this county for three or four years, and was also county judge of the same county. He was not an office seeker, and was appointed to the positions he held by the Governor. Previous to the war, he had been a strong Democrat, but after that his ideas coincided with those of the Republican party. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Nine children were born to his marriage, eight of whom lived to be grown, and seven are now living: Edward, S. A., born December 28, 1839; Catherine, A. R., Nancy (deceased), Mary A., Jennie D. and Josephine. S. A. Brown was a soldier in the late war, having joined Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, in his twenty-first year, and served three years. He was discharged on account of a wound, and was afterward captured at Staunton, Va., and kept in prison three months. He was in Libby prison a short period, but the principal part of the time was spent in the hospital. He was paroled at Richmond, Va., on the 12th of August, 1865.

While in service he participated in the following battles: Winchester, Gettysburg, and at Piedmont, Va., where he was wounded by a musket ball in the arm. He held the rank of orderly sergeant of his company during the war. After his return home in 1865, he remained there for about a year, and then, in company with his father, moved to Polk County, Mo., where he continued for three years. After this he taught school, and in 1869 came to Fulton County, Ark., where he taught the first free school in this section after the war. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has continued the same up to the present. On the 8th of December, 1870, Miss Lou Baker became his wife, and to them have been born three children: Claud, born on the 19th of September, 1871; Bettie, born on the 2d of November, 1873, and Bertha, born on the 4th of February, 1881. Mrs. Brown died on the 28th of April, 1882, and Mr. Brown married Mrs. Josie Simpson, *nee* Tuttle, August 4, 1884, and they have two children, Roscoe C., born on the 16th of August, 1885, and Archie, born on the 16th of April, 1887. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Capt. T. C. Fluty, of Tennessee, a captain in the Confederate army, and one of the prominent farmers of Baxter County, Ark. Mr. Brown has represented his county in the legislature, and has held several minor offices, filling the position of commissioner of public accounts for two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Queen Elizabeth Lodge No. 360, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Vidette Lodge No. 94. He belongs to Simp. Mason Post No. 228, G. A. R., Department of Missouri, and was appointed on the staff of John E. Phelps, commander of the State of Missouri. He is a Republican in politics, and he and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas J. Brown. No name is more properly placed in the history of the county than that of Mr. Brown, who is not only one of the most enterprising farmers of the county, but is of such a social, genial nature, that he has made many friends. He owes his nativity to the State of Tennessee, where his birth occurred January 5, 1854.

His parents, John and Caroline (Harber) Brown, are natives of Tennessee. The elder Brown was a sturdy son of toil and followed this occupation in his native State until his subsequent removal to Dunklin County, Mo. His death occurred April 30, 1858. He had been constable in Tennessee and filled the position in a highly satisfactory manner. His marriage took place in 1844, and six children were the result: Henry N., born September 27, 1846, died October 23, 1846; Martin W., born September 30, 1847, died October 14, 1848; Martha J., born December 22, 1849, died May 4, 1886; Joseph M., born January 26, 1852; Amanda C., born July 30, 1858, died February 22, 1876. John Brown, the father of these children, was born on the 19th of July, 1824, and his wife was born on the 20th day of October, 1825. She died August 23, 1888, and was a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church. Thomas J. Brown commenced life for himself at the age of nineteen years, and his marriage to Miss Eliza J. Pumphrey was consummated on the 24th of August, 1873. She was born in Ozark County, Mo., October 10, 1852. With his parents he left Dunklin County, Mo.; came to Fulton County, Ark., in 1858, and has been a resident of this county ever since. In 1874 he purchased his present property, and is now the owner of 320 acres of land, 150 under a fine state of cultivation. Over his broad acres roam cattle, sheep and horses and mules, which he makes a specialty of raising. To his marriage were born six children: John W., born on the 13th of June, 1874; Richard W., born on the 12th of February, 1877; Elizabeth C., born on the 20th of August, 1879; Ollie M., born on the 7th of May, 1885; Thomas M., born on the 21st of March, 1887; James E., born on the 6th day of August, 1889. Mr. Brown has made the principal part of his property by his own labor. His wife is the daughter of William G. Pumphrey and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Pumphrey, both natives of Tennessee. They came to Missouri at an early day, settling on The Big North Fork of White River, in Ozark County, Mo., and were married there in 1848. After remaining in that county until 1887, he moved to Boone County, Ark. His first marriage was to Miss

Fannie Holt, of Tennessee, who bore him two children, one living at present: Mary. By his marriage to Miss Hawkins he became the father of six children, four of whom survive: Benjamin J. (deceased), Eliza J., George W., Sarah A., M. T., and William (deceased). Mr. Brown is a Democrat and has filled the office of deputy sheriff of his county for two years. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Charles J. Brunson's life from his earliest recollections has been passed on a farm, his early days being spent in assisting his father on the old homestead in Georgia, in Twiggs County of which State he was born January 7, 1827. His parents, Jarrett N. and Mary M. (Stephens) Brunson, were born in South Carolina, the former's birth occurring about 1797. He was a farmer by occupation, of Scotch descent, and died in Georgia near 1842, being one of thirteen children (eleven sons and two daughters) born to Peter Brunson, who lived and died in South Carolina. Mrs. Mary M. Brunson died in the State of Georgia about 1829, having borne a family of four children, of whom our subject is the third. After his father's death Charles J. began making his home with his elder brother, and while living with him attended school one year, making good use of his opportunities. He then went to his uncle's, Marion Brunson, in Alabama, and again entered school, attending about three months, after which he took charge of his uncle's plantation, and overseered his slaves, who numbered about sixty, for two years. Being offered better wages, he became an overseer for a neighboring planter, remaining with him one year. In 1848 he was married, in the State of Alabama, to Miss Mary Hickman, who was born in Twiggs County, Ga., October 23, 1833, and died in Fulton County, Ark., January 1, 1872. She left, besides her husband, a family of three children to mourn her loss: Charles J., James L. and Anna E. (wife of J. H. Nichols.) Three children are deceased. In the latter part of 1872 Mr. Brunson took for his second wife Mrs. Margaret (Huffman) Willecox, who was born in Davidson County, N. C., November 19, 1837. They have one son, Joseph A. In 1854 Mr. Brunson moved with his family

to Ashley County, Ark., and there resided until 1865, when he settled in Jefferson County, where he spent two years. Since that time he has been a resident of Fulton County. By his own unaided efforts he has become the owner of a fine farm comprising 280 acres, with about 130 under cultivation, and has made all the improvements, such as building fences and houses, and clearing the land, himself. He served two years in the Confederate army during the Rebellion, and has since been a Democrat in politics. He has held the position of constable both in Alabama and Arkansas, and has been solicited to accept other local offices, but has declined. He and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has been a member since twenty one years of age. His first wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

George C. Buford, dealer in general merchandise, farm implements, etc., Mammoth Spring. Of the many names that make up the strength of the business portion of Mammoth Spring that of Mr. Buford is foremost. His business was established in 1885, and the value of the stock is estimated at about \$12,000. Mr. Buford was born in Fredericktown, Mo., October 20, 1849, and is the son of Christopher Y. and Mary (Nifong) Buford, natives of South Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. The parents were married in Missouri, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Buford died in 1855 and Mr. Buford in 1879. Her father, George W. Nifong, was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Southeast Missouri at a very early day, where he died at the age of ninety-eight years. Mr. Buford was married twice. He was a well-to-do farmer, stock raiser and general trader, and was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father died in Louisiana at the age of eighty years. George C. Buford was one of six children born to his parents, and received a thorough education at Fredericktown, and at Washington University, St. Louis. He also graduated from Reed's Commercial College, of St. Louis, in 1869. Subsequently he taught school for several years in Fredericktown, Mo., until 1871, when he removed to Newport, Ark., and there engaged in merchandising

and general trading with marked success until 1884. He then came to Mammoth Spring, where he purchased the first business and residence lots sold by the town syndicate. He immediately erected buildings, and built the first brick business house in that town, besides investing largely in real estate there. He is also the owner of considerable real estate in and around Newport, and is one of the most thoroughgoing and active business men in Fulton County. He enjoys an immense trade. He was the assessor of Jackson County, Ark., for four years, and filled that position to the satisfaction of all. He has been married three times; first, in 1874, to Miss Lena Claridge, the daughter of Dr. H. B. Claridge, who came from Tennessee to Jackson County, where he was one of the leading physicians. Mrs. Buford died in 1879, and in 1883 Mr. Buford married Miss Della Harrison, who died in 1884. In 1886 he married Miss Nettie Anderson, daughter of J. L. Anderson, who came from Iowa to Arkansas, where he is living at the present time, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Buford is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was for Horace Greeley in 1872. He has been a member of Mammoth Spring Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for twelve years. He and wife are much esteemed members of the Christian Church.

G. A. Bundren, farmer and stock raiser of Washington Township, was born in Tennessee, January 30, 1847, and passed his youth and early manhood in that State and in Illinois. His parents, G. C. and Lucinda (Keyton) Bundren, were natives of Virginia, the father born in 1807, and the mother in 1823. In their family were five children, four of whom lived to be grown. They were named as follows: James C., who died in the Union army in 1863, and whose family now reside in Johnson County, Ill.; Surena, wife of George Everett, a resident of Williamson County, Ill.; Melissa, wife of David Sollis, living in Duquoin, Ill., and G. A. The father of these children was a successful agriculturist, and followed this occupation in Tennessee until 1851, when he moved to Illinois. He entered land in that State and continued tilling the soil until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a Democrat in politics.

but was not an aspirant for office, nor was he active in politics. He was a member of the United Baptist Church, as was also his wife. G. A. Bundren, like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, was initiated into the mysteries of farming from the very first, and this has since continued to be the calling to which his attention has been directed. He received a fair education in his native State, and in the State of Illinois, and at the age of seventeen began for himself, attending to farm duties in Illinois until 1866, when he moved to Kentucky. Two years later he went to Cape Girardeau, Mo., resided there two years, going thence to Dunklin County, thence in 1876 to Scott County, Mo., and from there, in 1878, to Peach Orchard, Clay County, Ark., where he engaged in the practice of medicine, and also started a drug store. At the same time he filled the position of postmaster. In 1882 he left Peach Orchard, and moved to Knobel the same county, where he embarked in merchandising, and this continued for two years. From there he moved to Woodruff County, Ark., and in connection with farming, practiced medicine, conducting also a mercantile store at Howell Station, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad. He remained there but a short time, and in 1885 came to Fulton County, and here attends to his practice in connection with farming. By his marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes *nee* Thompson, January 1, 1863, he became the father of six children, three now living: James A., born February 26, 1865, and now living at home; C. W., born February 3, 1869, and also at home, and M. B., whose birth occurred on the 3d of February, 1869, and is at home. The other children died in infancy. Mrs. Bundren died at Knobel, Ark., in 1883; she was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bundren was married the second time in May, 1885, to Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, *nee* Young, a native of Kentucky, and the mother of four children, the fruit of her former union. They are named as follows: Hannibal Wilson, living at Alicia, Ark.; W. V., also at Alicia, Ark., Mary, wife of H. Hensley, residing at Alicia, Ark., and Celia, wife of T. B. Caple, a resident of Fulton County, Ark. Mr.

Bundren is not active in politics, but votes the Democratic ticket. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. M. Burrow, a prominent attorney-at-law at Mammoth Spring, is among those who contribute to the strength of the Arkansas bar. He is a native of Tennessee, born in Bedford County in 1854. His parents, Freeman and Louisa (Nichols) Burrow, were born also in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1834 and 1833, respectively. They resided in that county until 1857, when they came to Sharp County, Ark., where Mrs. Burrow died in 1874. Mr. Burrow is still living, and has followed tilling the soil for many years. He filled the position of justice of the peace for four years, and served four years in the Confederate army with Gens. Price and Freeman. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1857, and belongs to the Methodist Church, of which his wife was also a member. Of the six children born to their union J. M. was the eldest. He was educated in the log school-houses, and like the majority of farmers' boys, assisted on the farm. When about twenty-one years of age he taught school, and followed this occupation for two years. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of law, and diligently continued this in connection with farming for several years. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and since 1883 has lived at Mammoth Spring. He is one of the most substantial attorneys of Fulton County, and also practices in Sharp and Izard Counties. He was married in September, 1878, to Miss Josie Whiteside, daughter of Allen and Sarah Whiteside, who came to Fulton County from Illinois at an early day, and there the father died. The mother is still living. In politics Mr. Burrow is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being for S. J. Tilden, in 1876. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Myatt Lodge No. 401, and also belongs to Spring River Lodge No. 49, K. of P., at Mammoth Spring. He has a very pleasant home on Eminence Hill, Archer Avenue.

James Marion Butler. Ever since his location in this county in 1870, Mr. Butler has enjoyed the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive farmer, but an intelligent and thoroughly

posted man in all public affairs; and a short sketch of his life will be of more than passing interest to the citizens of this locality. He was born in Chambers County, Ala., October 15, 1838, and is a son of Nathan H. and Francis R. (Hogue) Butler, who were born in Elbert and Waltham Counties, Ga., respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1818; and like his father, Daniel Butler (who was born in South Carolina, and died in Georgia), he was a worker in wood and a skillful wagon-maker. He and wife were married in Paulding County, Ga., and resided in that State and in various counties in Alabama, until 1855, when they came to Arkansas, locating in White County, but only remained a short time and then moved back to Alabama. In 1863 or 1864, they went to Mississippi and Tennessee, and in 1875 located in Fulton County, Ark., where the father died the same fall. His widow is now residing in Viola, of that county, and is enjoying good health. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as was her husband, and to them were born eight children, of whom James Marion was the eldest. Of these only four are now living: M. L., a blacksmith of Viola; Louisa M., wife of William Smith; William P. H., residing in the State of Colorado, and our subject. Those deceased are Napoleon B., Martha A. E., George W. and Mary J. James Marion Butler received his schooling in the State of Alabama, and while growing to manhood learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade of his father. At the age of twenty-one years he began depending on his own resources for obtaining a livelihood, and from that time until the opening of the Rebellion worked in Alabama. Although his father served in the Union army for some time, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and first joined the Alabama Legion, which was consolidated and thrown into other regiments, the Twenty-third Alabama Battalion of Sharpshooters being a part left over. He served two years as sergeant, participating in many battles, among which were Chickamauga, Petersburg, being intrenched in the ditches of that city for nine months; Hatch's Run, and the Virginia campaign. He received a flesh wound in

the leg at Chickamauga, and at Appomattox Court House, about two hours before the surrender, he received a very severe wound in the right arm. After the war he remained in Alabama until 1866, when he went to the State of Mississippi, and from there came to Fulton County, Ark., in 1870, and here has since made his home. In 1879 he moved to his present location, which is a farm consisting of 360 acres of as good land as there is anywhere, and in addition to looking after this property still continues to work at his trade. He is a Democrat in his political views, and in 1885-86 served as justice of the peace. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and as a citizen of Fulton County has been identified with its advancement and growth ever since locating here. He was married in 1860 to Miss Rhoda Ann Bryant, a daughter of Alexander Bryant, and her death occurred in Izard County, Ark., in 1875, when thirty-seven years of age. Of the eight children born to her union only four are now living: Charles D., of Texas; Elizabeth E., wife of James A. Talley, a farmer of the county; Nancy E., wife of Abraham L. Reed, a farmer residing near Mansfield, and Nathan D., at home. Mrs. Butler was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Thomas B. Caldwell is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding agricultural life which seem to be among the chief characteristics of the average native Missourian. He was born in Franklin County of that State on the 16th of October, 1840, and is a son of James Patten and Ann (Caldwell) Caldwell, the former of Irish descent, born in the State of Missouri, in the year 1816. He was a well known agriculturist of his region, and died in Fulton County, Ark., in 1863. His wife was also born in Missouri, and died when her son, Thomas B., was about seven years of age, her demise occurring in Franklin County. The paternal grandparents were Andrew and Nancy (Farrow) Caldwell, the former being a native Kentuckian. He moved to Franklin County, Mo., during the early history of that country, and died there at his son's home in 1847. His wife, Nancy, died there also. The

paternal great-grandfather, Kincaid Caldwell, was born in the "Emerald Isle." The maternal grandfather also bore the name of Andrew Caldwell, but the two families were not related. Thomas B. Caldwell is one of two surviving members of a family of five children, the other being a sister residing on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri. He was reared in his native State, but never received any educational advantages in youth, being compelled to assist his father in tilling the home farm; but by contact with the world and by self-application he has become a well posted man. He was twenty years of age when he enlisted in the army, and was a member of Capt. B. B. Bray's Seventh Division of Missouri Volunteers. He participated in the engagements at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and in numerous skirmishes. He was second sergeant of artillery for about twelve months prior to the close of the war. On the 9th of March, 1862, he was captured at Mountain Grove, Mo., and was sent to St. Louis, thence to Alton, Ill., and from there to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was exchanged on the 22d of September, of the same year. Nearly ever since the close of the war he has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark., and has been actively engaged in tilling the soil. On the 5th of March, 1865, he was married to Miss Lucintha M. Smith, who was born in South Carolina in 1842, a daughter of Inman and Mary A. Smith. The father died in the "Palmetto State," but the mother is still living and resides in Fulton County, Ark., the wife of a Mr. Hutchesson. To Mr. Caldwell and his wife the following children have been born: James Henry, Benjamin H., Thomas J. (deceased), John H., Mary A. (deceased), Ruthie J. and Joannah. The greater part of Mr. Caldwell's time has been occupied in farming, and he is now the owner of 310 acres of land, with about eighty acres under cultivation. He is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Douglas, and he was elected on that ticket to the office of deputy sheriff and constable. He and wife are connected with the Christian Church, and he is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Caldwell is a man universally respected, and to know him is to have a high

admiration for him, for he is possessed of those sterling principles which make a true man and a valuable citizen.

Capt. John G. Carroll, a farmer of Fulton Township, is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared and which has been his life work, a calling that for ages has received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. He was born in North Carolina in 1834, and is the son of Green and Priscilla (Earles) Carroll, natives of South Carolina and North Carolina, and born in 1802 and 1808, respectively. The parents removed to White County, Tenn., and in 1859 came to Fulton County, Ark., where Mr. Carroll died in 1870. He was the son of Jesse Carroll and the grandson of William Carroll, who was of English descent, went through the Revolutionary War, and died in North Carolina at the age of nearly one hundred years. Jesse Carroll was born in North Carolina, and died in Georgia at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a millwright by occupation. This family is of the same as that Carroll who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The paternal grandfather, William Earles, was born in North Carolina and died in Tennessee at about the age of one hundred and two years; he was of Welsh descent. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Capt. John G. Carroll, the second of eight children born to his parents, received very meager educational advantages. He came with his parents to Fulton County, Ark., in 1859 and in 1861 Miss Auerilla Copeland, a native of Tennessee, became his wife. She died in 1879, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters. Capt. Carroll then married Miss Eliza Baize, a native of Missouri and the daughter of George Baize. To this union were born four children, a son and three daughters. Capt. Carroll is one of the prominent agriculturists of Fulton County, is the owner of 520 acres of land, with 300 under cultivation, and also possesses considerable property in Viola, all the result of his own industry. When the war cloud hovered over the United States he enlisted in Company F, Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry.

Confederate Army, and served three years and eleven months. After the first nine months he was promoted to the rank of captain in his regiment and operated in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. He took a prominent part in the battles of Elkhorn, Augusta, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Port Hudson, etc. He was captured at Saltillo, Miss., but after sixteen days escaped and rejoined his regiment at Tupelo. At the close of the war he returned to farm life. Politically a Democrat, his first presidential vote was for Buchanan in 1856. He filled the office of deputy sheriff two years, justice of the peace for four years and constable two years. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for twenty-eight years, now belonging to Viola Lodge No. 399, and was master and senior warden for sixteen years of that time. He is also a member of the Eastern Star lodge at Viola. He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, he having experienced religion at the age of sixteen, and he is a deacon in the same.

B. H. Castleberry is another excellent example of what can be accomplished through energy and perseverance, for he has won his way up to his present enviable position through his own unaided efforts. He was born in the State of Georgia, on the 1st of July, 1854, and is a son of S. G. and Jane E. (Bell) Castleberry, both of whom were Georgians, the former born in 1821. He was a farmer and a miner, but made milling his principal occupation through life, and is still the owner of some gold mines in Georgia, near Cleveland. His father, who was a native of the State, owned some mines there and was also an extensive slave owner at the time of his death. The great-grandfather was a Georgian, but the great-great-grandfather and six brothers emigrated from the Old World, and settled in the Southern States. B. H. Castleberry was one of seven children, and his youth and early manhood were spent in his native State. He received his literary education in the North Georgia Agricultural College, and principally through his own efforts secured means with which to prosecute his studies. In December, 1876, he emigrated to the State of Arkansas, settling in Fulton County,

where he began the study of law, and the same characteristics which marked his progress at school, were prominent in his legal studies. After a thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar and entered upon his practice at Salem, and his patronage steadily and substantially increased during his two years of practice. At the end of that time he engaged in merchandising with his brother, their stock of goods amounting to about \$8,000, and besides this they each own a half interest in 500 acres of land. Our immediate subject also owns 1,500 acres in his own right. He was married on the 10th of April, 1881, to Miss Laura P. Wainwright, by whom he has two interesting children: William Lessie and Rex. Mr. Castleberry is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. William Castleberry, his brother, a member of the general mercantile firm of Castleberry & Co., was born in White County, Ga., in 1856, and during his youth and early manhood worked with his father. He received an excellent education in Dahlonga College, Ga., and also at Nacoochee Valley, and after leaving school engaged in mercantile pursuits as clerk in a general merchandise store in the latter place, but eighteen months later went to Rabun County, where he began merchandising in partnership with C. W. Oakes. Two years later they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Castleberry came to Salem, and in 1881 embarked in business with his brother and William Wainwright, keeping a grocery. At the end of one year this association was terminated, and the two brothers started a general mercantile establishment of their own. They thoroughly understand the enterprise in which they are engaged, and have done much in their line to increase the trade and influence of the town. They are thoroughly reliable and honest in all their transactions, and as a result enjoy a large and lucrative custom. William Castleberry is also a Democrat politically, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is unmarried.

William D. Chase, one of the prominent millers and farmers of Elizabeth, was born in Maury (now Gordon) County, Ga., in 1839, and is the son of Hon. Dean W. and Alley (Johnson) Chase. The father was born in Pawtucket, R. I., and re-

ceived an unusually good education. At the age of nineteen he was sent to Georgia to erect a spinning factory, which he operated for a number of years. He was married and spent the remainder of his days there and in Tennessee, where he manufactured cotton goods all his life. He died in Gilmore County, Ga., in 1881. He was justice of the peace many years and once represented Gordon County in the legislature. He was also for thirty-five or forty years a traveling minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and besides was an officer in the Mexican War. His wife was a native of North Carolina, and died in Gilmore County, Ga., July 8, 1886. She, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her father, James Johnson, was a native of North Carolina, who died in Walker County, Ga. He was a soldier in the Mexican War. William D. Chase, the second of ten children, born to his parents, received his education in the common schools. He was reared to the arduous duties on the farm, and in 1861 Miss Adeline Sprouell became his wife. She was born in Fulton County, Ga., and was the daughter of Wilson E. and Eliza J. Sprouell, natives of Abbeville District, S. C., but who moved to Georgia, where Mrs. Sprouell died. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase were born eleven children, seven sons and three daughters now living. Mr. Chase served over four years in the Confederate Army, Company E, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, was at Cumberland Gap, Richmond, Siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, Calhoun, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, etc. He was captured several times, the last time at Peach Tree Creek, and imprisoned at Nashville. He was afterward taken to Indianapolis, where he was at the time of the surrender. He never received a wound during his time of service. After the war he returned to the farm and in 1872 came to Fulton County, Ark. He followed agricultural pursuits for five years and then engaged in merchandising at Newburg, Izard County, for three years. This not suiting him he entered into the milling business there for six years, after which he returned to Fulton County, and continued merchandising at Elizabeth for four years. Since then he has been occupied in milling

and farming and has two flour and saw, shingle and planing mills. He is also the owner of about 900 acres of land in Missouri, Fulton, Izard and Lawrence Counties. All his property is the result of hard labor since the war. He has been a Democrat in his political views all his life, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. McClellan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elizabeth Lodge, and is also a member of Newburg Lodge of the I. O. O. F. in Izard County. Mrs. Chase has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

Hon. Samuel W. Cochran. For a period upwards of thirty-three years, he whose name heads this sketch has been a resident of Fulton County, and during this time he has enjoyed the reputation of being an honest, upright man in every respect, fully deserving the good opinion with which he is regarded by all who know him. His life up to the time of his location in Arkansas was rather unsettled, but notwithstanding the old saying that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," Mr. Cochran has been quite successful in accumulating worldly goods, and is one of the leading merchants of this county. His birth occurred in Abbeville District, S. C., May 20, 1820, and he was left an orphan when an infant. Until ten years of age he was cared for by an uncle, J. C. Wharton, and from that period until sixteen years of age was taken care of by his guardian, Samuel Jordan. At this time he went with his uncle, Mr. Wharton, to Tennessee, and located at Raleigh, near Memphis, but shortly after went to Tipton, and still later to Columbia, of the same State, where he remained two years. He then returned to his old home in South Carolina, where he attended school for one year, after which he came back to Columbia, and was a salesman two years for the mercantile firm of G. Frierson & Co. At the end of this time he again returned to South Carolina, where he remained with his guardian for some time, and was married there to Miss Julia A. Chiles, moving with her at a later period to Cass County, Ga., where he gave his attention to farming until 1856. In that year he came to Fulton County, Ark., and located in the neighborhood of where he now lives, continu-

ing his farming operations up to 1881, when he opened a store at his present stand, and has met with the best of success in this enterprise. In 1861 he was a member of the State convention, and voted for secession, and in 1863 was elected to represent Fulton County in the State legislature. His wife was a daughter of William Chiles, of Abbeville District, S. C., and was born October 7, 1827, being killed at Rolla, Mo., November 6, 1864. To them were born four children, three of whom are living: William C., a farmer of Fulton County; J. C., also a farmer of the county, and J. D., farming near his father. Samuel W. died in 1863, when twelve years of age. In 1865 Mr. Cochran wedded Miss Martha E. Livingston, a daughter of James Livingston, who was also born in Abbeville District, S. C., her birth occurring in 1831. In 1848 Mr. Cochran was licensed to preach the gospel, having joined the Missionary Baptist Church three years previous, and his wife and children are also members of this church. He is a Democrat politically, and previous to the war held the position of postmaster at Union, and received his last appointment in 1887. When a young man he taught school in Georgia, and also in Fulton County, Ark. Mr. Cochran's parents, Clark and Sarah (Wharton) Cochran, were born in Abbeville District, S. C., where the father was engaged in merchandising and farming until his death. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a son of John Cochran, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died in South Carolina. The maternal grandfather, Pleasant Wharton, was born in the "Palmetto State." A large extent of land in South Carolina was given his ancestors by George III, and has been in possession of the family ever since that time.

Alvah L. Cooper, farmer and stock raiser, and the recently appointed postmaster of the thriving little city of Mammoth Spring, was born in Tompkins County, New York, April 1, 1842, and was the fourth of ten children, eight now living, born to Laban D. and Sarah M. (Woodin) Cooper, both of whom were born in Dutchess County, N. Y., the former in 1780, and the latter in 1812. In the primitive days of the Republic, the Coopers were

among its most valiant defenders. In the gloomy days of 1778, when the notorious Tory refugee, John Butler, defeated his cousin, Col. Zeb Butler, and so unmercifully massacred the inhabitants of Wyoming, Penn., the paternal grandfather became one of the victims. Laban Cooper was of English descent, and a soldier in Gen. Scott's brigade, receiving four different gun-shot wounds. At the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane or Bridgewater, he was wounded twice, one of which was received while assisting Col. Miller in his historical charge on the British batteries on the heights, the key to the British position. In the no less eventful battle of Chippeway he was wounded. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for services rendered during the war, and as his wife is still living, she now receives a pension. She resides at Mountain Lake, Penn., at the age of seventy-seven years. Alvah Cooper's youth was spent in Bradford County, Penn., and his education was there received in the public schools. He and two of his brothers served nearly four years each in the late Rebellion. Alvah enlisted May, 1861, in Company F, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was elected captain and transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Second Army Corps. From the battle of Bull Run to the closing scene at Appomattox, he was in all the principal battles in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, never receiving a wound. Mr. Cooper has been in the employ of the Government as special pension examiner and other positions almost continually since the war, and has ever been a consistent, hard working Republican. It was in recognition of his services and abilities as a political organizer that he was recently appointed postmaster at Mammoth Spring. He is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Republican party, and is an indefatigable political worker, and has probably done more than any other single man toward organizing the Republican party of this part of the State. He was one of the first to join the G. A. R., and has held many offices of trust in that order. Before coming to this State he was elected commander of the Soldiers' and Sailors' encampment of Bradford

County, also chairman of the Bradford County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association, for three years. On leaving his native State he resigned both positions, but was held in such high esteem by his comrades that his resignation was not accepted, and he continued to hold his office until the expiration of his term although out of the State. For a number of years he was a director of the Agricultural Society of Bradford County. In 1866 he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Larcom, a native of Bradford County, Penn., born in 1843, and dying in 1883; to them were born these children: Mintie M., wife of F. L. Sayles; Elmer C., Woodard C., killed when fourteen years of age; Gracie, Fred. C., Nellie, Warner and Grant. In 1886, like many of the hardy sons of the East, desiring a more congenial clime and soil in which to care for his family, he started toward the "Sunny South" to try his fortunes. The woodland of Arkansas pleased him. He and his son each homesteaded 160 acres, and have purchased 240 acres in addition, making in all a ranch of 560 acres of land. In every day life Mr. Cooper is looked upon as an energetic, honest citizen. He spends his time closely in building up his farms and superintending the postoffice, and if fortune continues to smile on him, in a few years he will be one of the most prosperous as well as one of most prominent citizens of North Arkansas.

Charles W. Culp, M. D., is one of the rising young members of the medical fraternity of Fulton County, Ark. He was born in Izard County, of the same State, May 14, 1858. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Benbrook) Culp, were born, reared and married in Izard County, the former's birth occurring in 1831, and his death March 8, 1880. The paternal grandfather, Thomas B. Culp, was a Tennessean, who removed to Izard County, Ark., at an early day and took a prominent part in aiding in the growth and development of this region, and both he and his son Thomas were physicians. They were of German descent, and all the male members of the family have been Democrats in their political views. Of the family of eight children born to Thomas and Elizabeth Culp, four are now living, two sons and

two daughters, all of whom reside in Fulton County, with the exception of a daughter, who is a resident of Izard County. Dr. Charles W. Culp received his literary education in the common schools of Izard County, after which he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated as an M. D., February 25, 1885. Previous to graduating he had practiced the profession (since 1879), and has won an enviable position among the medical fraternity of Fulton and surrounding counties. December 22, 1880, he was married to Miss Joannah C. Sharp, who was born in Sharp County, Ark., December 4, 1861, and is a daughter of Ephraim Sharp, whose sketch appears in this work. Dr. Culp is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Rural Chapter No. 50, Evening Shade, Sharp County. He is also a member of Ash Flat Lodge No. 159, F. & A. M., Ash Flat, Ark. He is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Hancock, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His mother is a resident of Fulton County, and is the worthy wife of J. M. Cook.

W. H. Culp, editor and proprietor of the Mammoth Spring Monitor, at Mammoth Spring, Ark., is of German descent, the name originally being Kolb, but it was changed to Culp when the family became Americanized. He was born in Izard County, Ark., November 5, 1863, and after acquiring a fair education in the common schools he entered the office of the Clipper, at Melbourne, Ark., and learned the printer's trade. In 1882 he bought a half interest in the Izard County Register, at Melbourne, and in August, 1884, purchased the remaining interest and conducted the paper with highly satisfactory results until November, 1886, when he leased the press and moved to Lee County, Ark., where he spent a part of the following year in an unsuccessful attempt to raise a cotton crop. Moving to Mammoth Spring, Ark., he established the Mammoth Spring Monitor, the first number being issued February 2, 1888. This paper has proved a decided success financially, and is one of the spiciest, best and most ably edited business papers in Northwest Arkansas, and Mr. Culp has become well known throughout the State

as one of its most successful editors. He established the Thayer Tribune at Thayer, Mo., in 1888, but has since sold it and is now devoting his time and energies to the publication of the Monitor. He was married in 1884 to Miss Amy D. Owen, of Forrest City, Ark., she being a daughter of Dexter Owen, who was born in Providence, R. I. They have two children: Homer and Madge. Mr. Culp is a son of Dr. T. B. and Elizabeth (Benbrook) Culp, the former's birth occurring in Izard County, Ark., in 1835, and his death in Melbourne of the same county in 1880. His widow still survives him and is a resident of this county, being forty-five years of age.

Judge Thomas J. Cunningham, a prosperous Fulton County farmer, came originally from Randolph County, Mo., his birth occurring December 31, 1837. His father, Robert H. Cunningham, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1808, and in 1834 emigrated to Randolph County, Mo., where he was one of the earliest settlers. He was an active tiller of the soil there until about 1867, and from that time until his death, in 1868, he resided in Fulton County, Ark. His parents, James and Jane Cunningham, removed from Tennessee to Randolph County several years prior to their son, and both died in Adair County of that State. The wife of Robert H. Cunningham was born in Tennessee in 1810, and died in Fulton County, Ark., in August, 1886, having borne a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to mature years, and eight of whom are yet living. Four sons and one daughter reside in Fulton County, one son lives in the State of Texas, a daughter in Randolph County, Mo., and one son in Macon County, Mo. Thomas J. Cunningham is the fourth of the family, and from his earliest recollections has been familiar with the details of farm life; while growing up he learned lessons of industry, frugal habits and economy, which he has never forgotten. His rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, and was supplemented by a collegiate course in Macon County, Mo. He remained with his father and mother until 1861, when, full of zeal and enthusiasm for the land of chivalry and the cause of the South, he joined Gen. Price's com-

mand, whose division was commanded by Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., and served two years, participating in the battle of Lexington and numerous other engagements. In 1863 he went by mule train to California, in which State he remained until 1870, being engaged in farming, and in that year he left California and came to Fulton County, Ark., and located near where he now lives. In 1866, while in California, he was married to Miss Mary E. Proctor, who was born in Randolph County, Mo., in 1841. She died in 1873, in Fulton County, Ark., having borne a family of four children: Julia, wife of William T. Cunningham, of Texas; Jennie D., wife of John D. Isenhour, of Fulton County; Rollen P., now in Texas, and Robert H. (deceased). In 1875 Mr. Cunningham united his fortunes with those of Miss Sarah E. Jeffery, a native of Izard County, Ark., born October 26, 1853. Her parents are Rev. Daniel and Nancy Jeffery. To Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were born the following children: Robert C. (deceased), James C., Edgar, Margaret Ann, Ida, Thomas J. and Henry K. Mr. Cunningham has resided in Fulton County sufficiently long to enable his many sterling qualities to become well known. About forty-five acres of his 180-acre farm are under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and in 1874 was elected judge of the county court, and served six successive years, making an able and efficient officer. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Breckenridge. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Charles C. Davis, surveyor of Fulton County, and one of the enterprising agriculturists of Mammoth Spring Township, was born in Webster County, Mo., January 22, 1854, receiving a very meager education in the common schools. He followed the plow for his father until nineteen years of age, and was then united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. Young, a native of Oregon County, Mo., August 11, 1872, the daughter of J. L. Young. Mrs. Davis died April 17, 1885, and September 18 of the same year Mr. Davis married Martha, sister of his first wife. Her parents were natives of St. Francois County, Mo., now of Oregon County, Mo., and Mr. Young served in the Confederate army as

a private. By his first marriage Mr. Davis became the father of five children, three sons and two daughters, and to his second union were born two children, both sons. Since his first marriage he has lived on his present farm, one mile east of Mammoth Spring, where he has 900 acres of good land, with 130 under cultivation. He followed farming and also dealt in stock until the railroad was built, after which for some years he was local agent, locating settlers, etc. He has been a practical surveyor for some time, surveying for the county, and in 1888 was elected county surveyor for two years. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was for S. J. Tilden in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Myatt Lodge No. 401, and was Junior Warden one year. Mr. Davis is pleasant and agreeable in his demeanor to all with whom he comes in contact, and is a man who attracts the regard of all who approach him. He is universally respected by his fellow-citizens. He is the son of Eliphaz and Permealey Davis, and the grandson of Charles C. Davis, who was born in Jackson County, Ill., in 1800, and died in Oregon County, Mo., in 1878. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was justice of the peace and also county judge for some years. He was of Welsh descent. Eliphaz Davis was born in Randolph County, Ark., January 1, 1822, and was married in that county to Miss Edwards, a native of Indiana. From there they moved to Webster County, Mo., and in 1858 to Oregon County, where Mrs. Davis died in 1863. Mrs. Davis is still living there. He is a member of the Christian Church (as was also his wife), and is a successful farmer.

Lee Davis. Under the efficient management of Mr. Davis the Fulton County Banner has come to be regarded as one of the representative journals of the county, and although he has only been its editor since 1887, he has proven himself to be a man of good judgment in directing the editorial policy of his paper. He is a native of the county in which he is now residing, his birth occurring in 1865, but received his education in La Crosse, Izard County, Ark., and as the school was good, he acquired an excellent education. After train-

ing the "young idea" for some time, he first entered the journalistic field in 1884, in Elizabeth, Ark. In 1887 he purchased the Banner, at Salem, Ark., a paper which he has since edited in a very efficient manner, and through the columns of this journal he has wielded no slight influence in directing the proper steps to be taken for worthy movements. As the worth of his paper becomes known the circulation increases accordingly, and he has won the patronage of all the better class of citizens in the county. He was first married, at the age of nineteen years, to Miss Josie Lytle, a native of Tennessee, who died ten months after her marriage, and after remaining a widower until 1889, he wedded Miss Mary Jeffery, whose birth occurred in Izard County, Ark. Mr. Davis is one of eight children born to Solomon M. and Eliza (Pipkin) Davis, who were born, reared and married in the State of Tennessee, and who lived there until a number of their children were born, after which they moved to Missouri, being among the pioneers of that State. After residing there a number of years they came to Arkansas, being among the first settlers of Fulton County. The father was an officer in the Confederate army, and died in 1880, at the age of forty-nine years. He was a farmer by occupation, and is still survived by his widow. Our subject's paternal and maternal grandfathers, G. A. Davis and G. F. Pipkin, were also Tennesseans by birth.

Dr. D. S. Deaderick, real estate agent, Mammoth Spring. In that proud series of names which have aided materially in developing the business interests of Fulton County, that of Mr. Deaderick holds a leading place. He was born in Saline County, Mo., in 1842 and is the son of John S. and Ellen (Cotter) Deaderick, and grandson of David Deaderick, who was a native of Tennessee. John S. Deaderick was born in Georgia in 1819, and in 1840 was united in marriage to Miss Cotter, at Potosi, Mo. She was born in Pittsburg, Penn., in 1820. After marriage the parents removed to St. Louis, where the father was interested in the shot tower. In 1848 they moved to Saline County of the same State, and there he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1857, when they

moved to Platin Rock, in Jefferson County. During the year 1861 they were in different parts of the South, and in 1865 returned to St. Louis, where Mr. Deaderick was occupied in wool manufacture for several years. In 1874 they came to Mammoth Spring and were the first settlers here. He erected a flour mill and cotton-gin, which he operated until June, 1887, when he sold out. He was a thorough-going business man and was at one time quite wealthy. His death occurred in 1887. Florence Cotter, the grandfather of Dr. Deaderick, was a native of Ireland and came to the United States about 1796. He settled in Pennsylvania, where he died early in the present century. Dr. D. S. Deaderick, the eldest of two sons and one daughter, received his education in the St. Louis University. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South he served four years in the Confederate Army, Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry. He enlisted as a private and came out as adjutant of the regiment. He operated in Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi with Gen. Forrest, and was wounded several times. After the war he engaged in the lumber business in Iron and St. Francois Counties, Mo., and in 1870 took up the study of medicine and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1872. He then practiced in that city until 1874, when he came to Mammoth Spring, and in company with his father embarked in milling and merchandising, and was also for a number of years interested in the real estate business. He has continued the real estate business in town and besides is the owner of several farms in Missouri and Arkansas. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Hancock in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Myatt Lodge No. 401, and Evening Shade Chapter No. 50. He is also a member of Mammoth Spring Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F. His only sister is the wife of J. D. Lucas, of St. Louis, and his brother, Dr. James S., is a practicing physician of De Soto, Mo. His mother is still living and resides at Mammoth Spring. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Deatherage, one of the foremost farmers of Mount Calm Township, on Bennett River, owes his nativity to Tennessee, where he was born in 1842. His father, A. J. Deatherage, was born in Tennessee, about 1811, and died in Roane County, of that State, in 1847. The latter was married in his native State to Miss Sarah Jackson, also a native of Tennessee, born about 1822. Three children were the result of this union, William being the eldest. One was drowned in the Tennessee River, by the overturning of a skiff, when only seven years of age, and Martha, became the wife of O. B. Fuller, and is now living in Tennessee. Mrs. Deatherage was married the second time, in 1850, to W. F. Ellis, and by this union became the mother of eight children, six daughters and two sons: Sarah (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Minerva, wife of George Jones, and now living in Tennessee; Nancy and Becky (twins), were married to twin brothers, Samuel and Elijah Kelon, and live in Tennessee; Caleb, Franklin, and Mary, at home with her mother. A. J. Deatherage was a major in the United States army when the Indians were moved to Indian Territory. William Deatherage commenced for himself in life by joining the Confederate army, Company A, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry Regiment, on the 15th of June, 1861, and served about four years. He participated in sixteen hard-fought battles, the principal ones being Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Taylor Ridge Gap, Swamp Creek, Resaca, New Hope, Marietta, Jonesboro, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville; was with Forrest at Murfreesboro the second time, Columbia, Bentonville, Chickasaw Mountain, etc. He surrendered on the 5th of April, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C., after which Mr. Deatherage returned to Greeneville, Tenn., and from thence home, where he commenced farming. He started out after the war with nothing but a Confederate suit of clothes, with forty-eight bullet holes in it. He was married, May 28, 1868, to Miss Rebecca Hall, of Tennessee, and in the fall of the following year he came to Fulton County, and settled on Bennett's Bayou, and there remained three years. In 1873 he moved to his present fine property, con-

sisting of 267 acres, with 100 acres improved. He has good buildings, and a comfortable home. As he has had but little help since commencing for himself, he is the architect of his own fortune. To his marriage were born eleven children, eight living at present: Susan, born October 12, 1870; E. J., born February 9, 1872; G. W., born on the 3d of September, 1874; Lydia M., born on the 8th of September, 1876; Sarah A., born on the 5th of December, 1878; W. S., born on the 5th of March, 1880; James K. P., born on the 12th of October, 1885, and Nancy, born on the 11th of June, 1888. Mr. Deatherage has been justice of the peace of his township for one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, County Line Lodge No. 373, and in his political opinions is with the Democrats. Mrs. Deatherage is the daughter of Elijah and Lydia Hall, who were the parents of eleven children, the following living: Samuel, Elisha, Mollie, Elijah, Lydia, Thomas, Rebecca D. and J. K. P.

James Dinwiddie is a man whom nature seems to have especially fitted to be a farmer, for he has met with good success in his farming operations. He was born in Greene County, East Tenn., on the 14th of August, 1856, and is a son of Calvin and Mary (Carr) Dinwiddie, the former being also a native of East Tennessee, his birth occurring February 23, 1828. He was a school teacher in his youth, and by trade was a tailor, and these occupations he followed in his native State until 1859, when he moved to Arkansas. While at Greenfield, Mo., in 1864, he was captured by the Federal troops and taken to Indianapolis, Ind., where he died the same year from the effects of a wound received from a sabre at the time of his capture. He was a son of James H. Dinwiddie, who died in East Tennessee. Mary (Carr) Dinwiddie was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 5, 1836, and died in Arkansas on the 13th day of December, 1885. Of her two children, James, the subject of this sketch, was the elder. His youth was spent in Arkansas, and in this State his early scholastic advantages were enjoyed, though only such as the common schools of that period afforded. He has resided in Fulton County since February 11, 1862, and has thoroughly identified himself with the interests

of this section, owning an excellent farm comprising 160 acres of land. He is industrious and enterprising, and his present farm denotes him to be possessed of thrift and energy. He is a Democrat in his political views. Miss Elizabeth Taylor became his wife on the 16th of February, 1888. She was born in Fulton County, Ark., in 1871, and is a daughter of C. C. and Mary Taylor, both of whom are now deceased.

John L. Golden. Among the prominent farmers of Washington Township appears the name of the above mentioned gentleman, whose success as a tiller of the soil is second to none in the township. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., on the 27th day of July, 1849, and since early youth has applied himself steadfastly to agricultural pursuits, and with what success may be inferred when the fact is mentioned that he is the owner of one of the finest tracts of land in this section of the county. He is the son of J. C. and Mary (Winn) Golden, both natives of Mississippi, and of English parentage. The father was born in 1824, was a tiller of the soil, and moved to Tennessee at a very early day. They were the parents of ten children, seven living to be grown: S. D. (deceased), W. W., lives in Lawrence County, Ark.; James H. (deceased), J. L., Martha, wife of Alexander Cannon; Jesse F., Lydia J., wife of George Dunivan. Mr. Golden was a Democrat during his life, and had accumulated considerable property which he lost during the war. John L. Golden commenced work for himself at the age of twenty-one, and has tilled the soil assiduously ever since. When first starting out for himself he was possessor of \$85, one horse, a few hogs, and a little corn. He is now the owner of 249 acres of land, with about 140 acres under cultivation, besides having his farm well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, and all else to be seen on a well conducted farm. He left Tennessee in 1872, settling in Independence County, Ark., and there remained for three years. In 1875 he came to Fulton County and followed farming on rented land. He then bought a farm of eighty acres, improved the same, and in 1884 sold out and bought his present property. He was married on the 6th

of January, 1879, to Miss Rachel M. Anderson, and two children have been born to this marriage: Lula A., born August 2, 1883, and Luther F., born May 20, 1889. Mrs. Golden is the daughter of J. M. and Martha J. (Kelton) Anderson, natives of Tennessee, and the parents of five children, four now living: J. C. (deceased), Rachel M., Lucy A. M., wife of Jasper Rives, of Fulton County; Martha C., wife of Alexander Sanders, and Harriet L., wife of James Lingle, of Fulton County. Mr. Anderson came to this State in 1874, settling first in Stone County, and in 1875 moved to this county, where he has since resided. He has been postmaster at Ten Mile postoffice for thirteen years, and is a much esteemed citizen. John L. Golden votes with the Democratic party, and Mrs. Golden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Amos E. Golder has passed the uneventful life of the farmer, continuing steadily to pursue the even tenor of his way, and is now ranked among the prosperous farmers of Fulton County, being the owner of 312 acres of land in the home place, of which forty-eight are under cultivation, and seventy-five acres in Myatt Township. He was born in Phillips County, Ark., October 27, 1842, and is the second of eight children born to Dr. James B. and Mary (Bond) Golder, whose births occurred in Richmond, Va., October 3, 1816, and Knox County, Tenn., May 27, 1813, and died in Randolph and Fulton Counties, Ark., December 26, 1861, and January 9, 1888, respectively. Dr. James Golder removed to Phillips County, Ark., at an early day, and was there married, moving in 1852 to Fulton County, of which he was one of the early settlers. Politically he was a Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace, and was also postmaster in Fulton County. He served in the Confederate army, and just prior to his death was to have been appointed regimental surgeon. Amos E. Golden and his brother, J. M., are the only ones of their parents' family who are now living, and both reside in Fulton County. The former has lived here since ten years of age, but before reaching his twenty-first birthday he received only few educational advantages. In July, 1861, he

enlisted in Company I, Seventh Arkansas Regiment of the Confederate States Army, and served until he was captured at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in 1864. He was taken to Chicago, Ill., and after being kept in captivity five months, was liberated and soon after joined the United States army, and served from 1865 to November, 1866. After receiving his discharge he returned to Arkansas and resumed farming in Fulton County. On the 5th of September, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary R. Partie, who was born in IZARD County, Ark., on the 6th of April, 1843, and by her has had a family of eight children: James (deceased), Elisabeth R. (deceased), George A., Laura (deceased), Martha, Emma (deceased), Peter E., and Amos G. (deceased). Mr. Golder is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Greeley. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Myatt Lodge No. 407. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Golder's parents, George and Mary Partie, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, November 25, 1811, and March 4, 1814, respectively. They were married in Arkansas. The maternal grandfather, Louis Partie, was born in Kentucky in 1763, and in 1814 emigrated to Arkansas, locating near Mount Olive, being one of the first settlers of that part of the State. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ramsey, was born in Maryland, in 1768, and was of English descent. Mr. Partie was a French Canadian. They were married in 1787. Soon after the former joined the United States army, and served three years in the defense of the Union. The great-grandfather, Charles Ramsey, spent seven years of his life in fighting for the liberty we now enjoy. This has been handed down to the present generation by Mrs. Golder's grandmother, who now rests under the sod on the bank of White River.

J. R. Green, farmer, Bennett's Bayou, Fulton County, Ark. The father of Mr. Green, William Green, was a native of Alabama, and after reaching manhood was united in marriage to Miss Rosanna Deshazo, a native of Tennessee, in 1857 or 1858. To this marriage were born four children, two now living: J. R. Green, born on the 24th

of May, 1859, and Susan, wife of L. C. Woods. The parents moved to Arkansas in 1861, settling in Izard County until after the war, and then, in 1866, moved to Fulton County. They purchased a farm on Bennett's River, and this he improved in every respect. During the late Civil War the father served in the Confederate army nearly the whole time of the conflict, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was a Democrat in politics, and although a man who had received but limited educational advantages, had improved his time to such an extent that he was considered well-informed on all subjects. Mrs. Green was married the second time, about 1870, to Mr. W. Harber, by whom she had two children: Rebecca Jane, born in 1872, and Mary E., born in 1874. Mr. Harber was born in Crockett County, Tenn., and was married to Mrs. Green in Greene County, Ark. He died in 1874. He was a man who had taken a prominent part in the politics of the county, and voted the Democratic ticket. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Harber was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. J. R. Green's chances for an education were very limited and the principal part of his youthful days were spent on the farm. On the 10th of July, 1884, his marriage to Miss F. A. Wilson, of Alabama, took place. She, also, had received rather limited advantages for an education, but, like her husband, she has improved her time by study and observation. They are the parents of three children: M. C., born on the 6th of July, 1885; W. H., born on the 17th of March, 1887, and Rebecca, born on the 29th of April, 1889. Mr. Green commenced farming in 1884, and has continued this pursuit up to the present. He is the owner of a fine farm of 280 acres, which he paid for by the honest sweat of his brow. Although of limited education himself Mr. Green is always in favor of public schools, and is a liberal contributor to that and all other laudable enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Waterville Lodge No. 50. He is also a member of Vidette Lodge No. 94, I. O. O. F. In politics his political preference is with the Democratic party. His wife is the daughter of W. H.

and M. J. (Driscoll) Wilson, natives of Alabama, and the parents of only one child, Mrs. Green. Mrs. Wilson died on the 4th of January, 1870, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilson married the second time, Miss Martha Graves, of Alabama, on the 25th of December, 1870, and they became the parents of four children, three deceased. The one living is William H., whose birth occurred on the 25th of December, 1874. Mr. Wilson resides in Baxter County and is in very comfortable circumstances. He takes quite an active part in politics and is a Republican. He was in the Confederate army during the war, was a commissioned officer and was taken prisoner, remaining in prison for some time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to County Line Lodge No. 373, and also the Chapter at Mountain Home.

Thomas Hall has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark., for the past nineteen years, and his example of industry, and his earnest and sincere efforts to make life a success, are well worthy the imitation of all. The condition of his farm, which consists of 280 acres, shows the thrift and energy which are among his chief characteristics, and all necessary buildings and fences form a prominent feature of the improvements. Thomas Hall was born in Morgan County, Tenn., February 25, 1849, and is one of eight surviving members of a family of eleven children, born to Elijah and Lydia (Scott) Hall, who were born in Morgan County, Tenn., and Kentucky, in 1797 and 1812, respectively. Elijah Hall was a farmer by occupation, and about 1870 moved to Fulton County, Ark., where he passed the rest of his days, dying in 1881. His widow still survives him, and resides in Baxter County, Ark. The paternal grandparents were North Carolinians, who removed to Tennessee at an early day, and there died. The youthful days of Thomas Hall were divided between farm work and attending the common schools, where he received a fair education only. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, and was then married August 14, 1870, to Miss Dorcas E. Kerr, who was born in Tennessee October 30, 1850, and is a daughter of William and Jane Kerr.

both natives of Ireland, who died in Fulton County, Ark. To Thomas Hall and his wife eight children have been born, six of whom are living: Katie, born August 3, 1872; Clory Ann, born January 26, 1875; Mary Alice, born May 20, 1877; John L., born May 13, 1879, died January 13, 1880; Ada Gordan, born April 21, 1881; Myrtle Eva, born October 30, 1883; Sabra Dorcas, born October 9, 1886, and Victor Thomas, born August 13, 1889. Mr. Hall has always voted the Democratic ticket, and his first vote was cast for Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are intelligent and enterprising citizens, and would give life to any community in which they might settle.

W. S. Hamilton. A history of any community, large or small, is made up, to a greater or less degree, of the lives of its citizens, and it is apparent to any intelligent observer that the history of this county is only such as has been made by those who have been identified with its development for some time. Mr. Hamilton can safely be classed among the pioneers of the State of Arkansas. His father, Thomas Hamilton, was a native of Ohio, born in 1822, and came to Kentucky at an early day. He was a miller by trade, and followed this pursuit during the principal part of his life. He was married in Kentucky, in 1846, to Miss Sarah Bunton, a native of Virginia, born about 1828. Eight children were given them, five of whom are now living: W. S., John W., David, farmer in the Indian Nation; William, resides in Independence County, Ark., and is a farmer; and Melissa, wife of John M. McCandless, a farmer of Fulton County. Thomas Hamilton left Kentucky in 1856, and moved to Illinois, where he resided until 1869, but subsequently he located in Greene County, Ark. After remaining there two years he moved to Fulton County, Ark., and engaged in the milling business at Elizabeth, where he remained thus occupied until his death, which occurred on the 20th of October, 1887. He had been justice of the peace of his township in this county for some time, and was a man universally respected. He

and wife were both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The mother died March 3, 1861. W. S. Hamilton came to this county with his father, and settled on Spring River, in the east portion for some six years. He then moved to his present property of 160 acres, eighty acres under cultivation, and there he has since remained. He has made all the improvements, and has a fine farm. His marriage occurred in 1868, in Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Green, a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born ten children, nine now living: Sarah E. (deceased), Philip T., born April 7, 1871; N. J., born on the 22d of July, 1873; Melissa, born January 22, 1876; Emily F., born on the 7th of November, 1878; George W., born on the 17th of March, 1880; Nancy E., born on the 22d of June, 1882; H. W. and Letha A. (twins), born on the 6th of November, 1885; and Susan M., born on the 23d of April, 1888. Mrs. Hamilton is the daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Green, natives of Tennessee, who were the parents of two children: Mary A., born on the 12th of January, 1852, and Philip, who resides in Illinois. Mr. Green died in 1852, and in 1855 his widow married Thomas Nipper, by whom she had these children: Sarah J. (deceased), Emily C. (deceased), J. H., and Thomas (deceased). Mr. Nipper died in 1865, of smallpox, and all the children, but the two mentioned above, died of the same dread disease. Mr. Nipper was in the Union army, but was so disabled from exposure that he was discharged about 1863. Mr. Hamilton has filled the office of constable, has also been justice of the peace, and, like his father, is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Lodge No. 94, of the I. O. O. F., at Vidette, Ark., and has served as secretary and treasurer, and also vice grand of his lodge.

Sidney K. Harkleroad. The subject of this sketch is a Tennessean by birth and bringing up, and has inculcated in him the sterling principles of his German ancestors. He was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., March 13, 1848, and is a son of Henry and Margaret Adaline (Berry) Harkleroad, who were born in East Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, and both died in Fulton County, Ark., the former on the 18th of December, 1869,

at the age of eighty-one years, and the latter on the 18th of November, 1888, aged seventy-one years. They were married in the mother's native State, but resided in Sullivan County, Tenn., until coming to Arkansas in 1850. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and by occupation was a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, as such being very successful until coming to Arkansas. At his death he left a competency for his family. He was a son of Henry Harkleroad, a native German, who was one of the first settlers of the State of Tennessee, and died there. Five sons and one daughter were born to the latter, five of the family now living: W. H. C., a farmer of Union Township, James H., Joseph T. and S. K., being also millers of that township, and Margaret E., wife of R. C. Byrum of Union Township. W. H. C. was in the Confederate army three years during the Rebellion, and participated in many battles, and James H. was also in the service a short time. The latter, with our subject and his brother, J. T., were extensively engaged in the saw-mill business in Izard County for about eighteen years. In 1888 Sidney K. Harkleroad built a grist-mill and cotton-gin on his farm, which he has since been successfully operating, the work which he turns out proving unusually satisfactory, and the patronage that has been attracted to this place for milling purposes is steadily increasing. If close application and study of the wants of his customers will serve to make a permanent success of this mill, then Mr. Harkleroad need have no fear as to the outcome of his venture. He endeavors to please and keep apace with other institutions of like nature, and the results are proving very favorable. In connection with his mill and farming, he and his brother, James H., are engaged in operating a tan yard, which is the only business of the kind in Fulton County. Sarah R. Berry, a native of East Tennessee, and a daughter of Thomas Berry, became his wife in 1870, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children: Margaret A., Thomas H., James M., Julia E. and Elmer C. Mr. Harkleroad and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

South, in which he is trustee and class leader. Both he and his brother, James H., are members of the Masonic fraternity, and are Democrats in their political views.

Dr. James Monroe Hazlewood was born in Williamson County, Tenn., October 15, 1837, and is the only surviving one of two children of Thomas and Sarah (Sutton) Hazlewood, the former born in Virginia March 15, 1807, and the latter in the same State February 14, 1814. Thomas Hazlewood was taken to Tennessee at an early day by his father, who also bore the name of Thomas, and there spent his life, engaged in farming, his death occurring October 7, 1838, followed by his wife November 3, 1887, she being an earnest member of the Christian Church. Our subject, Dr. Hazlewood, inherits English and Irish blood from his father. In 1842 he was taken by his parents to Mississippi, and until 1847 they resided near the city of Jackson, then moving to Hardin County, Tenn., and in 1852 to Perry County. In 1860 Dr. Hazlewood emigrated to Dunklin County, Mo., and in 1870 to Oregon County, of the same State, and in 1871 he again made a change of residence, this time coming to Sharp County, Ark., and three years later to where he now lives. His lands amount to 215 acres, and he has about sixty acres under cultivation. His marriage to Miss Martha J. Lindsey took place August 16, 1855. She was born in Tennessee May 4, 1837, and is a daughter of John and Sarah Lindsey, who removed to Arkansas during the early history of that State, and there died. Dr. and Mrs. Hazlewood became the parents of eleven children, of whom the following are living: Mary J. (wife of John A. Michael), Margaret M. (wife of C. C. Allen), Martha T. C., Julia I. V., Samuel J. S. and John S. D. The Doctor has been an ordained minister of the Christian Church since 1884, and has been a practicing physician since 1874. During the war he served six months as lieutenant of Company B, Richardson's artillery. His first presidential vote was cast for John Bell, of Tennessee. He is a Master Mason.

Joseph Highhill has given his attention strictly to farming throughout life, and his earnest en-

deavors in pursuing this calling, coupled with strict integrity and honesty of purpose, have placed him among the honored and respected agriculturists of the county. He was born in Tennessee in 1839, and is a son of Dr. James and Martha (Jackson) Highfill, who were born in Tennessee in 1812 and 1825, and died in Oregon County, Mo., and Jackson County, Ark., in 1878 and 1874, respectively. The father was of English lineage, and was a well-known and skillful physician. He also followed the occupation of farming, and in this connection as well as in the capacity of a physician, he attained prominence. Bennett and Margaret Highfill emigrated from Tennessee to Dallas County, Mo., in 1854, and five years later moved to Oregon County. The grandfather Bennett died in Tennessee, and his wife in Dallas County, Mo. Joseph Highfill was the fourth of fourteen children, and made his home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, receiving during his youth a very limited education. In 1880 he removed from Oregon County, Mo., to where he now lives, and is the owner of a good farm, comprising 120 acres, with about forty acres under cultivation. During the Rebellion he spent some eight months in the Confederate army, but has since been a Republican in politics. Miss Mary Kirby, who was born in Tennessee, in 1843, became his wife in 1863, and by her he has had a family of five children: Jennie, Rosa, Ellen, Alice and Hattie. They are also rearing an orphan child named Maud Koontz. Mrs. Highfill is a daughter of Henry and Temperance Kirby, the former born in the State of Tennessee, and the latter in North Carolina. They moved from Tennessee to Illinois in 1851, and in 1859 located in Oregon County, Mo., where they both died. Mrs. Highfill belongs to the Christian Church.

Sell W. Hinkle, farmer, is now following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life work, a calling that for ages has received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. His parents, Jesse and Annie (Hopkins) Hinkle, were both natives of North Carolina, and at an early day came to Arkansas. They purchased

a farm in Oil Trough Bottom, and made a great many improvements on it. Mr. Hinkle's first marriage occurred in 1825 or 1826 in North Carolina, and this union was blessed by the birth of these children: Wes (deceased), Jesse (deceased), Narcissus, Artemus and Lonisa. Mrs. Hinkle died about 1852, and Mr. Hinkle took for his second wife, two years later, Miss Fannie Hopkins, who bore him two children: Sell and Sarah J. (deceased). Mr. Hinkle died near 1858, and his widow followed him to the grave the next year. Sell Hinkle began working for himself at the age of nineteen as a farm hand, and this continued until twenty years of age. He then chose Miss Lucy Lee, of Leon County, Texas, as his companion through life, and they were married in 1878. Mr. Hinkle continued to farm in Oil Trough Bottom until 1884, when he moved to Fulton County and bought 160 acres of land. He erected good buildings and made many other improvements, and still owns eighty acres in Oil Trough Bottom, all well-improved and worth \$50 per acre. Mrs. Hinkle is the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Merriman) Lee, and one of two children: Lucy, born November 10, 1861, and Sarah, wife of Mr. James, living in Fulton County. Mr. Lee died in 1865 from the effect of injuries received in a collision on the train. He served in the Confederate army as a private. Mrs. Lee was married the second time in 1870 to Wesley Thompson, and by him became the mother of five children: George and Mollie (twins), Elijah, Carroll and Alice. Mrs. Thompson died in 1880, and Mr. Thompson five years later. He was a farmer in Jackson County, Ark., and was one of the well-to-do farmers. Mr. Hinkle received a very meager education, but is a liberal supporter of public schools, etc. He is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Hinkle is a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

William Howard is one of the sturdy and progressive tillers of the soil of Fulton County, Ark., and a man who has won a host of warm friends by his many admirable traits of character. He was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., August 15, 1823, and is a son of Robert and Susan (Smith) Howard. The father died in Wayne County, Mo.,

when our subject was about thirteen years of age, and the date of his birth is unknown. He removed from Alabama to Missouri in 1826, and was of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born in the "Emerald Isle." His wife was supposed to have been born in Alabama in 1805, and died in Jackson County, Ark., in 1862. Two of her nine children are now living, of whom our subject is the eldest. He attended the common schools of Wayne County, Mo., and until twenty-two years of age remained faithfully by his mother, assisting her in making a living. In March, 1844, he moved to Jackson County, Ark., and was married there in May two years later to Miss Caroline Kinder, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1828. She died in her native county in 1851, having become the mother of two children, both of whom are deceased. On February 22, 1858, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Breckenridge) Dennis, who was born in Alabama in 1826. Of the seven children born to them only one is now living: William, who was born June 14, 1854, is living with his parents and is married to Susan Mullens. They have two children: Robert L. and Walter C. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Baptist Church. In 1863 Mr. Howard enlisted in Company E, Clark's regiment, and served until the final surrender, the latter part of his service being under Marmaduke. He was also with Price on his raid and served as second lieutenant. Since about 1844 he has been a resident of Arkansas and in his political views has always been a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk.

Dr. D. T. Hudgens, of Elizabeth, Ark., has been successful as both druggist and practicing physician, and is one of the prominent business men of the place. He was born in Pulaski County, Mo., March 27, 1850, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools, supplementing the same by a two years' course in the high school at Rolla. When about twenty years of age he engaged in farming, and two years later entered the ministry, being licensed in August, 1872. He was a traveling preacher for five years and held all the offices in the Free Will Baptist Church. He

has been an ordained elder since 1872 and occasionally occupies the pulpit now, thus administering to the spiritual wants of his fellow man as well as to their physical needs. He is popular with all, kind and courteous in his intercourse with his acquaintances, and is always to the front in aiding any enterprise which tends to the advancement of the county. In December, 1869, he selected a wife in the person of Miss Martha Ousley, a native of Osage County, Mo., and the daughter of William and Martha Ousley, the father one of the wealthiest farmers of Pulaski County, Mo. This union resulted in the birth of five children, one son and three daughters living. While practicing he was studying medicine in Pulaski County, and in 1878 he came to Fulton County and was the first settler at Elizabeth, becoming one of the most successful and prominent physicians of the county. When first entering upon the practice of his profession he was in poor circumstances, but his true worth soon became apparent and a large patronage was the result. He never attended medical college, but in 1882 he passed the best examination before the medical examiners of any physician in Fulton County. For three years he has been in the drug business in connection with his practice. He was the first postmaster at Elizabeth and held the position for several years. A Democrat in his political preferences, his first presidential vote was cast for Tilden in 1876. He was a charter member of Wild Cherry Lodge No. 443, A. F. & A. M., and has held nearly all the offices. He is also a member of Eastern Star Chapter, at Wild Cherry. His wife has been a member of the church for many years, and he has been a member since 1869. His parents, Robert and Mahala C. (Dodd) Hudgens, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. They were married in Missouri, where they were early settlers, and there the father was a successful attorney for twenty years. He died in Rolla in October, 1864, and at the time of his death was one of the leading lawyers of Southern Missouri, then holding, also, the position of provost marshal. He was also treasurer of Pulaski County at one time. After his death his widow married again and moved to Elizabeth, where she died in

1885. She was a member of the Baptist Church for seventeen years.

Jacob T. Hudson is a man whose natural characteristics have especially favored as a tiller of the soil. The pursuit of agriculture has afforded him high gratification, and in the conduct of a farm the principles which he has held have been peculiarly adapted to the successful development and improvement of the varied elements of farm life. Of unquestioned honesty and integrity, his course through life has been unimpaired by criticism. Mr. Hudson was born in Itawamba County, Miss., in 1850, and is the son of William P. and Celia (Thomas) Hudson, the former a native of Anson County, N. C., born July 8, 1808, and the latter of Darlington District, S. C. They were wedded in the last named place, and from there removed to Pickens County, Ala., in 1845 or 1846, and from there soon after to Itawamba County, Miss. In 1870 they moved to Fulton County, Ark., and there Mr. Hudson died in 1871. He was a well-to-do farmer, and was of Dutch extraction. His wife died in Tennessee about 1884, and both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Like most of the youths of that vicinity, as he grew up, he devoted his time and attention to farming, receiving in the meantime a rather limited amount of schooling. In 1869 he came with his brother-in-law to Fulton County, and was engaged in farm labor until 1873, when he was united in marriage to Miss Martha E., daughter of Josiah and Matilda Ross, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Ross died in Fulton County, but his wife is still living. Mrs. Hudson was born in IZARD County, and by her union to Mr. Hudson became the mother of six children, one son and three daughters living. Since 1878 Mr. Hudson has lived on his present farm of 175 acres, with sixty-five or seventy under cultivation. All this is his own work, as there were but twelve acres cleared when he first settled there. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. Grant in 1872. He has been a member of Lodge No. 443, A. F. & A. M., at Wild Cherry, and has held nearly all the offices except Master. He is also a member of Ladies Chapter

of Eastern Star (White Lily) No. 61, at Wild Cherry, and is a charter member of both lodges. He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is clerk in the Mount Vernon and Pleasant Ridge Church. One brother, E. D., and two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace and Mrs. Argen D. Harris, are residing in Fulton County, while one brother, John A., is in Alabama, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary P. Mayhall and Mrs. Betsey A. Mayhall, are both natives of Mississippi.

Dr. John S. Hutchenson, physician and surgeon, Wild Cherry. Among the people of Fulton as well as surrounding counties the name that heads this sketch is by no means an unfamiliar one, for for many years he has been active and successfully occupied in the prosecution of his chosen profession, and during that time his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine has won for him no less a reputation than did his personal characteristics as a citizen and neighbor. He owes his nativity to Carroll County, Ark., where he was born in 1854. His parents, John W. and Mary (Sudduth) Hutchenson, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of South Carolina, were married in Mississippi, about 1850, later removing to Carroll County, Ark., and four years after to Fulton County, of the same State. They settled on the farm where the Doctor is now living, and in 1855 the father went to Kansas and was absent about four months in search for gold. He was a farmer, but also followed merchandising at Wild Cherry. There he died in 1858 in full communion with the Christian Church. Mrs. Hutchenson was married twice, Mr. Hutchenson being her last husband. She has been living on the old home place since 1854, and is one of the old settlers in Big Creek Township. She has been a member of the Christian Church for many years. Dr. John S. Hutchenson was the third of four sons; and his education was acquired in the common schools. When sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine and in 1878 and 1879 attended Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, and has since practiced his profession in the locality in which he was reared. January 2, 1874, Miss Mary Trap, originally from Tennessee, became his

wife. She was an orphan, was reared in Missouri, and died on September 20, 1876, leaving one son. She was a member in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hutchenson owns the home farm of 520 acres, with 225 under cultivation. He is the only child living of his father's family. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden in 1876.

P. P. B. Hynson of the general mercantile firm of Archer, Daniel & Co. of Mammoth Spring, Ark., was born in Batesville, Independence County, in 1851, his parents being William and Rosalie (Burton) Hynson, the former of Maryland by birth and rearing. In 1838 he came to Arkansas, and located at Batesville, where he married in 1842, and resided until his death in 1858, at the age of forty three years. His family came from England and settled upon the eastern shore of Maryland. His wife was born in Virginia, and now resides in Batesville, having become the mother of four children. The maternal grandfather, P. P. Burton, was a native of Virginia, and was a successful physician; he graduated from a medical college at Philadelphia, and first practiced his profession at Lexington, Va., then at Holly Springs, Miss., and finally located in Little Rock, Ark., in 1840. He was a practicing physician for sixty years, and was United States surgeon at Little Rock for many years. His death occurred in 1872 at the age of eighty-five years. The great grandfather was a Scotchman, who moved from his native land to the colonies at an early day, and during the progress of the Revolutionary War served in the Continental army in the rank of major. He was donated 4,000 acres of land by the Government for valuable services. P. P. B. Hynson was educated in Batesville, Ark., and began life for himself as a clerk in a general mercantile store in that town at the age of sixteen years, continuing until 1871 when he became a member of the firm, remaining as such until 1873. Since 1876 he has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark., and has been associated with his present partners. They carry a stock of goods valued at about \$22,000. Mr. Hynson is president and a stockholder

of the Mammoth Spring Fish Farm, is a director in the Motor Light & Water Company and is a director of the Building & Loan Association, all of these companies being incorporated. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mollie McKee, of Owensboro, Ky., and their union has resulted in the birth of four children: Robert T., Rosalie B., Lawrence M. and Selden L. Mr. Hynson is a Democrat. His grandmother was a Scott, a relative of Gen. Scott.

William M. Lafevers, farmer, Viola. No worthy reference to the affairs of this county would be complete without mention of Mr. Lafevers, who, among others, is engaged in tilling the soil. Besides enjoying to an unlimited extent the confidence and respect of all who know him he came of a family of children that have not only done credit to themselves but have brought honor upon the name they bear. Mr. Lafevers' parents, Alexander and Rebecca (Bradley) Lafevers, were both natives of North Carolina, the father born in Burke County and the mother in Cherokee County. They moved to Hardin County, Tenn., in 1871, to IZARD County, Ark., about 1876, and to Fulton County in 1878, where Mrs. Lafevers died in 1883. The father is still living, and is sixty-four years of age. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife. He is a farmer by occupation and served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars. Of the ten children born to his marriage seven are still living, and all but one in Fulton County. William M. Lafevers is the eldest child of this family. He was born in Cherokee County, N. C., in 1852, and though his educational advantages in youth were very meager, and though perhaps deficient in general learning, his vigorous mind has so grasped and embraced the opportunities which have presented themselves that he is accounted among the intelligent men of this vicinity. He was from the first taught everything connected with farming, later moving with his parents to IZARD County. In 1875 he wedded Miss Tennessee Cole, daughter of Henry and Mary Cole, early settlers of Arkansas, and the same year of his marriage he moved to Fulton County. He is the owner of 207 acres of land, with 100 under cultivation, and also has other interests. He is a Democrat in

politics, casting his first vote for Tilden; is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William Thomas Livingston. The many years passed in sincere and earnest endeavor in thoroughly discharging every duty in the different branches of business to which his attention has been directed, have contributed very materially to the success that has fallen to the career of Mr. L. He was born in Chambers County, Ala., May 14, 1835, and is a son of James T. and Emma W. (Childs) Livingston, who were born in Abbeville District, S. C., in 1803 and 1810, and died in Fulton County, Ark., July 7, 1859, and in 1864, respectively. Their marriage took place in their native district in 1830, and about three years later they moved to Chambers County, Ala., and in 1850 to Cass County, Ga. (now known as Bartow County), where they made their home until the fall of 1856. Then they came to Arkansas and located in Fulton County, the country at that time being in a very wild and unsettled condition and the homes of the settlers few and far between. Mr. Livingston engaged in farming and milling, and was successful in the former occupation, but in the latter his efforts were not attended with good results. He served in the Creek War for a short time, and while in Alabama and Georgia held the office of justice of the peace at different times, and at the time of his death in this State he was county surveyor of Fulton County. He acquired an excellent education by experience as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in Old Cambridge, S. C., and afterward became a partner in the business. He was a son of Thomas Livingston, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend. He died in Abbeville District, S. C. William Thomas Livingston, our immediate subject, was the second of eight children, six of whom survive, and acquired his education in the common schools of Alabama and Georgia. He remained faithfully by his parents until their deaths, and assisted his father in managing the home place. In 1858 he was appointed deputy sheriff under Thomas E. Martin, serving two years, then farmed until May, 1862, at which

time he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the Tenth Missouri Infantry, and served as forage and wagon-master until starting for home the day before Lee surrendered, April 8, 1865, with a discharge by reason of his election as representative of his county. After his return home he again took up the implements of farm life, was appointed deputy sheriff of Fulton County, and in 1866 again appointed to the same position under M. V. Shaver, and again in 1867 under E. O. Wolf. In 1872, at the close of reconstruction, he was elected sheriff, again in 1876 and 1878, then in 1882, and once more in 1886, in all ten years—a longer term of office than has ever been held by any one man in the county, with the exception of W. P. Rhea, who was circuit court clerk for the same length of time. He was assessor of Fulton County in 1859, 1867 and 1868; and in 1864, while in the army, was elected to represent Fulton County in the General Assembly. In 1867 his union with Miss Louesa L. Jenkins took place, and by her he became the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: James T., William S., Mary T., Emma J., Carrie M., Cora A. and Daisy B. Mr. Livingston is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is a Democrat in his political views, and has shown his brotherly spirit by becoming a member of the Masonic fraternity, representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1873.

Hon. E. R. Lucas, farmer, Viola. No name is justly entitled to a more enviable place in the history of Fulton County than the one which heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who has been usefully and honorably identified with the interests of this county, and with its advancement, in every worthy particular. He owes his nativity to Dallas County, Ala., where he was born in 1835. His parents, Harvey B. and Amy (Wilson) Lucas, were born in Kentucky, in 1808, and Georgia, in 1810, respectively. The father went to New York City when twenty-one years of age, engaged in merchandising, but was burned out in the fire of 1833. After this he went to Alabama, was married there, and began the study of medicine. He practiced in that State for some time, then graduated in his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio, after



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MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

which, his health being very poor, he was advised to go to Europe, but died on the ocean, in 1844 or 1845, leaving a wife and four children, in poor circumstances. He was of Scotch descent, was a member of the Baptist Church, also a Mason, and was a very promising man. His widow is still living, and has been a member of the Baptist Church for over sixty years. She reared four children, Hon. E. R. being the eldest. He received very little education until grown, and then taught seven terms of school. His wife was formerly Miss Nancy Radford, whom he married in 1859. Her parents, Reuben and Sarah Radford, were natives, respectively, of Alabama and Kentucky, and passed their last days in the former State, Mrs. Radford dying in 1853, and Mr. Radford some years previous. To Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were born ten children, three sons and four daughters living. Mr. Lucas served through the war, having enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Confederate Army; the first year he was a private, then third lieutenant, and afterward first lieutenant, and finally captain. He operated in Northern Virginia with Gen. Lee, and was in twenty-four general engagements, among them Seven Pines, seven days' fight before Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc., and was never captured nor wounded. He received a furlough, and was at home during the final surrender. He then returned to tilling the soil, and in 1869 came to Fulton County, Ark., where he has since lived, residing on his present farm for the past six years. He has been a close student all his life, and is at present one of the best informed men in Fulton County. In 1874 he was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of Arkansas, and in 1882 was elected to represent the county mentioned in the State legislature, holding the position for two years. He has been a life-long Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for James Buchanan, in 1856. He has been a Mason since 1861, now belonging to Viola Lodge No. 399, and has held nearly all the offices, and was Master two years. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he has been a deacon for a number of years. His maternal grandfather, William Wilson, was a native Virginian, and died in Georgia. He was of English descent, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lucas has one brother, Rev. Oscar M. Lucas, who has been a prominent Baptist minister for about twenty-five years. He was educated principally at Mountain Home, in Baxter County. William P., another brother, served about fourteen months in the Confederate army, and was wounded at the seven days' battle, in June, 1862, and died from the effects July 9, of the same year. A sister, Sarah F., is the wife of William P. Cameron, and is also a member of the Baptist Church.

Elder Joseph B. McGlasson, minister of the Christian Church, and farmer of Big Creek Township, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., in 1809, and is at present one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Fulton County. His early life was one of hardship and trouble, and at that day he received very limited educational advantages, the most of his education being acquired after attaining his majority. Previous to that he had left home under rather unpleasant circumstances, his father being quite dissipated, and ragged and bare-foot, and with little or no schooling, he was compelled to make his way in life. He worked for a man one day to get some leather, and for another man a short time to get the leather made up into a pair of shoes. He continued to labor at such occupation as he could find, until he had a good suit of clothes, after which he attended school, etc. He was married September 16, 1830, to Miss Fannie Ross, who was originally from Cumberland County, Ky., and who died in Fulton County, Ark., in 1858. Eleven children were born to this marriage, six sons and five daughters, only four of whom are now living, viz.: Isabelle S., Susan, wife of William L. Cavnett, of Phelps County, Mo.; Jane and Fannie. Mr. McGlasson's second marriage occurred, in 1859, to Mrs. Margaret J. Nibblett, daughter of William and Lucy Fewell. She was born in Alabama, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, two now

living: Francis M. and Tabitha, wife of James James, of Randolph County, Ark. The second Mrs. McGlasson died about 1877, and Mr. McGlasson then married Mrs. Nancy Hewitt, who died in 1883. In August of the following year he married Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, daughter of James Hammond, and a native of Graves County, Ky. She was previously a member of the Baptist Church, but for the last seven years has been a member of the Christian Church. In 1836 Mr. McGlasson removed to Southwest Arkansas, where he remained until 1851, then locating in Izard County, and from there, one year later, in Fulton County, Ark. He settled in the neighborhood where he now lives, and was one of the first white settlers of the county, he being only one of two now living in Big Creek Township who were in that township at that time. He has long been recognized as an honest, upright and much esteemed citizen, and one of the county's leading farmers. He now has 148 acres of land, with some sixty acres under cultivation. For about fifty-eight years he has been a Christian, first a member of the Methodist Church, and in 1845 he was licensed to preach by that church. He has preached more or less ever since, and is among the oldest ministers of Arkansas. He was a Methodist until the separation in 1845, and was then a Protestant Methodist until the war. He then remained out of the church until 1865, when he joined the Christian Church. From 1844 to 1850 he was justice of the peace, and filled this position for four years in Fulton County. He was drummer for four years in the militia in Kentucky, and was lieutenant of a volunteer company in the year 1845. In politics he has been a Democrat all his life, and his first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, in 1828. He is a member of Wild Cherry Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F. Mr. McGlasson is the son of James and Susannah (Harley) McGlasson, natives of Virginia, born in Franklin and Bedford Counties, respectively. The parents were married in their native State, in 1807, and removed to Cumberland County, Ky., locating in the woods, and were among the very earliest settlers. There they spent their entire

lives, the mother dying since the war, at the age of ninety-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist Church for many years. The father was a good farmer. They were the parents of eleven children. Matt McGlasson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Scotland, and came to America when quite young. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War when only eighteen years of age, and was in service during the entire war. He located first in Virginia, but later moved to Kentucky, where he passed his last days. He was one of the first settlers. His wife, Elizabeth Cunningham, was born in France. Mathew McGlasson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, spent his entire life in Scotland. The maternal grandfather, Francis Harley, was of Dutch descent, and died in Virginia.

Azariah W. McKenzie. The career of Mr. McKenzie presents an example of industry, perseverance and good management, rewarded by substantial results, well worthy the imitation of all who start out in life as he did with no capital except a good constitution and liberal supply of pluck and energy. He is numbered among those of Georgia nativity now in Fulton County, having been born in that State on the 7th of November, 1831. John McKenzie, his father, was a Georgian, born about 1800, and first settled in the wilds of Lawrence County, Ark., in 1848. He pursued the occupation of farming until his death at the age of sixty-five years. After residing in Lawrence County a few years he moved to Madison County, thence to Missouri, and finally returned to his son's (Azariah) home in 1862. He was a soldier in the Florida and Indian War. His father was born in Scotland, and came to the United States at the time of the Revolutionary War. Our subject's mother was a Miss Jane Canady, who was born in Georgia, about 1801, and died in Lawrence County, Ark. (now Sharp County), in 1851. She was the mother of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to mature years, and two of whom are now living: Azariah and a sister, both of whom live in Fulton County. The former was the sixth of the family, and remained with his parents until about eighteen years of age, when he started

for California, which State he reached in the summer of 1852. He remained there engaged in mining until December, 1857, then returned to Arkansas, where he continued until the spring of 1859, when he again crossed the plains, and for two years was occupied in cattle dealing in California. In the last named year he again returned home, and in July of that year enlisted in the Confederate army, being under Capt. Wyatt, and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Big Blue while with Price on his raid, and was retained at Alton, Ill., for four months, after which he was paroled. He then rejoined his company in the south part of Arkansas, and at the close of hostilities returned home and resumed his farming operations. He has a fine farm of 400 acres, with 185 under cultivation, which he has acquired by hard work and good management. His first vote for the presidency was cast for Franklin Pierce, and he has always been a Democrat. He is unmarried.

Dr. Joel McLemore, a physician of acknowledged merit in Fulton County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., June 12, 1835, and there remained until ten years of age, when he was taken by his mother to Tennessee, receiving his literary education in Waynesboro, of that State. During this time he formed a strong desire to study medicine and made the investigation of this science his chief business for a number of years. He has been practicing since 1865, and has been a successful practitioner of Fulton County ever since 1878. In October, 1855, he was married in Tennessee to Miss Harriet G. McClearn, who was born and reared in Hickman County, Middle Tenn. Her parents, John and Elzada (Adams) McClearn, were born in Northern Alabama and Bedford County, Tenn., respectively. To Dr. and Mrs. McLemore nine children have been given, seven of whom are living: John B., Joel H. (deceased), James F., William B., Albert A., Sterling P., Samuel G., an infant deceased, and Allie. During the late war the Doctor served four years in the Confederate army as major of a battalion. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Democratic party, and he and wife belong to

the Methodist Protestant Church. He owns a farm of 240 acres on English Creek, about seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation. His parents, Joel and Mrs. Elizabeth (Pullen) McLemore, were born in Virginia and North Carolina in May, 1773, and 1803, respectively. The father removed to North Carolina when a young man and was married there. He was a tailor by trade, and also followed the occupation of farming, and on his extensive plantation in Halifax County employed 100 hands. He was twice married, Miss Pullen being his second wife, and by her he became the father of two sons: Joel, and James H., who lives in Wayne County, Tenn. After his demise his widow married John Whittaker, and moved to Perry County, Tenn., where she died in April, 1859. The paternal grandparents of our subject were born near London, England, and a short time prior to the Revolutionary War they emigrated to the United States and settled near Richmond, Va., where they afterward died. The grandfather served as major in the Continental army during that war.

Jesse Matthews is a newspaper man of long experience, his connection with his present paper dating from January 8, 1879. Under his able management it has become recognized as a journal of decided merit, its editorials being written with a clearness and force which indicate a writer of ability, while it has become very popular for its bold and fearless advocacy of measures which it deems will prove of benefit to this section. His parents, Jesse and Mary (Houston) Matthews, were born in Baltimore, Md., and Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., respectively, the former being reared to manhood in his native town; then he came west and settled at Glasgow, Mo., in which place he engaged in merchant tailoring, and followed this occupation for some time. In 1849 he went to California, where he spent eight years in gold digging, accumulating considerable money. After his return to Missouri he located at Huntsville, where his worthy wife departed this life, after which he removed to the northwest county in Missouri, where he is spending his declining years with a son. The paternal grandfather was an early emigrant to

America, and was of Scotch ancestry although born in the "Emerald Isle." Jesse Matthews, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared at Huntsville, Randolph County, Mo., but was favored with only poor advantages for obtaining an education, which he improved by entering a printing office when fourteen years of age, only going to school two ten months' sessions. In 1874 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Rider, who was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in 1856, and six children blessed their union: Maggie A., Edgar M., Elmer H., Mattie, Jessie P., Earnest L. and Emmett G. Mr. Matthews learned the printer's trade in his youth at Huntsville, Mo., commencing his apprenticeship in July, 1864, and serving five years. He then went to Kansas City, and worked on the "Kansas City Times" as a compositor for one year, and the following year worked on the "Oswego (Kansas) Register." He next made a short stay in Arkansas, after which he went back to Missouri, and for four years worked at Salem on "The Success," as foreman. He next went to Pulaski County where he bought a printer's outfit, and moved to Gainesville, establishing the "Gainesville Gazette," afterward removing to Licking, where he established the "Ledger," which he conducted one year, then starting the "Spirit," at Salem, Mo. Since January 8, 1879, he has been a resident of Salem, Ark., establishing the "Salem Informer" at the above date, which he has continuously published up to the present time. Mr. Matthews is a conservative Democrat, and his paper is independent. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the Kansas City Typographical Union.

R. B. Maxey is an attorney of Salem, Ark., who has steadily and surely made his way to the front in the practice of his chosen profession, and as a prominent and useful citizen. He was born in Giles County, Tenn., October 11, 1846, and received his education in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tenn., and while there formed habits of application and industry so essential to any successful career through life, and which stood him in good service when entering upon his legal studies, which he did after wielding the ferule for three

years. His legal preceptor was W. F. Henderson, the present supreme judge of New Mexico, who was then attorney-general of Arkansas. He was admitted to the bar of Randolph County, Ark., in March, 1872, and the two following years were spent in practicing his profession at Pocahontas, Mo. From that time until 1878 he resided in Corning, Clay County, Ark., and then on account of ill health, came to Salem, where he has since been engaged in regular practice and the real estate business. He owns considerable land in the county, and some valuable town property. Miss Minnie Jones, who was born in Pocahontas, Randolph County, Mo., became his wife in 1874, and by her he has an interesting family of four children: Ollie, Soula, Kittie and Harry. Mr. Maxey holds a membership in the I. O. O. F. lodge at Pocahontas, and he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Maxey's parents, J. H. and Elizabeth (Black) Maxey, were born in the State of Virginia, the former's birth occurring in 1812. He was reared to a farm life in Tennessee, and there married and spent his life, his death occurring in 1871. His wife, who died in 1850, bore him five children. Grandfather Maxey was a Virginian, who emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and there spent the rest of his days.

Daniel W. Mitchell, farmer, merchant, and postmaster of Mitchell postoffice, which was established in 1881, through his efforts, owes his birth to Marion County, Tenn., where he was born in 1828. His father, Warren W. Mitchell, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1782, and was married in Tennessee to Mrs. Elender Lewis, also a native of North Carolina, and born in the year 1792. The father died in Tennessee in 1842. He was a successful tiller of the soil. His father, John Mitchell, was born and reared in Ireland, but on coming to the United States, settled in North Carolina, and there died. He served all through the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Elender (Lewis) Mitchell was married the first time in North Carolina. After the death of Mr. Mitchell, she removed to North Mississippi, and there died in April, 1857. Her father, Harbored Lewis, was a Welsh-

man, and his wife was Dutch. They came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, settling in Chatham County, N. C., and there passed the remainder of their lives. Daniel W., the second of three sons and four daughters born to his parents, received a very limited education, and remained with his mother until grown, taking charge of the family at the age of seventeen. His marriage occurred in 1856 to Miss P. A. Walker, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of John and Mary Walker, who were natives of Tennessee, but who passed the last of their days in Mississippi. Mr. Mitchell lived in Mississippi until during the war, when he moved to Perry County, Ill., after which he returned to Mississippi. In 1870 he came to Fulton County, rented land until 1872, and then settled in the dense woods on his present farm, now of about 600 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation, all the result of his own energy, never having inherited anything. He is at present a prominent farmer, and a successful business man. In 1883 he established a store on his farm, and has carried this on nearly ever since. He was justice of the peace for some years in Mississippi, and also filled that position for about two years in Fulton County. In politics he was reared a Whig, but is now a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been steward in the same for many years.

Edward S. Nesbit is manager of the Nesbit Lumber Company, of Mammoth Spring, Ark., dealers in dressed and rough lumber, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, lime, cement, laths, hair, etc. This business was established in March, 1889. Mr. Nesbit was born in De Soto County, Miss., in 1838, and is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Driver) Nesbit, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. When a boy, Thomas Nesbit went to Alabama, where he grew to manhood, married, and soon after removed to Mississippi, being one of the pioneers of that State. He was a wealthy farmer, and died in the last mentioned State in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. He was the founder of the town of Nesbit, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and one of the most prominent

citizens of the locality in which he lived. He and wife were for many years members in good standing in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Thomas Nesbit, grandfather of Edward S. Nesbit, was of Irish parentage, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Nesbit died about 1881; she was the daughter of Lewis Driver, who was a wealthy agriculturist, and who died in Alabama. Of the nine children born to his parents, Edward S. Nesbit was the third. He secured a fair education in the common schools until nearly grown, and when nineteen years of age graduated from Wesleyan University at Florence, Ala. He then engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business on Tallahatchee River, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then joined Company K, Ninth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and nine months later was appointed lieutenant of a battalion of sharp shooters, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was captured in West Mississippi in October, 1862, and was held a prisoner at Fort Pickering for about three months. At the close of the strife he engaged in farming and merchandising, which he carried on for some time. On the 1st of March, 1861, he married Miss Maggie Bradford, a native of Arkansas, and who died in 1866. Her father, Thomas Bradford, was one of the organizers of the Mississippi and Tennessee, now Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was a director and leading factor in that road until his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit were born four children, two sons and two daughters, all living. Mr. Nesbit's second marriage occurred about 1881, to Mrs. Nancy E. Nesbit, daughter of J. R. Jefferys, a native of Virginia, who died about 1884, in De Soto County, Miss. Mrs. Nesbit was also born in Virginia. Mr. Nesbit lived in his native county until 1884, when he removed to Imboden, and in 1889 to Mammoth Spring. He was in company with his father in the milling, ginning and lumber business, and this continued extensively until he came to Arkansas, and was then connected with the Imboden Milling Company, until 1889. He was mayor of Nesbit, Miss., for a number of years. Politically, he was a Whig until the war, since which time he has

been a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Bell in 1860. He is a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the K. of H. and K. of L. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Missionary Baptist. Their children are named as follows: Mary E., wife of W. J. Johnson, farmer of De Soto County, Miss.; Edward S., Jr., was educated at Nesbit, Miss., and is a telegraph operator at Imboden; Milton W. received his education at the same place, and is also a telegraph operator at Portia; Maggie E. was educated principally at Pulaski, Tenn. The children received good school advantages.

H. F. Northcutt, one of the most efficient circuit and county clerks Fulton County has ever had, is a young man well known in the community, and has been an incumbent of his present office since the fall of 1886, serving by re-election. In the year 1863 he first saw the light of day in Warren County, Tenn., but was reared in this county, and although he attended the free schools for some time, he is mainly self-educated. After following the monotonous duties of farm life for some time, he abandoned this work to enter the county clerk's office as deputy, continuing as such until he was elected to the office of county assessor, as soon as he was eligible for office, when twenty one years of age. He continued to discharge the duties of this office in a very satisfactory manner until 1886, at which time he was elected to his present position. In social as well as public life he is kind, courteous and affable in his demeanor to all classes, and is a young man who attracts the regard of all who approach him. He is Democratic in politics, and has shown his approval of secret societies by becoming a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife was formerly Miss Mattie L. Wainwright, whom he married in September, 1885, she having been born in Fulton County, Ark. Mr. Northcutt is a son of J. M. and Mary E. (Doughty) Northcutt, who were born in Warren and Wilson Counties, Tenn., respectively. They were reared, educated and married in their native State, and there made their home until 1868, when they came to Arkansas, locating in Fulton County, at Salem. Mr.

Northcutt established a general mercantile store, and did a prosperous business for a number of years, being also quite extensively engaged in stock dealing. At one time he left home to dispose of some stock and was never afterward heard from, but all his baggage was traced to Louisville, Ky., and the supposition is that he was murdered for his money. His widow and two children survive him (two other children having died), the former being a resident of Salem. The paternal grandfather, J. M. Northcutt, was a native German.

Dr. William B. Phillips is a leading physician and surgeon of Fulton County, Ark., and possesses those sterling qualities which are characteristic of people of Scotch descent, as well as of those who claim Ohio as the State of their birth. He was born in Morgan County, July 24, 1836, and there received good educational advantages, which he did not fail to improve. He removed with his parents from Ohio to Missouri in 1859, and having formed the desire to pursue the study of medicine with a view to making it a profession, he entered the St. Louis Medical College (then called Pope's College), where he acquired an excellent knowledge of that calling. When the mutterings of war resounded through the land he entered the service as hospital steward, but afterward became hospital surgeon, and acted in this capacity until the close of the war. After residing in Missouri until 1876 he came to Izard County, Ark., and in 1882 to where he now lives, where his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the sick have been attended with most pleasing results. His name has become well known throughout the length and breadth of the county as an able practitioner, and his success fully justifies the large and lucrative patronage he has always received. In 1858 he was married to Miss Louisa Valaivies, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1839, but her death occurred the following year. Miss Elizabeth M. Hamilton became his second wife in 1864. She was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in 1842, and she and the Doctor have become the parents of the following children: William S., born August 3, 1865; Livie L., born January 24, 1867; Hugh H., born April 7, 1868; Viola M., born May 5, 1870; Ernest A., born

December 23, 1871; Ansel B., born December 21, 1873; Arthur L., born February 10, 1876; Alexander B., born July 17, 1878; Anna P., born May 16, 1880, and Myrtle L., born January 29, 1883. Dr. Phillips resides on a good farm of 200 acres. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, for the Presidency. He is a member of Vidette Lodge No. 94, of the I. O. O. F., at Vina postoffice, and is Deputy Grand Master of his district, and secretary of his lodge. He is a consistent member of the General Baptist Church. He was the eldest of five children, two now living, of Zadock and Phœbe (Brown) Phillips, who were born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1813 and 1818, respectively. The father is yet living, and is engaged in farming in Douglas County, Mo., to which county he moved in 1859. His wife died in this county in March, 1889. The grandfather was born in North Carolina, and the great grandfather was of Scotland nativity.

J. M. Pickren, one of the most extensive and prominent farmers of Fulton County, Ark., is a native of the county, born November 15, 1848. His father, John Pickren, was a native of Italy, born in 1798, and when only nine years of age took passage in a vessel and worked his way to America. He landed in New York, remained there for a short time, and then went to Pennsylvania, whence, after a stay of five or six years, he journeyed to North Carolina, continuing there until about 1840, when he came to Fulton County, Ark. Previous to his advent into North Carolina he had followed various occupations, but while in that State he had charge and superintended the hands working in the gold mines of that State. After coming to Arkansas he settled on the tract of land owned by his son J. M., and followed agricultural pursuits successfully for a number of years. He was killed in 1863 by the Jayhawkers, who claimed to be United States soldiers. He was married in 1841, and was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death. He was married in North Carolina to Miss Mary Stoop, a native of North Carolina, and of German origin. Five children were the fruits of this union, two of whom died when small and

one was killed at the same time as the father, when sixteen years of age. Those living are: Mary, wife of H. Tracey, and is now living in North Carolina, and J. M., the subject of this sketch. The latter commenced work for himself as a farmer in 1872, and cultivated the old homestead, which consisted of 510 acres, 150 under improvement. He was married November 7 of the same year to Miss Nancy Farril, a native of Missouri, and seven children have been the result of this union: Maud, born August 4, 1874; John, born January 4, 1876; Harry, born April 21, 1878; Minnie, born February 12, 1879; Luther, born April 15, 1881; Myrtie, born June 7, 1885, and Cuthbert, born May 20, 1887. Mrs. Pickren is the daughter of Wilson and Mary (Grubb) Farril, and one of ten children, six now living: George, John, Mary, Nancy and Hardie, besides one in Ozark County. Mr. Pickren is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F.; and in his political views he is with the Democrats.

Dr. G. W. Ray, a prominent medical practitioner of Fulton County, Ark., was born in Davidson County, Tenn., May 8, 1831, being a son of Henry D. and Lamora (Glasgow) Ray, who were born in Brunswick County, Va., and Davidson County, Tenn., January 9, 1800, and 1808, and died in the latter State in 1865 and 1873, respectively. The father removed with his parents to Tennessee when fourteen years of age, his father being Patrick Henry Ray, a native of either Scotland or Ireland—not definitely known which. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Virginia. The maternal grandparents, Jesse and Catherine Glasgow, were of Scotch descent, and were born in North Carolina. Jesse was also a Revolutionary soldier and was an officer in the Continental army. Dr. G. W. Ray is the eldest of seven children, two sons and one daughter now living. After receiving his early education in the academic schools of Tennessee he adopted medicine as his profession and entered upon its practice in his native State in 1856. At the same time he was in the wholesale liquor business, following other occupations at various times until 1877, when he left Tennessee, and moved to Stoddard

County, Mo. Seven years later he came to Fulton County, Ark. In 1868 he wedded Miss Susan Browning, who was born in Robertson County, Tenn., but she lived only two years after her marriage. December 18, 1888, he took for his second wife Mrs. A. C. Jeffrey, *nee* Cunningham. Mr. Jeffrey was a very intelligent and influential citizen, and was the author of a descriptive history of Fulton and Izard Counties, being the editor of a newspaper in the latter county. He and his wife (now Mrs. Ray) became the parents of three sons and one daughter: Curren, Lulu, Robert and Mitchell. In 1862 Dr. Ray recruited a company of soldiers in Robertson County, Tenn., and served as its captain until near the close of the war. He was also assistant surgeon of his regiment, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson and others. He is now a Democrat in his political views, but was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and for many years has been one of the active and successful practitioners of the county. His wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

W. P. Rhea, of the mercantile firm of W. P. Rhea & Co., of Salem, Ark., was born in East Tennessee in 1831, and while growing up attended Maryville College, receiving educational advantages which he improved. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Sarah Pile, who was born in East Tennessee September 30, 1836, and the following are the children born to their union: Laura E. (wife of R. A. Robins), David C., Joseph M., Margaret L. (wife of A. W. Ellis), Edmund G., Bettie E., Rob Preston, Kittie (who died in infancy), Oscar Lee and Holmes G. In 1866 Mr. Rhea emigrated to Arkansas, thinking to better his worldly condition, and after residing in this county for some time, and his many admirable qualities becoming known, he was elected to the offices of circuit clerk, *ex-officio* county clerk, clerk of the probate court, and county recorder, holding these responsible positions for ten consecutive years. Since 1883 he has also been engaged in mercantile business, but is now retired, his establishment being managed by his two partners, R. A.

Robins and Arch. Northcutt. Mr. Rhea served in the late war for three years, under Gen. Longstreet, and was in a number of fiercely contested engagements. He has since been a Democrat in his political views, and has always been deeply interested in the cause of education. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is the owner of 600 acres of fertile land. He was next to the youngest of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, born to Joseph M. and Kittie (Myers) Rhea, who were born in East Tennessee and Berkeley County, Va., May 14, 1787, and July 28, 1788, respectively. The father was a farmer and school-teacher by occupation, was reared in his native State, but was married in the "Old Dominion." He served in the War of 1812, and was in Canada during that time as private secretary to one of the officers of the army. He spent the remainder of his life in Tennessee, and died August 14, 1860, his wife having died February 25, preceding. Matthew Rhea, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland, and was an early emigrant to America, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War, being a major in the Continental army. After the close of that conflict he settled in Tennessee, and was for many years clerk of Sullivan County, and held various other civil positions in the county. He died at about the age of sixty years. The maternal grandparents, Charles and Ann (Care) Myers, were Virginians, and were of German and French descent, respectively. R. A. Robins, of the above mentioned firm, and a prosperous young financier of the county, was born in Izard County, Ark., in 1852, and is a son of A. A. and Indiana (Pritchett) Robins, the former being a Virginian, who grew to manhood in his native State, but removed to Tennessee at an early day, and still later to Izard County, Ark., where he followed the occupation of carpentering. R. A. Robins was educated in Philadelphia, of his native county, and upon reaching a suitable age, entered mercantile pursuits as clerk in a general store in Batesville, Independence County, Ark. He remained here ten years, and then came to Salem, and in 1883 became a member of the present firm. He owns some valuable town property, and was

married, in 1882, to Miss Laura E. Rhea, who was born in Tennessee. They have two children living: Maud E. and Bernice Preston, and one child deceased, named Lillias. Mr. Robins is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The other member of the firm, Arch. Northcutt, is a Warren County Tennessean, his birth occurring in 1858. He left his native State when eleven years of age, and came with his people to Arkansas. He was educated in the common schools of Izard County, and worked at the monotonous duties of farm life for his father until he reached his majority, when he was married, and entered the employ of Archer & Daniels, general merchants of Salem, with whom he remained eight years, during which time he never lost a day from sickness or otherwise. In February, 1887, he became a member of the present firm, which carries a stock of about \$5,000, their annual sales amounting to \$25,000. Mr. Northcutt is chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Fulton County, and is now discharging the duties of this position. He is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Brown, was born in the State of Ohio in 1859, and is connected to Judge O'Key. To their union have been born three children: Burton, Horace and Mamie O'Key.

Daniel P. Rogers is one of three surviving members of a family of six children of Jonathan and Martha (Knighton) Rogers, and was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., on the 26th of January, 1830. His parents are supposed to have been natives of North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1787, and his death in Tennessee in 1839. He was a farmer and mechanic, and served two years as a private in the War of 1812. He and his wife, who was born about 1795, were married in the State of Tennessee, and after his death the widow and her children came to Arkansas, locating in what is now Sharp County, about 1844, where she died in 1859. Daniel P. Rogers received only one month's schooling after coming to Arkansas, owing to his mother's straitened circumstances, and the necessity of his assistance at home to aid

in supporting the family. He made his home with his mother until his marriage, and then she continued to reside with him until her death. His marriage to Miss Rebecca Copeland took place in 1850. She was born in Tennessee in 1832, and died six years after her marriage, having become the mother of three children: Jesse, who is married and is a farmer of the county; George, who is also married and resides on a farm; and John A., married and residing on a farm near his father. In 1858 Mr. Rogers wedded Miss Mary Dowell, who was born in Tennessee about 1845, and to them was given one son, James P., who resides in Boone County, Ark. In 1872 he was so unfortunate as to lose his second wife, but on the 8th of October, 1875, he found a true helpmate in the person of Mrs. Martha (Davis) Brasier, whose birth occurred in Whitley County, Ky., in 1839. They have two children: Martha A. and Andrew J. During the Rebellion he joined the Confederate army, and served until the final surrender, being a member of Capt. Wyatt's Company. He was at Prairie Grove and Helena, and was captured at the fall of Little Rock, being retained in that place for four months. While being taken North by his captors, he jumped from the boat near Cape Girardeau, Mo., and managed to elude his pursuers and rejoin his command. He was then in the engagement at Poison Springs, Mark's Mill, and Jenkins' Ferry, and was with Price on his raid, receiving a slight wound while with his command. At the close of the war he returned to his farm and has since resided in Fulton County, of which he was one of the pioneers. His farm embraces 200 acres, and is located between Myatt and South Fork Creeks. One hundred acres are under cultivation. He is a member of Myatt Lodge No. 401, of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Pierce. He and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

Thomas G. Sears is another successful tiller of the soil of Fulton County who has secured his possessions by energy, determination and judicious management. He is a Georgian, born in October, 1824, and is a son of Wyatt and Frances

(Satterwhite) Sears, both natives of North Carolina, who died in Georgia in 1863 and 1868, respectively. They were married in their native State, and throughout his life the father was an industrious tiller of the soil. Thomas G. Sears, the fourth of their ten children, was educated in the common schools of his native State. Like the majority of sons he followed the occupation in which his father had always been engaged, and to which he was reared, and up to the present day has made that his calling. In the year 1875 he moved to Izard County, Ark., and in 1880 settled on the farm of 280 acres where he now lives. He has ninety acres under cultivation. In 1846 he was married in Georgia to Miss Sarah E. Payne, who was born in South Carolina in 1826, the daughter of Enoch and Sarah Payne, both natives of the "Palmetto State," who died in Georgia. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sears, but the following five are the only ones now living: Enoch G., Martha L. (wife of William Hollingsworth), James, Frances (wife of William Cochran) and Thomas. When the war had been going on for two years Mr. Sears enlisted as a private in Beauregard's battery and served until June 20, 1865, proving himself an efficient and trustworthy soldier. He was formerly a Whig and cast his vote for Henry Clay for the Presidency, but since the war has been a Democrat. He and family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the exception of one son, who belongs to the Baptist Church, and all are substantial and law-abiding citizens. The children who are deceased are William T., who died at the age of three months; Sarah E., whose death occurred when fourteen years of age, and an infant.

Ephraim Sharp, an old resident, and a leading merchant and farmer of the county, and proprietor of a cotton-gin and flour-mill at South Fork, in Myatt Township, twelve miles east of Salem, was born in Decatur County, Ind., June 23, 1833, and is a son of John E. and Susan (Armstrong) Sharp, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and in Ohio in 1800, respectively. The father now resides in Decatur County, Ind., and, although he is eighty-seven years of age, takes a number of

newspapers, and is able to read them by lamplight without his glasses. He has always followed farming as an occupation, and is of Dutch-Irish ancestry. His wife died in Decatur County, Ind., in 1842, as did his father, John Sharp, who was born in Pennsylvania, his death occurring in 1842. Ephraim Sharp is one of two surviving members of a family of seven children, and was reared in Decatur County, Ind., to which place his parents moved about 1826. He attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one years left home and came to Lawrence County, Ark., where he made his home until 1867, when he moved to his present property. His first purchase of land comprised 120 acres, but being a good business man he has increased this to 400 acres, and has 150 acres under cultivation, and everything about his place shows the energy and good management for which he has ever been noted. In 1868 he opened a general mercantile establishment under the firm name of Wainwright & Sharp, but in 1873 he purchased Mr. Wainwright's interest, and conducted affairs alone until 1884, when he sold out to Dr. J. S. Risher. He re-purchased the goods the following year, and has remained proprietor of the same ever since. In 1875 South Fork post-office was established at Mr. Sharp's store, and he was appointed postmaster, which he has since remained, with the exception of one year. He was married in Sharp County, Ark., November 22, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Wainwright, who was born in Madison County, Ala., in June, 1833. Six of the seven children born to their union are now living: Martha M., wife of Hardy Croom; Joanna C., wife of C. W. Culp; Sarah B., Johnnie (deceased), Thomas W., Hettie L. and Ollie J. In 1862 Mr. Sharp enlisted in the Confederate army, and was first lieutenant of Company L, Tappen's brigade. He served in this capacity two years, participating in the battle of Prairie Grove, and numerous skirmishes; then he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in Indiana, where he remained until 1866. He is a member of Myatt Lodge No. 401, of the Masonic order, and in his political views is a staunch Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan.

He and all his children, with the exception of the youngest, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. J. L. Short, Sr., a prominent agriculturist of Washington Township, Fulton County, Ark., and the son of Joab and Sarah (York) Short, was born in Franklin County, Tenn., in 1824. His parents were natives of Rockingham County, N. C., and were of Irish descent. Joab Short was born on the 12th of August, 1788, and died on the 1st of April, 1866. The mother was born in 1790, and died in September, 1870. They left their native State about 1810, and moved to Tennessee. They were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom lived to be grown: Alpha, wife of E. Thacker; Omega, wife of A. Muse; Mary, wife of Rev. John Byrum; Gracie and July (twins), the former the wife of P. Holley, and the latter of F. M. Yell; Sarah, wife of Thomas Muse; Tabitha, wife of John Antney; Delia, wife of William Walsh (deceased); Caroline, wife of John Ross; J. L., Constant B. (deceased), Joab B., killed at the battle of Shiloh, and C. C. (deceased). Mr. Short was a Democrat in politics, and was a very prominent man in his section of the country. He was quite wealthy, and was the owner of a number of slaves. His son, Rev. J. L. Short, had all the advantages for a thorough education in his youth, enjoying opportunities above the average. Since then, by close study and observation, he has become a well informed man. He commenced work for himself at the age of nineteen as a tiller of the soil, and this he has followed since in connection with his pastoral work. His wife was formerly Miss Frances Hawkins, a native of Tennessee, whom he married on the 22d of November, 1842. One child was born to this union, named Sarah, who became the wife of J. W. Blanton, and now resides in Cooke County, Tex. Mrs. Short died in April, 1844, and our subject was married the second time to Mrs. Frances B. (Campbell) Short, widow of Col. A. M. Short, who was in the Mexican War, and took part in some of the prominent engagements of that war. He was county clerk of Coffee County, Tenn., at the time of his death, which occurred in 1852 or 1853. He left two

children, J. L., who lives in Fulton County, and is engaged in farming, and Nancy J., wife of John Pendergrass, who is a tiller of the soil and resides in Izard County. J. L. Short's second marriage occurred in 1857, and to this union were born eight children: Tabitha P., born on the 12th of December, 1860, is now at home; C. B., born in March, 1863, is married and lives in Izard County; M. L., born June 24, 1865; J. B., born March 11, 1867; Julia F., born May 4, 1869, and the wife of Mr. Lavell; Manrie, lives in Fulton County; J. M., born April 5, 1872, and J. N., born June 24, 1875. Mrs. Short was born in 1831, and is the daughter of John and Helender (Neel) Campbell, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Campbell was justice of the peace of his section for many years, was in very comfortable circumstances and a much respected citizen. He was the father of eleven children: William (deceased), James, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ex-county treasurer of Coffee County, Tenn. (he is now living in the Lone Star State); Sarah, widow of R. Blanton, and Nancy, widow of Coleman Blanton, live in Tennessee; Caroline, widow of M. Holland, and now residing in Bedford County, Tenn.; Armsted is a farmer and lives in Texas; Susan resides in Texas; Civility, wife of James Angle, resides in Texas; Frances B., Duncan, lives in Coffee County, Tenn., and John T. (deceased). Rev. J. L. Short has been a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty-three years, and his wife is a member of that denomination. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party. He is the owner of 270 acres of land. Previous to coming to Fulton County he had lived in Izard, Independence, and other counties of the State.

Hon. J. L. Short, Jr. The public services of Mr. Short have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of Fulton County, and his ability and fidelity in his present position have made a lasting impression upon his sphere of public duty. Although a young man, his name has always been closely identified with the interests of this section and he need have no fear as to his

future prosperity. He was born in Coffee County, Tenn., in 1858, being the seventh of a family of nine children, all of whom are living, born to Rev. J. L. and Frances B. (Campbell) Short, both of whom were born in Tennessee, the former's birth occurring in 1824. They were reared, married and remained in their native State until 1870, at which time they settled in IZARD County, Ark., moving afterward to SHARP County, and finally to FULTON County, where the father engaged in tilling the soil and also preached the gospel, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belonged to the White River conference and was a circuit rider. He and wife now reside in Fulton County. The paternal grandfather was a North Carolinian. J. L. Short, our subject, was placed in school as soon as a suitable age was reached, where the opportunities afforded were enjoyed and improved to the best advantage. He attended an academy and evening high school, and the reputation he now enjoys as a bright and able young lawyer was acquired through his own efforts and at the expense of diligent study and hard practical experience. He graduated from the law department of the University of Mississippi in 1881, and since 1886 has been one of the leading members of the legal fraternity in Salem. In 1888 he was elected to represent the county in the State legislature, and is discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in October, 1886, to Miss Josephine Roberts, who was born in 1869.

Dr. Benjamin S. Thomason, of Fulton County, Ark., first saw the light of day April 1, 1841, in Dickson County, Tenn., and is one of eleven children born to John and Nancy (Swift) Thomason, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. John Thomason was born in 1807 and came to Tennessee when yet a boy. In that State Mrs. Thomason was born in 1819. They were the parents of these children: James W., who died in prison at Chicago in 1862; Elijah, who died in 1877; B. S., Hannah, wife of James W. Swindle and died June 5, 1881; John lives in Greene County, Ark.; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Woods, and resides

in Greene County; Nancy lives in Greene County; Richard lives in the same county; Jemimah, wife of Bud Newsom, of Greene County, Ark., and Victoria, wife of John McMillan, of Greene County. John Thomason entered the service of the Confederate army in 1862 under Col. Knapper, and was in a number of battles. He was captured, sent to prison in Chicago, and there died in 1863. He followed trading as his occupation in life, and made a specialty of negroes and land. His farm was cultivated by negroes and whites. He always voted the Democratic ticket. Benjamin S. Thomason left the parental roof in 1859 and journeyed to Kentucky, where he remained for some time. He then returned to Tennessee, and made his home with his uncle for a number of years, and in the meantime attended school. He also clerked in a store until the breaking out of the late unpleasantness between the North and South, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, Company C, William Green, captain, and commanded by James E. Rains. Mr. Thomason served from May 9, 1861, until the close of the war and participated in the most prominent battles. He was in the following engagements besides numerous minor ones: Barbersville, London Wild Cat, Fishing Creek, Goose Creek, Richmond, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. His brother, Elijah, was in forty-three pitched battles, but was never seriously wounded. Benjamin S. Thomason was wounded at Murfreesboro in the left wrist and this disabled him from service for some time. He was taken prisoner at Thompson's Station, Tenn., and remained a prisoner at Fort Delaware for some time. When exchanged he was in a very sorry condition. He surrendered at Memphis, Tenn., April 26, 1865. He was first married November 20, 1875, to Miss Ellen Cannoy, of New Madrid County, Mo., and by her became the father of six children, only two now living: Hettie M. T., born January 19, 1880, and Benjamin W., born December 7, 1882. Mrs. Thomason died July 6, 1886, and Mr. Thomason then married Miss Mary F. Roby, of Fulton County, Ark., November 4, 1886. One child was born to this union.

Josie M., whose birth occurred July 21, 1887. Mr. Thomason is the owner of 210 acres of land, and is a very enterprising farmer. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Thomason is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party.

Dr. William A. Thompson, an eminent medical practitioner, who has recently located in Mammoth Spring, is a native of Pope County, Ill., where he was born December 22, 1852, being a son of Jacob A. and Polly (Shuffelbarger) Thompson, who were born in West Virginia in 1819 and Pennsylvania in 1824, respectively. The former, with his parents, was among the very earliest settlers of Pope County, and there the latter couple died. Jacob Thompson inherits Scotch and Irish blood from his parents, and has inherited many of the sterling qualities of his Scottish ancestors. He has been a farmer throughout life, is still residing in Pope County, and in his political views has always been a Democrat. He was a faithful soldier for the Union cause throughout the Rebellion, and was a participant in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and numerous other important battles, and was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was one of the men who went through on the Garrison raid. His wife died in Pope County the first year of the war, having borne a family of eight children, only four of whom are now living: One a merchant in Alton, Mo., another a stockman of Kansas, one a minister of the gospel, and the Doctor. The latter was nine years of age when his mother died, and shortly after his father went to the war, and he was left to make his home with a neighbor. At the age of fourteen years he went to Northern Illinois, and received excellent educational opportunities (which he did not fail to improve) in McKendrie College, St. Clair County, Ill. In the spring of 1883 he was graduated from the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., and after practicing a very short time in Stoddard County, Mo., he moved to Oregon County, where he became a well-known and successful practitioner. Since the first of the year 1889 he has resided in Mammoth Spring, where he is winning the confidence and respect of all who know

him. In March, 1876, he was married to Miss Amanda Miller, who was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1856, and was there reared to womanhood. She died in 1882, having borne two children: Birdie and Hattie. She was a daughter of George F. and Sarah (Hardy) Miller, both of whom spent their lives in Stoddard County. Mrs. Margaret George became Dr. Thompson's second wife in December, 1883. Her birth occurred in Randolph County, Ark., in 1846, she being a daughter of Rev. R. O. Tribble, a Missionary Baptist minister, and the first minister of Oregon County. The Doctor and his wife have one child, William A. He owns 700 acres of land in Oregon County, Mo., and his home lot in Mammoth Spring comprises three acres. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Alton, Mo., and in his political views has always been a staunch Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His first wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert L. Thompson, who is closely connected with the farming interests of the county, is of Arkansas nativity, and dates his birth from December 30, 1856. His father, G. W. Thompson, was a native of Tennessee, a farmer and stock trader, and accumulated considerable property. He came to Fulton County at an early day, and there met and married Miss Eliza Pumphrey about 1848. Eight children were born to this union, three now living: H. J., living in Baxter County; Robert L., in Fulton, and G. W., who resides in Boone County. The father of these children left Fulton County several years ago, and has not been heard from since. He is supposed to be dead. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. Mrs. Thompson resides in Boone County, Ark. Robert L. Thompson passed his youth and early manhood in his native State, Arkansas. On the 12th of December, 1880, he married Miss Emma E. Cook, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Harris) Cook, and one of six children born to their union: Ephraim (deceased), Sarah J., Mary, Pernecia, William W., Emma E. and Alice. Henry W. Cook was born in Kentucky, July 22, 1822.

and married Miss Elizabeth Harris, of the same State about 1844. They moved to Arkansas in 1860, where he died March 17, 1877. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and also of the Masonic lodge at the time of his death. His widow still remains on the old homestead at Viola. Alice, the youngest child, who is now a widow with two children, resides with her brother, William W., whose home is in Texas. He is a lawyer by profession, and unmarried. The other five have homes in Arkansas, and are married. The fruits of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's union are three children: Huston B., born May 11, 1883; Nora A., born January 24, 1885, and James T., born August 5, 1887. At the commencement of his farm life, Mr. Thompson had 120 acres, and has since added eighty acres. He now owns considerable stock, consisting of hogs, cattle and horses. He is considered one of the leading farmers in this section. He is a man greatly in favor of public enterprises, and donates liberally to school, churches and all laudable movements. Politically, he is a native-born Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Thompson professed religion in September, 1885, and joined the church in August, 1888. Mrs. Thompson professed religion August 17, 1874, and joined on the 20th of the same month. She has been a member of the church fifteen years, becoming such while only fourteen years old.

David P. Tunstall, one of the leading citizens of Fulton County, Ark., is a native of Independence County, of the same State, his birth occurring on the 7th of July, 1841. His father, Thomas T. Tunstall, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., and when a boy removed with his parents to Shelby County, Ky., where he grew to mature years and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which occupation he worked for a few years. He afterward turned his attention to steamboating, and after residing in Chicot County, Ark., for six years he moved to Independence County in 1833, in which county he was residing at the time of his death, in November, 1863, at the age of seventy-six years. During his lifetime he farmed for some

time, and while steamboating brought the first boat up the White River. He accumulated considerable wealth in the different enterprises in which he was engaged, and at one time was worth over \$100,000, but lost heavily during the bank crash of 1841. He was in the cavalry service during the War of 1812, and in one engagement had a horse shot from under him. He took a great interest in the political affairs of his day and was one of the best politicians of the State at that time, although not an office-seeker. He was married three times, but the name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife was a Miss Sarah World, who died after having borne eight children, only one of whom is now living: James M., a farmer, of Independence County. His last marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Magness, by whom he became the father of eleven children, five of whom are living: Harrison M., David P., Laura (wife of J. M. Archer), Rose (wife of Richard A. McHenry), and Kate J. (wife of C. A. Phillips, a prominent attorney of Fulton County). David P. Tunstall received his education in Jackson County, Ark., but in 1861 gave up all his work to enlist in Company E, of the Seventh Arkansas Infantry, Confederate service, and served until April, 1864, the last two years being orderly sergeant. He was at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and Jonesboro, Ga., where he was taken prisoner. He managed to escape by jumping from a train at Decherd Station, Tenn. He was recaptured five days later and was taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was kept until February 14, 1865. He was paroled at Richmond and returned home. His clothes were many times riddled with bullets and at Murfreesboro he had one of his pants-legs shot off. He then remained in Independence County, Ark., until 1877, at which time he came to Fulton County, where he has since made his home. He owns some of the best farming land in the county, his property being located on South Fork. In 1880 he was elected to the office of county sheriff and collector, and was re-elected in 1884. On the 25th of May, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha Jernigan, a daughter of Rev. William H. Jernigan.

She was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1845 (August 16), and to their union the following children have been born: Lemuel E. (farming his father's farm), William T., James F., Harrison M., Dicy E., Charles P., Daniel A. and Grover C. Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a stanch Democrat in his politics. On coming home from the army he was without means, and all his property has been acquired since then, and notwithstanding the fact that he has had to pay a great many security-debts he has prospered. He is a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln's wife, his grandmother being a Todd.

E. L. Tunstall, M. D., a widely known and most successful physician of Mammoth Spring, Ark., was born in Independence County, of this State, in September, 1864. He is a son of H. M. and Melissa (Baker) Tunstall, who were born respectively in Independence County, Ark., and Middle Tennessee. The father was reared to a mercantile life in his native county, was married there, and a few years since came to Fulton County, Ark., and engaged in various pursuits at Mammoth Spring. He and wife, who came to Arkansas at the age of five years, became the parents of three children, of whom Dr. E. L. Tunstall is the second. The paternal grandfather was a native of the "Old Dominion," and removed to Kentucky during the early history of that State, afterward locating in Arkansas, where he engaged in steamboating and horse-dealing, accumulating a large amount of property thereby. The great-grandfather came from Wales and located in Virginia. Dr. E. L. Tunstall was educated in the graded schools of his native county, and during this time acquired a taste for the study of medicine. He determined to make this his profession, and for some time at first studied under a preceptor, and attended his first course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, during the winter of 1884-85. He graduated from the Memphis Hospital Medical College in the spring of 1887 (the regular school). After practicing in Ozark County, Mo., for some time, he commenced practicing in Fulton County in the fall of 1885.

Miss Mary A. Tyree, who was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in February, 1867, became his wife in October, 1882, and to their marriage have been given two bright little children: Katie S. D. and A. G. Thurman. The Doctor is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, which meets once a year at Memphis, Tenn. Politically he is a Democrat.

William Wainwright is recognized as a careful, energetic agriculturist of Fulton County, and by his advanced ideas, progressive habits, and liberal contributions to worthy enterprises, he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow men. His birth occurred in Madison County, Ala., in 1826, and he is a son of William and Nancy (Turner) Wainwright, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Upon first leaving his native State, he went to Georgia, but before his marriage moved from Alabama, where he had located, to Arkansas, in 1853, locating in Independence County, but afterward died in Sharp County in 1855, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Wainwright is one of his nine children, and was reared to manhood on a farm in Alabama, but when his father came to the State of Arkansas, he came with him and here has since made his home. He was married in Sharp County, on the 28th of February, 1860, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Huddleston, and by her has had a family of nine children: John B., who died at the age of nine months; Louise, who died in 1884 at the age of twenty-two years; Laura P., William E., Mary M., Martha M., Samuel P., Lucy M. and Gundoland. During the late Civil War Mr. Wainwright served four years under Gen. Price, being in the commissary department the most of the time. In 1862 he came to Fulton County, Ark., and is now the owner of 1,346 acres of land in the country and considerable property in town. He has the finest dwelling house in the county, it being a fine brick structure, containing eight large rooms. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., being a Master Mason. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. William E. Watson, a Methodist minister

and farmer of Fulton Township, was born in Ballard County, Ky., in 1846, and received very meager educational advantages. He remained with his widowed mother until sixteen years of age and then, in June, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Wood's Battalion of Missouri Cavalry, Confederate troops, and served until the close of the war, most of his operations being in Arkansas. He was in the engagement at Pine Bluff, and all through Price's raid in Missouri. At one time while a soldier there was some talk of promoting him for bravery to the position of fourth corporal. He was captured during that raid in Kansas, in October, 1864, and was a prisoner about four months at St. Louis and Alton, Ill. He was paroled just before the general surrender, rejoined his command and surrendered in May, 1865, at Shreveport, La. He then came to Izard County, and was married in June, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Williams, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Williams, also of Kentucky nativity. Her parents died in Izard County, whither they had moved when Mrs. Watson was a little girl. The fruits of Mr. Watson's union were seven children, four sons and one daughter now living. He remained in Izard County until 1875, and then came to his present farm, which was then in the woods, but now he has 160 acres, with fifty under cultivation. He has a pleasant home, one and a half miles east of Viola, and aside from his farming interest he has been local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for about ten years, administering to the spiritual wants of his fellow men in a very satisfactory manner. He has been a member of that church for a period of about twenty-two years. He is a Democrat in his political preferences and has held the office of justice of the peace since September, 1888. He has one brother, James M., and a sister, the widow of William Ferguson, who are living in Fulton County. His parents, Miles and Mary S. (Gillespie) Watson, were born in Kentucky, where the father died when William E. was an infant. In about 1853 the family moved to Lawrence County, Ark., where Mrs. Watson married William Hawkins. She afterward moved to Fulton County, and

died about 1862, in what is now Baxter County. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for many years.

Z. L. Watters, M. D., is of Scotch-Irish birth and antecedents, and his ancestors for four generations back have been prominently identified with the interests of the State of Georgia, his father, Joseph Watters, having been a prominent politician of that State in the days of his prime. The latter was born in 1792 and was reared to manhood in his native State. During the Florida War he served as captain under Gen. Nelson. He was a member of the legislature from Floyd County, and was also a United States Senator from his senatorial district, comprising three counties. His death occurred in 1866. His wife was born in Oglethorpe County in 1799, and became the mother of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. All the former served in the Confederate army with the exception of two brothers. One brother was killed at Sharpsburg while serving in Lee's army, and another at Atlanta. Dr. Z. L. Watters, our subject, was captain of a company from Gordon County, Ga., and for gallant service was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served until Lee's surrender. He received his literary education at Rome, Ga., and being now prepared to carry out a long cherished desire he entered upon a course of medical study, entering the medical college of his native State, from which he graduated in 1852. He had practiced until the opening of the war at Calhoun, Ga., and also at other places in that State, and after the war he again located in Calhoun, residing there until he came to Arkansas in December, 1869. From that time until quite recently he was engaged in practicing his profession at Salem, and acquired a superior reputation as an able physician and surgeon. A short time since he retired from practice and is now conducting a drug store, for which he is thoroughly qualified. He was for many years the only physician in the place, and owing to his remarkably successful career as such he has become the owner of 820 acres of land in three different farms. He was married in 1866 to Miss M. A.

Humphreys, but he was called upon to mourn her loss by death in 1874. She left two children: Frank and Nora. He subsequently wedded his present wife, whose maiden name was Samantha Jeffrey. The following are the children which have been given them: Zula Lee, Nettie Medora, Lamar, Lella and Ethel. Dr. Watters is a Democrat, and has shown his brotherly spirit by becoming a Mason.

S. P. Welden, treasurer of Fulton County, Ark., was born in Jackson County, Tenn., June 15, 1832, but was reared in the State of Kentucky, receiving fairly good advantages for acquiring an education in the old subscription schools of early days. His boyhood days were spent in following the plow, and learning the blacksmith's trade, the two occupations receiving his attention for a number of years. He was married at the age of twenty-four years, to Miss Elizabeth S. Duncan, in Bollinger County, Mo. She was born in Livingston County, Ky., May 7, 1838, and to their union five children were born, all of whom have passed to their long home: Mary A., born December 27, 1857, died March 14, 1858; an infant, born May 6, 1859, died the same day; Madoriah F., born July 20, 1860, died October 23, 1872; Ewell B., born February 2, 1864, died December 19, 1882; and one other infant, born November 2, 1867, died the same day. Mr. Welden bought two quarter sections of land in Fulton County, Ark., in 1868, and moved here in 1881. He resided on his property until elected to the office of county treasurer in September, 1884, when he located at the county seat of Fulton County. He was re-elected in September, 1886, and again re-elected in September, 1888, his majority being each year increased; and although he has only been a resident of the county a few years, he has become one of its prominent citizens, and is respected by all for his sterling integrity, sound judgment and liberal, progressive ideas. He now owns over 900 acres of land in the county, ten forty-acre pieces being in one body. He is an old line Democrat, and is the master of Salem Lodge No. 418, of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Welden was the third in a family of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, eight of whom are

now living, born to William Welden and wife, formerly a Miss Jones, the former being probably a native of North Carolina, born June 12, 1809, and the latter of Tennessee, born May 11, 1809. William Welden moved to Tennessee with his father when young, and was there married to Mary R. Jones, subsequently following the occupation of farming. He is still living, and is residing at Pinkneyville, Livingston County, Ky. His wife died on the 18th day of March, 1865. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Welden, was born in North Carolina, and died in Kentucky at the home of our subject, between ninety-five and one hundred years of age. He was a veteran in the War of 1812, under Andrew Jackson. The great-grandfather, Pines Welden, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Marion Whiteside is a resident of Fulton County, Ark., who seems to be eminently fitted for the occupation of farming, for he possesses industry and good business ability, and from earliest boyhood has been familiar with the details of farm life. He was born in Oregon County, Mo., October 11, 1850, but was reared in Fulton County, Ark., remaining with his parents until he attained his majority, and, although he received no schooling he became familiar with the details of farming and blacksmithing, which occupations his father followed. He has continued the former occupation ever since starting out in life for himself, and since 1873 has lived on his present farm of 120 acres, fifty-five acres of which are under cultivation. He has always been a Democrat politically, and his first vote for the Presidency was cast for Horace Greeley. He is now deputy assessor of his township, has been constable of Mammoth Spring Township two years, and has served seven years as school director, and is elected for two more years. He is a member of Mammoth Spring Lodge No. 48, of the I. O. O. F. July 7, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Annis Mooney, who was born in Dent County, Mo., about 1852, and by her he became the father of eight children, six of whom are living: Margaret E., Jackson F., Martha L., Josephine, Minnie A. and Monroe C. Mrs. Whiteside is a daughter of John and Mar-

garet Mooney, who were native Tennesseans, and were early settlers of Dent County, Mo. The father died in that State, but the mother's death occurred in Arkansas. Mr. Whiteside is one of eight surviving members of a family of eleven children, nine of whom reside in Fulton County, Ark., and one in Oregon County, Mo., born to Hayes and Sarah J. (Payne) Whiteside, who were born in Indiana and Missouri, in 1833 and 1836, respectively. The father was brought to Arkansas by his parents when nine years of age, and became a noted hunter of Fulton County and lived in this county until his death, August 27, 1879, still survived by his widow. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Whiteside, was a Virginian, and with his wife moved from that State to Indiana, at a very early day, and later to Fulton County, Ark., of which they were among the earliest settlers. He was also a noted hunter and while on a hunting expedition was taken sick and died in Independence County, Ark. His wife died in Fulton County, Ark.

Dr. Joseph M. Wolf, a physician of more than ordinary ability, who has practiced his profession at Mammoth Spring and vicinity since in August, 1887, is a native of Izard County, born in 1841, and the son of Maj. Jacob and Elizabeth (Sanders) Wolf, *nee* Lantz, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, and born in 1786 and 1800, respectively. They were married in Izard County, where they came in 1817, and spent the rest of their lives there, the mother dying in 1846, and the father in 1865. They were excellent people, and both were members of the Baptist Church, Mr. Wolf being an active worker in the same. He had been married three times, Mrs. Lantz being his second wife; she was the widow Sanders at the time of her marriage to Mr. Wolf. The latter was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, and followed this all his life. He was major in the militia, and organized a company to go to the Mexican War, but it was not received. He served one term in the council when Arkansas was a part of Indian Territory, and was also a member of the State legislature soon after the State was organized. He was a pioneer, and one of the representative citizens

of the State. He traded with the Indians in the early settlement of the country, and was for some time engaged in flat-boating on the White River. His father, Michael Wolf, was a German soldier in the War of 1812. He removed from North Carolina to Kentucky about 1796, and to Arkansas in 1817, where he received his final summons. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, Dr. Joseph M. was the ninth in order of birth. He assisted his father on the farm, and received very little education until grown, when he attended school for about ten months at Mountain Home, Ark. He then went all through the war in the Confederate army, serving in various companies, but principally in the Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry, Trans-Mississippi department. He was in the fights at Oak Hill, Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Port Hudson, Jenkins' Ferry, and many others. He surrendered at Marshall, Texas, in May, 1865, and during his entire time of service was never wounded. In August, 1865, he began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. M. Casey, graduating from the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1870, and began practicing near Jacksonport, where he lived five years. He subsequently removed to Baxter County, and from there soon after to Boone County, thence to Stone County, where he remained until he came to Mammoth Spring, where he has practiced successfully ever since. By his marriage in 1872, to Miss Sarah Sink, daughter of George and Sarah Sink, early settlers of Jackson County, Ark., there were born two sons, Montrose and Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Sink died in Jackson County, Ark., where Mrs. Wolf was born. The latter died in Boone County in 1876. Mr. Wolf was married the second time in Stone County, in 1878, to Miss Effie, a native of North Carolina, born in 1857, and the daughter of Benjamin R. and Mary J. Eaton. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton came to Washita County in 1865, and are now residing in Van Buren County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolf were born four children now living: Caddie, Gertrude, Linnie and Virgie. The Doctor is a Democrat in his political preferences, and his first presidential vote was for Seymour, in 1868. He is a member of Blue Mountain Lodge No. 202, A.

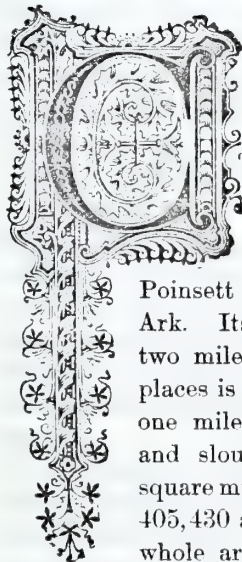
F. & A. M., in Stone County, and has been secretary of the same several times. He is also a member of Spring River Lodge No. 49, K. of P.,

at Mammoth Spring, and is vice-chancellor. He and wife are members in good standing in the Baptist Church.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION—STREAMS AND DRAINAGE—TIMBER AND SOIL—RESOURCES AND PRODUCTIONS—LIVE STOCK—PROPERTY, REAL AND PERSONAL—POPULATION—RAILROADS—SETTLEMENT—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY BUILDINGS—LOCAL OFFICERS—POLITICS—THE COURTS—THE CIVIL WAR—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—COUNTY BIOGRAPHY—EDUCATION—RELIGION.

They shunned not labor when 'twas due,
They wrought with right good will;
And for the homes they won for them,
Their children bless them still.—*Anon.*



CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, situated in Northeastern Arkansas, is bounded on the north by Lawrence and Greene Counties, Ark., and Dunklin County, Mo.; east by Mississippi County, south by Poinsett and west by Jackson County, Ark. Its length east and west is forty-two miles, and the width at different places is twelve, eighteen and twenty-one miles, including lakes, river-beds and sloughs. Its entire area is 710 square miles, or 454,400 acres, of which 405,430 are under taxation, and of the whole area less than one-tenth is im-

proved.

The boundary lines are as follows: Commencing on the Fifth Principal Meridian at the intersection of the line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence east on the township line to the in-

tersection of Cache River, in Range 2 east; thence up-stream with its meanders to the line dividing Townships 15 and 16; thence east on the township line to the St. Francis River in Range 7; thence up-stream, with the meanders thereof, to the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 16, Range 7; thence east to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 12 and 13; thence west on the township line to the Fifth Principal Meridian; thence north on the meridian line to the place of beginning.

Crowley's Ridge, from its continuation in Greene County, crosses the west central portion of Craighead in a southerly direction, being twelve miles or more in width at the northern boundary, and first widening and then narrowing down to a width of only about three miles near the southern line. The lands on the ridge are gently rolling, and gradually slope down to the level or bottom-lands on either side. The low or flat and much of

the swamp and overflowed lands, the latter constituting a large percentage of the area of the county, will eventually become superior for farming and grazing purposes, when the timber shall have been cleared away and the drift removed from the water-courses.

The St. Francis River flows from north to south across the eastern portion of the county, entering it over Section 6. in Township 15, Range 7, and over Sections 1 and 2, in Township 15, Range 6. This stream varies in its width from a half mile to three miles. Its bed covers large tracts of land along its original channel which were sunk in the earthquakes of 1811-12; and thus becoming covered with water they have since been known as the "Sunk Lands." Other tracts lying east of the St. Francis River were sunk in the same earthquakes, and are also called by a similar name. Clay, Greene and other counties in North-eastern Arkansas were likewise affected by these earthquakes. All that portion of Craighead County lying east of Crowley's Ridge is drained by the St. Francis River and its numerous tributaries. Cache River enters from the north at the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 15, Range 2, and flows in a southerly and southwesterly direction, leaving the county a short distance east of its southwest corner. With its tributaries it drains all that territory lying west of Crowley's Ridge.

The water supply for all purposes is abundant. A number of good springs—especially on Crowley's Ridge—are found, and a liberal supply of good well water can, at all places, be obtained at an average depth of about thirty feet, without blasting or boring through rock. Indeed from wells, cisterns and springs, besides the streams, an abundant supply of water may be had for every needed purpose.

The timber here is not unlike that of Clay and Greene Counties. On the ridge nearly all species of oak, gum, poplar, some pine, hickory, ash, etc., are common, while on the lower lands the oaks, gum, cottonwood, cypress, hickory, a little walnut, tupelo, etc., abound. The poplar and walnut have been largely cut out, but of several other varieties, especially oak, gum and cypress, a seem-

ingly inexhaustible supply, excellent for saw timber, remains; rail and building timber and wood for fuel are sufficiently plenty to last for years.

The county has a variety of soil from the poorest "pipe" or white clay to the richest black sandy loam. Of the former there is but little. With proper cultivation all soils produce well. Experienced farmers claim that clover grows luxuriantly on all except the white clay lands, where its roots heave out by the action of the winter frosts. However, on these lands herds-grass, or red-top, stands through the winters, and succeeds well. The soil in general is thoroughly adapted to the raising of Indian corn, wheat, oats, cotton and all kinds of vegetables, also clover and the tame grasses, and tobacco. Fruits common to this latitude thrive splendidly.

At this time lumbering is one of the leading industries and greatest sources of income to the community. Two stave factories and about fifteen saw-mills are within the county, engaged in preparing lumber for shipment, and many logs are rafted out on the river ways. The largest revenue to the farmers is from the raising of cotton and corn, which yield probably a nearly equal crop. Some of the saw-mills have cotton-gins and grist-mills attached.

The census of 1880 shows that there were 1,130 farms in Craighead County, and 37,678 acres of improved lands. From these the vegetable productions for the year 1879 were as follows: Indian corn, 367,451 bushels; oats, 20,260 bushels; wheat, 15,552 bushels; hay, 206 tons; cotton, 4,374 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,806 bushels; sweet potatoes, 9,715 bushels; tobacco, 24,942 pounds. In the growing of tobacco the report shows that Craighead ranked as the sixth county in the State, notwithstanding its small population and small area of improved lands. These figures will be interesting to compare with the forthcoming census of 1890, which will show a large increase in improvements, and a corresponding advance in vegetable productions.

The same census gives the live stock within the county in number as follows: Horses, 1,817; mules and asses, 778; neat cattle, 10,691; sheep, 2,615;

hogs, 20,182. The returns as indicated on the assessment books for 1888 are: Horses, 2,541; mules and asses, 967; cattle, 12,191; sheep, 2,217; hogs, 15,053. By comparison it is seen that since 1880 the number of horses has more than trebled, the number of mules, asses and cattle has largely increased, while there has been a small decrease in the number of sheep, caused, probably, by the reduction in the price of wool.

The showing of the census of 1890 will be of much advantage to this territory.

In 1880 the taxable wealth of the county was assessed as follows: Real estate, \$535,611; personal property, \$280,625; a total of \$816,236, on which taxes for State, county and all purposes, to the amount of \$11,450, were charged. In 1888 real estate, including the railroads, was assessed at \$1,817,464, and the personal property at \$821,264, making a grand total of \$2,638,728, with \$40,841.33 as the total amount of taxes charged. These figures demonstrate the great increase in taxable wealth. The personal property alone now exceeds in value the entire taxable wealth of the county in 1880—conclusive proof of the wonderful and rapid development of the resources of the county.

The railroads, which constitute large proportions of the taxable wealth, were assessed in 1888 as follows: Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, \$181,000; St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, \$238,637.52; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, \$283,212.95; total, \$702,850.47. All of this has been added to the county since 1880. Craighead has no bonded debt, but has a floating debt, on outstanding warrants, of about \$7,500, which will soon be canceled.

No better argument than the facts and figures mentioned, coupled with the mild and genial climate where extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and where the people are hospitable and generous—constituting excellent society—can be offered in favor of inducing immigration. Here the moral, sober and industrious man can find and obtain everything so desirable, and while, perhaps, one may not rise by magic to positions of affluence or perfect independence, he may be as-

sured of the certain success of proper application and industry.

In 1860 the population of Craighead County was 3,066, of whom 88 were colored; in 1870, 4,577, with 253 colored; in 1880, 7,037; colored, 261. There is no means of obtaining the population of the county at this writing, but it is safe to estimate it at much more than double that of 1880.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, completed in 1883, enters the county near the northwest corner, and runs in a southeasterly direction through and across by way of Jonesboro and Nettleton. The length of its line within the boundary is twenty-six miles and 4,266 feet. The Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad enters on Section 3, Township 15, Range 5, and runs thence in a southerly direction, bearing slightly to the westward, clear across the county by way of Nettleton, three miles southeast of Jonesboro. Its length is twenty and sixty-four one-hundredths miles. The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad reaches the county line by the side of the Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which it follows for several miles; then turning to the westward, it passes through Jonesboro, and afterward runs in a southwesterly direction through the remainder of the county. Its length is twenty-eight miles and 1,953 feet. The combined length of the main lines of these three railroads within the county is seventy-five miles and 4,318 feet. These railroads give an advantageous outlet to all points of the compass. But few counties, even in old settled communities are so favored with railroad and shipping facilities.

Entrance into the territory composing Craighead County began about the year 1830, and among the first settlers was a Mr. Martin, who chose a location some five miles south of the present site of Jonesboro. He was probably the first permanent resident. Other very early settlers were Rufus Snoddy, Daniel O'Guinn, Yancey Broadway and Joshua Grinder. John Hamilton, Asa Puckett and Eli Quarles settled in the Broadway settlement, a few miles west of the site of Jonesboro. Uncle Jack Pearce, John and Thomas

Simmons took up their residence in the Grinder settlement, a few miles southwest of that place. Perry Osborn, James Stotts, Hardiman Puryear and his son, William, the latter now living near Jonesboro; D. R. Tyler, the McCrackens, Elias Mackey, Henry Powell and William Q. Lane were all pioneers to this locality. In 1840, John Anderson and his son, John S., the latter now living in Jonesboro, settled on Big Creek, in the northwest part of the county. Christopher and George Cook located on the same creek. The Puryears in 1840 made a home in the southern part.

William Puryear opened the first store in the county at his present home near Jonesboro, hauling his goods from Memphis. He gave \$8 per sack for salt, the sacks weighing from 200 to 250 pounds each, and for many other necessities of life corresponding prices were paid. During one season, about the year 1854, his purchase of furs from the pioneer settlers and subsequent sales amounted to \$3,700. In "early days," everything was of a primitive order. The pioneers wore their homespun clothing, also making garments out of the skins of animals. Many of the women had no shoes to wear except moccasins, made of skins with the flesh side turned out, and on frequent occasions the men attended religious services barefooted, and the women with moccasin shoes on. None but the survivors can form a proper conception of the hardships endured by the pioneer settlers. Prior to the war period immigration to the new territory was extremely slow, and during that time it was at a standstill. Afterward it was renewed, but did not increase very perceptibly until the completion of the railroads, since which time it has been quite rapid. As the county is new and but a small portion improved, there is room and excellent opportunities for thousands more to obtain homes within its borders.

The county of Craighead was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the State, approved February 19, 1859. Thomas B. Craighead, then representing Mississippi and Crittenden Counties in the Senate, was opposed to the bill creating the new county, while William A. Jones, representing St. Francis and Poinsett Coun-

ties in the same body, was its principal supporter. The bill was called up for passage when the former was absent from his seat, and upon returning he found that it had been passed, and that his own name had been inserted in the space left blank for the name of the county.

In 1883, the legislature, upon the solicitation of certain individuals in the eastern part, divided the county into two judicial districts, the Western, to be known as the Jonesboro district, and the Eastern, as the Lake City district. The range line between Ranges 4 and 5 was made the dividing line. Two years later (in 1885) the legislature changed the line between the districts to the range line dividing Ranges 5 and 6, and in 1887, it passed another act by which Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18 and 19, in Township 13, Range 6, were taken from the Eastern and attached to the Western district. The probability is that the districts will, ere long, be abolished and the county placed as it formerly was, under the management of one seat of justice.

About two years after the county's organization, the site of Jonesboro was selected for the permanent seat of justice, and before long a two-story frame court-house, with the county offices below and the court room above, was erected on the public square, where the present one stands. This building stood until February 14, 1869, when it was consumed by fire. A company of the State Militia, who had lodged in it the previous night (fire being discovered shortly after their departure), were charged by some with having set it on fire, while others, more charitably inclined, deemed the burning a result of unintentional carelessness. A frame store building on the west side of the square, was then rented and used as a court-house, until 1876, when it also was burned. Marion Sanders was indicted for the destruction of this building, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary. A similar building was then erected on the same ground, and used as a court-house until 1878, when it was consumed in a general fire, in which eight buildings were destroyed. In these several fires the early public records of the county were all destroyed. The present court-house was completed in the summer

of 1886, by the contractor, W. C. Clark, of Little Rock, at a total cost of \$16,500. It is a substantial two-story brick structure, with five rooms and a fire-proof vault for the records on the first floor, and the court and jury rooms on the second. It is finished in modern architectural style, with a tower and town clock, and is a handsome, attractive building.

The only jail the county has ever had is a small log building, a portion of which is still standing a little distance north of the northwest corner of the public square. The seat of justice for the Lake City district is at the town of Lake City, where the county owns no buildings, but rents a small frame building for a court-house.

The following is a list of the names of the officers of Craighead County from its organization, with the date of their terms of service.

Judges: Isham Fuller, 1859-60; Sam P. Trice, 1860-62; A. C. Huston, 1862-64; J. S. Anderson, 1864-66; J. M. Curnutt, 1866-67; * James Carson, 1867-72; J. H. West, 1874-76; W. S. Stephens, 1876-80; J. M. Raines, 1880-82; L. W. Loftis, 1882-86; J. H. Edwards, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: L. H. Sutfin, 1859-64; F. M. Davis, instead of Sutfin, from January, 1864; A. Lynch, 1864-66; L. H. Sutfin, 1866 to October, 1867; R. H. McKay from October, 1867 to 1872; J. C. Knight, 1872-76; Jacob Sharp, 1876-86; J. H. Mangrum, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: William T. Armstrong, 1859-60; W. T. E. Armstrong, 1860-62; William Puryear, 1862-65; W. T. E. Armstrong from January, 1865 to 1866; J. G. Wood, 1866-67; W. H. Nesbitt, 1867-72; Samuel Nash, 1872-74; D. H. Thorn, 1874-80; William T. Lane, present incumbent, first elected in 1880, and re-elected, has since served continuously.

Treasurers: Thomas Nelson, 1859-60; S. W. Chisenhall, 1860-64; C. Sharp, 1864-65; L. W. Loftis, 1865-68; T. S. Ray, 1868-74; E. Watkins, 1874-78; A. S. Nash, 1878-80; J. M. Minton, 1880-82; W. F. Little, 1882-86; J. D. C. Cobb,

* James Carson from October, 1867, vice Curnutt, removed.

1886-88; G. W. Cook, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: R. H. McCoy, 1859-60; Uriah Kellar, 1860-64; L. W. Loftis, 1864-65; J. H. Gamble, 1865-68; J. Hargraves, 1868-71; J. H. Stephens, 1871-72; John Tanehill, 1872-74; A. N. Couch, 1874-76; R. Robertson, 1876-78; A. N. Couch, 1878-80; H. Dorton, 1880-86; David Calvert, 1886-88; M. D. Willey, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: J. N. Burk, 1859-62; S. M. Oden, 1862-64; A. J. Barnett, 1864-66; E. A. Albright, 1866-68; Joseph Newson, 1872-73; J. W. Newson, 1873-78; W. M. Armstrong, 1878-80; T. M. Boyd, 1880-82; G. B. Hopkins, 1882-84; T. M. Boyd, 1884-86; J. H. Burk, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Assessors: W. T. E. Armstrong, 1868-72; D. M. Goodman, 1872-73; C. W. Covender, 1873-74; J. M. Raines, 1874-76; J. R. Ruffin, 1876-78; J. Broadaway, 1878-84; R. L. Collins, present incumbent, elected in 1884, re-elected and served continuously since.

Representatives: Z. Stoddard was the first representative of Craighead County, and J. A. Meek is the present one.

The political aspect of Craighead County may be seen by reference to the number of votes cast at the September election in 1888, for the candidates for governor, as follows: James P. Eagle, Democrat, 1,386; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 662. The number of votes cast in the county at the November election in 1888, for the presidential candidates, were: For Cleveland, 1,212; for Harrison, 217; for Streeter, 147.

Upon the organization of the county the courts were held, as provided in the creating act, at the store-house of William Puryear, at his present residence near Jonesboro, where future sessions were held until the site for the seat of justice was selected and a court-house erected.

The county court holds its regular sessions at Jonesboro, commencing on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and continuing as long as the business requires. It has jurisdiction over the county business in both

judicial districts, but does not meet in the Lake City district.

The regular sessions of the probate court are held in the Jonesboro judicial district, commencing on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and in Lake City judicial district, commencing on the fourth Mondays of the same months. It continues "from day to day until the business is disposed of."

The regular sessions of the circuit court for the Jonesboro district commence on the sixth Monday after the first Monday of February and August of each year, and for the Lake City district, on the fifteenth Monday after the first Monday of the same months.* This court has fortunately never been overburdened with criminal trials in this county, because of the absence of unlawful citizens. A few murders have been committed, but no legal executions have followed. Some years ago a negro murdered Miss Mattie Ishmael at her father's house, a few miles north of Jonesboro. He and three other negroes, accessories, were arrested and given a preliminary trial before a justice of the peace. From the evidence it appeared that the negroes had contrived to steal money which they thought to be in Mr. Ishmael's house, and that the young lady, being the only one at home, was killed to enable them to accomplish the act. The justice of the peace found sufficient evidence to hold the negroes for the action of the grand jury, whereupon the citizens seized and hanged them until they were dead.

The legal bar of Craighead County is composed of the following-named attorneys: J. C. Brookfield, W. H. Cate, T. P. McGovern, J. C. Hawthorn, J. A. Meek, S. A. Warner, N. J. Thompson, Will A. May, W. A. Maywood, W. W. Nisbett, L. J. Wear, E. W. Hillis, E. M. Roleson, H. J. Smith. Additional mention of the members of the bar is made on other pages.

At the outbreak of the War of 1861-65, the citizens of Craighead County in their actions pursued the course most natural for them. Being emigrants, or their descendants, from Tennessee

*The time for convening at Lake City has probably been changed by the last session of the legislature.

and other Southern States, they were almost unanimously in favor of the Southern cause, and consequently did what they could in its behalf, by furnishing soldiers for the Confederate army. The first company in the county was organized in 1861, and was commanded by Capt. J. M. Pollard. It served in the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry. The next company, raised in the winter of 1862-63, was commanded by Capt. J. D. Hillis. It served in Col. O. P. Lyle's Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry. The next company was that of Capt. M. A. Adair, which served in Col. Young's regiment of Arkansas infantry. Another, commanded by Capt. J. G. Wood, was raised in Craighead and Greene Counties, but mostly from the former. It served in a battalion of Col. Kitchens' regiment of Arkansas troops. Another company raised in 1864 in this and Jackson and Woodruff Counties, by Capt. J. B. Hillis, had about one-fourth of its men from this county. A few individuals joined companies organized outside. No body of troops were organized here for the Federal army. A few individuals may have joined regiments from the North after their removal from this locality.

The only action that took place within the county during the war, was a fight at Jonesboro in 1863, between two companies of Confederate troops, commanded, respectively, by Capt. Adair, of Craighead, and Allen, of Clay Counties, and a detachment of a Federal regiment, commanded by Col. Daniels. The latter had stopped in the town and were attacked by their enemies, and driven out. In the contest about thirty were killed and wounded, principally Federals. A portion of Marmaduke's army moved through the county, on his retreat from Missouri, and some Federal commands also passed through. It was, however, not much over-run, and did not suffer from the devastations of war such as fell to the lot of many other counties within the State. Among the recent immigrants from the North are many ex-Federal soldiers, and their friendly intercourse shows that the battle-ax has long since been buried.

Craighead is favored with a usual quota of towns, so essential to any community.

Bay, a small place situated on the Kansas City.



J. H. Parish
JACKSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, ten miles southeast of Jonesboro, contains a postoffice, three or four stores, a saw-mill, two churches, two boarding houses, etc.

Bono, a station and postoffice on the same railroad, ten miles northwest of Jonesboro, is but a small village.

Brookland, on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, eight miles northeast of Jonesboro, contains three general stores, one drug store, two hotels, a church and school-house.

Culberhouse, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, one and a half mile below Bay, has a postoffice, store, boarding-house, and saw-mill.

Dee, a station on the Iron Mountain Railroad eight miles south of Jonesboro, contains two stores, two churches and two saw-mills.

Gilkerson is on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, nine miles southeast of Jonesboro. A postoffice, store, and a grist and saw-mill and cotton-gin combined comprise its interests.

Greensboro, a very old village and formerly a place of much business, eleven miles east of north from Jonesboro, has within it a postoffice, two or three stores, two churches and a school-house.

Gubertown is a post hamlet in the northeastern part of the county.

Jonesboro, the county seat of Craighead County, was established when its site was selected for the permanent seat of justice. It was named in honor of William A. Jones, State Senator for the counties of St. Francis and Poinsett, for his able support of the act creating the county. Located on a beautiful site at the crossing of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, it is near the center of the territory whose capital it is. William Puryear moved his store from his farm to the town site and became its first merchant. At the beginning of the Civil War the place contained about 150 inhabitants. After the close of that struggle it continued to grow, but slowly, so that in 1880, it had three or four small stores and some other business enterprises, and a population

of from 200 to 300. Upon the completion of the railroads through the county in 1882 and 1883, enterprise was awakened, and now, according to an actual and careful census just taken within the corporate limits, the population numbers 2,240—1,954 white, and 286 colored. To this number should be added about 300 for those living just outside of the corporation.

On Saturday, April 27, 1889, about forty business houses and residences, including some of the best of both within Jonesboro, were swept away by devouring flames, causing an estimated loss to the property owners of about \$175,000. The burnt district lies immediately north and northeast of the public square, on both sides of the street leading to the Union Depot. Before this occurrence the town contained the Bank of Jonesboro, six general stores, ten groceries, eight drug stores, one hardware store, one hardware and grocery store, three dry goods stores, one clothing store, one undertaker's store, twelve hotels, five barber shops, several temperance saloons, several blacksmith and other mechanical shops, two corn-mills, three planing-mills, two saw-mills, one stave factory, three brick yards, three lumber yards, four church edifices, a large and new two-story brick school-house with six rooms, costing \$7,000, the Union Depot, round house, two freight depots and other railroad buildings, a number of restaurants, boarding houses and business houses not here enumerated. The property burned consisted of stores, warehouses, livery stable, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Southern Hotel, residences, etc., etc.

In addition to the foregoing the city contains two weekly newspapers, The Jonesboro Times and The Craighead County Sun, both well edited, and both devoted to the general interests of the county and its people. The Times is published by J. D. C. Cobb & Son, and The Sun by Emmet Rodgers. The Times lost its press and some other property in the late fire, but did not miss its regular publication.

Jonesboro has a lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, a lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, a lodge each of the Knights of Honor.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Labor, and other societies; also six physicians and one dentist. The place was incorporated February 2, 1883, as a city of the second class. Its present officers are N. J. Thompson, mayor; J. W. Mackey, recorder; I. J. Stacey, treasurer, and J. J. Rooney, marshal. Jonesboro is so pleasantly and advantageously located that it is a desirable place of residence. Its residences in the shady forest surrounding the business portion of the city are both attractive and comfortable. Though individuals have suffered by the late devastating elements the loss will soon be recovered, proving, perhaps, a substantial blessing, as brick will take the place of wooden buildings.

Lake City, the seat of justice of the Lake City district, was established soon after the Civil War as a boat-landing on the St. Francis River. It contains the court-house, postoffice, two stores, two hotels, a church and school-house.

Macey is a postoffice in the extreme northeast corner of the county.

Nettleton, at the crossing of the railroads three miles southeast of Jonesboro, contains a postoffice, three or four business houses, etc.

Stottsville, in the extreme eastern part of the county, has a postoffice, store, saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin combined, a church and school-house.

Wardsdale, on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, thirteen miles southwest of Jonesboro, contains a postoffice and saw-mill.

No adequate educational facilities existed within the county prior to the inauguration of the free school system. There were, however, a few subscription schools taught here and there in the most thickly settled neighborhoods, the terms being for three months in a year. The following statistics from the report of the State superintendent, for the year ending June 30, 1888, will prove of interest to those whose sympathies are with this worthy movement. Scholastic population: White, 3,988; colored, 160—total, 4,148. Number of pupils taught in the public schools: White, 1,959; colored, 36—total, 1,995. Number of school districts, 56. Number of teachers employed: Males, 32; females,

15—total, 47. Average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males, \$50; females, \$45.10; second grade, males, \$40; females, \$37.30; third grade, males, \$33.35; females, \$32.50. Revenue raised for the support of the common schools, total amount, \$20,595.64; amount expended, \$9,142.53; balance unexpended, \$11,453.11. These figures indicate that less than one-half of the white, and less than one-fourth of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools during the year. However, considering the short time in which the free school system has been in existence, and the distance the children of sparsely settled sections of the county have to travel to attend, it may be considered a fair showing. When the county becomes more thickly settled and more school-houses are erected, a much larger attendance will result. The wages paid for teachers of the first grade is sufficient to secure able and competent instructors.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church, the pioneer organization of this religious denomination within the territory composing Craighead County is that known as Macedonia, six miles northeast of Jonesboro. It was formed prior to 1846. Next was the Jonesboro Church, organized some ten years later. Other organizations have since been formed from time to time until they now number twelve, and are named as follows: Antioch, Black Oak, Bethabra, Enterprise, Hermon, Jonesboro, Liberty, Macedonia, New Hope, Oak Grove, Philadelphia and Rock Hill, with an aggregate membership of about 800. The pastors of these churches, so far as given in the minutes of the Mount Zion Association, are J. F. Mills, at Antioch; E. P. Minton, at Black Oak and Liberty; W. G. Stamper, at Bethabra; M. Ball, at Jonesboro; J. T. Arrington, at Macedonia, New Hope and Oak Grove; J. M. Raines, at Philadelphia, and Thomas Williams, at Rock Hill.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Jonesboro Station, W. D. Matthews, pastor, has 160 or more members. The Jonesboro Circuit, M. J. Hively, pastor, consists of five organizations: Pleasant Grove, Marvin, Bay, Forest Home and Hope, with a membership of 400.

Lake City Circuit, S. G. Lape, pastor, consists of four organizations, viz.: Hollywood, Forest Chapel, Pleasant Valley and Lake City. Shiloh Circuit, John Edison, pastor, consists of seven organizations, viz.: Trinity, Oak Ridge, New Hope, Colwell's Chapel, Shiloh, New Haven and Union Grove, with an aggregate membership of 432.

Buffalo Island Mission has seven appointments or preaching places: Trinity, Young's Chapel, Hunton's Chapel, Poplar Ridge, Union School House and Black Oak, with an aggregate membership of 152. Rev. A. S. Hilburn is pastor. Lake City Circuit was recently established, and a portion of its members were taken from the Jonesboro Circuit and Buffalo Island Mission, thus reducing their membership as above given. All the Methodist Episcopal Church organizations within the county belong to the Jonesboro District of the White River Conference, of which Rev. M. M. Smith, of Jonesboro, is Presiding Elder.

The oldest Christian church organization here is Christian Valley, seven miles southwest of Jonesboro. It was organized soon after the Civil War. Other Christian churches are Hope, held in a school-house two miles southeast of Jonesboro, one at Jonesboro, one on Buffalo Island, and another in Texas Township. Together they aggregate a membership of about 350. Elder J. H. Ferrell preaches at Hope and Christian Valley, and Elder W. Y. M. Wilkerson, at Buffalo Island.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has but one organization in the county, and that is at Jonesboro. It was organized in 1878, by Rev. J. D. C. Cobb, who has since continued to be its pastor. The membership numbers sixty. In 1887 this church society erected a fine frame edifice at a cost of \$2,000. It was consumed in the great fire at Jonesboro April 27, 1889. Until further arrangements are made the society will worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice. A society of seven or eight members of the Northern branch of the Presbyterian Church have a frame church edifice a few miles southeast of Jonesboro.

The Roman Catholic Church has recently erected a small frame edifice in Jonesboro, the only one in the county.

Nearly all of these denominations, excepting the latter, have Sunday-schools connected with them. Regular preaching services are held, and all are doing good work in the cause of Christianity. The county, though new, and with but a small population, is well supplied with churches.

James C. Anderson, an influential farmer of Craighead County, is a native of Bedford County, Tenn. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Anderson, was a native of Virginia, and married Elizabeth Hunter, from Maryland. They settled in Tennessee, and here Richard Anderson, the father of James C., was born. He grew to manhood in that State, and married Martha Campbell, also born and reared there. There are now four survivors of their family of nine children. Richard Anderson served creditably as a captain in the late war, and was esteemed by all as a good soldier and a worthy citizen. He was an active member of the I. O. O. F. James C. also served in the late war as a lieutenant, and participated in a number of engagements, among them New Madrid and Island No. 10. He has now a large farm of 400 acres, much of which is excellent land, and under cultivation. His farm is well stocked with horses, mules and cattle. He was united in marriage with Susan Nance, a native of Tennessee, and after her death was again married, this time selecting Martha Jackson, who was born and reared in Alabama. She came to Arkansas in 1870 with her father, who is a prominent citizen and postmaster at Bono. Eight children have been born to this union. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F., and has occupied official chairs in both of these orders. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Edwin G. Barrett. Prominent among the prosperous and intelligent young farmers of Craighead County, may be mentioned the name of Edwin G. Barrett, a native of the county, born April 21, 1859. His paternal grandfather was Caswell Barrett, a native of South Carolina, who was reared in that State and all his life followed agricultural pursuits. He was born in 1793 and died in 1830.

His wife, Nancy (Ferguson) Barrett, also a native of South Carolina, was of Irish descent, and to their union were born two sons and two daughters, the only survivor being Arthur J., who is now a prominent planter of Craighead County. He was born in Greenville District, S. C., August 31, 1821, and was reared on the farm, receiving a very good education. In 1858, to better his fortune, he concluded to come to Arkansas, and with his wife and three children and household goods, started in a wagon for this State. After traveling sixty days, he drove up and unhitched his wagon at his present farm, where he has lived ever since. There are 140 acres in the homestead, about ninety under cultivation, and he has also eighty-three acres of very rich land on the edge of "Cache Bottom." He has always been a Democrat in politics, but has never aspired to office. Before the war, he was county surveyor for one term, and during the war was in the Confederate service. He was married October 11, 1849, to Eunice Barton, a native of Georgia, whose parents were Willoughby and Sarah (West) Barton, both natives of South Carolina. Her mother died in 1844, and her father afterward came to Arkansas and died in White County in 1862. Of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett's ten children, only five are living, viz., William F. (married to Marzee Watkins), Mary (wife of Peyton Watkins), Edwin G. (the immediate subject of this sketch), and Sarah and Eliza at home. Those deceased are: Albert, Gilford, Luther, John and Nancy. Nancy was the wife of S. A. Neal, and left three little children, Arthur, Marvin and Ida Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and their entire family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and those deceased were members. Edwin G. was reared on his father's farm, receiving a very fair education. He has been principally engaged in farming, but was for a while a clerk in the mercantile trade. He has a nice farm of seventy-five acres, forty of which are splendidly improved. January 20, 1885, he married Julia Dodds, a daughter of Allen and Julia (Saye) Dodds, residents of this county. This union has been blessed by two children: Alva and Margaret. Mr. Barrett is a man of strong political convictions,

and is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are devout Christians, the former a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the latter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. R. Blalack, was born in Monroe County, Miss., October 2, 1849. He is the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Hendrix) Blalack, both natives of Mississippi. They twice came to Arkansas, but returned each time to their native home, where they both died—the father in 1865 and the mother in the winter of 1885–86. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living, and four in this county: John, George, Willis and James R., all farmers. J. R. Blalack was reared in his native State and obtained but a moderate education. When yet a young man he came with his father's family to Arkansas and located in Craighead County. In the spring of 1869 he was united in marriage with Sophia Miranda Herrin, a native of Georgia. After his marriage he farmed for awhile, then went to Prairie County, Ark., remaining two years. Then he moved to Bourbon County, Kas., and after eleven months returned to Arkansas. He was on St. Francis River two months, operated a cotton-gin on Big Bay for one year, then he came to his present farm, where he rented forty-five acres and a gin—ginning 300 bales of cotton that year. He then purchased thirty acres of land, added to it for two years, and for two years more ran a saw-mill. After another year of farming he bought ten acres of land, moved to his present location, and in connection with James M. Herrin erected a combined cotton-gin and corn-mill, which they operate together. By economy and earnest endeavor he has been generally successful. One of his farms contains 100 acres and the other forty, with two acres for a home place. He is a Mason, holding membership in Jonesboro Lodge No. 129, and is a Democrat. He never sought office, but was always content to bear the brunt of the burden in the field or mills. He is the father of seven children: Aden C., Philip C., Pervison W., Dell D., Modena, Taylor and Zenobia.

John Boren (deceased) was a successful farmer and greatly respected citizen of Maumelle Town.

ship. He was born in Washington County, Tenn., but was mostly reared in Macon County, N. C., his parents having gone there when he was a small child. He remained there until 1859, when he came to Arkansas, locating on a place near Big Bay. With the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service, and remained through the entire conflict, making a very creditable military record. He was in several engagements and had many narrow escapes; he had been promoted to the office of first lieutenant when he was captured near Mount Vernon. He was then taken to Johnson's Island, where he was retained as prisoner for eight months. His comrades all remember him as a brave and gallant soldier. He died August 29, 1869. His widow, whose maiden name was Charlotte Gouldman, was born in Richmond County, Va., in 1832, and is a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Parker) Gouldman, natives of the "Old Dominion." Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born about 1803, and died in November of 1838; the mother was born in July, 1805, and survived her husband until 1842. About a year previous to her death she had moved with her family first to Tennessee and later to Alabama. Of the eight children born to this union, four are still living. Mrs. Boren was the fourth child and grew to womanhood in Alabama, where she was first married to Benjamin C. Vick, a native of Limestone County, Ala., born in 1827, and died July 29, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Vick came to Arkansas in 1857, locating on the place where he soon afterward died, and where his widow still resides. He was a charitable and enterprising citizen and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living. William J. is a promising and substantial farmer and school teacher, educated at the Bethel Institute, Tenn., who has taught school for eight years, and served as justice of the peace for ten. He married C. E. Tabor, a native of Kentucky, September 29, 1878, and they are the parents of three children: Mary, Benjamin and Willis. Frances M. and Benjamin C. are the two other children of Mrs. Boren by her first husband. Those deceased were Joseph, Preston and an in-

fant. To Mr. and Mrs. Boren were born three children: Mary T., James C., and Martha L. (deceased). Mrs. Boren has a splendid farm, and displays much executive ability in its management.

Simon M. Bowman. Prominent among the prosperous and enterprising citizens of Lake City Township may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, who is a leading farmer and stock raiser, and also proprietor of a cotton-gin and saw-mill. He was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1847, and is a son of Joshua and Sally (Easley) Bowman, natives of Tennessee. They were reared and married in the "Old Volunteer State," where the father died in 1856. One year later the mother moved with her family to Arkansas, and located on the Maumelle Prairie in this county, where she remained until 1862, when she removed to Crowley's Ridge, returning but shortly afterward to the Prairie. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were born eight children, two of whom are now living: Simon M. and Mrs. Margaret Butcher. Mrs. Bowman was again married to Moses W. Lewis (now deceased), by whom she was the mother of one child, Perry E. Lewis. She married the third time, and after a life of charitable usefulness, died about 1871. Simon M. Bowman attained his majority in this county, and in 1869 moved to the place where he has since resided. He now has about 400 acres of land, with 110 under cultivation, over sixty of which he has cleared and cultivated himself. He has a good residence, tenant house, orchard, etc. In 1888 he built a cotton-gin and saw-mill in partnership with his half brother, Perry E. Lewis, and that year they ginned 127 bales of cotton. Mr. Bowman was first married in 1868, to Miss Sarah Harris, a native of the State, who died in June, 1873, leaving two children, Melinda, and Perry, both now deceased. For his second wife, he married his first wife's sister, Alice Harris, the fruits of which union have been nine children. There are seven living: Mary, Oscar, John, Rosa, Amos, Willie and Ada. Those deceased are Sally and Jimmie. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Methodist Church.

Jesse C. Broadaway was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., October 27, 1829, and is the son of

Yancy and Elizabeth (Hodges) Broadaway, the former born in North Carolina in 1801, the latter a native of Lincoln County, Tennessee. When the father was yet a boy, his parents moved to Tennessee, where he was reared and educated in his wife's native county. Mr. and Mrs. Broadaway were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, six of whom are still living, all in this county. Mr. Broadaway all his life engaged in farming and stock raising, and in Tennessee was very successful in that occupation, and was also elected to some local offices. He came to Arkansas in the fall of 1841, and here engaged in farming and reared his family. He was elected justice of the peace, and held that office for eighteen years; also served one term as county and probate judge. He and wife were devoted Christians, and zealous members of the Missionary Baptist Church. After a long life of usefulness, he died April 14, 1885, aged eighty-four years. His wife still survives him, and makes her home with one of her sons. The family is of English descent. Jesse C. Broadaway, the immediate subject of this sketch, is one of the thrifty and successful farmers of the county. He owns about 250 acres of good land, and of this has about seventy-five acres in a flourishing state of cultivation. November 15, 1855, he was married to Nancy Jane Harris, a native of Craighead County, Ark., born November 18, 1837, and died March 29, 1885. Their union was blessed by eleven children, five of whom are yet living: William R., Y. E. W., Robert J., Leila L. and Lula L.

George M. Broadaway, a substantial agriculturist and stock dealer of Craighead County, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., January 1, 1832, and is a son of Yancy and Elizabeth (Hodges) Broadaway, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively [see sketch of Jesse C. Broadaway]. January 3, 1856, he was united in marriage with Delila Cline, who was born in Alabama August 21, 1836, and died December 23, 1861. Of this union two children were the issue: John C. and Andrew C. January 20, 1868, Miss Cynthia Barnett became his second wife. She is a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of John and

Jane (Willhite) Barnett, natives of Middle Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1864. Mr. Broadaway enlisted, in 1862, in the support of the Confederate cause, and served until the surrender. He has a large, nicely improved farm, and devotes much time and care to stock raising. He is a thorough Democrat, and in the support of progress and enterprise, one of the foremost men of the county. Mrs. Broadaway is a member of the Baptist denomination, which church the family attend.

Anderson R. Broadaway, a prominent merchant of Lake City, is a native of Craighead County, born August 1, 1850. He is a son of Judge Broadaway [see sketch of Jesse C. Broadaway], and like his father, by energy, enterprise and strict integrity, has attained the position among his fellow citizens of a leading business man. He grew to manhood in this county, and remained at home until his father's death, in 1885. In early life he engaged in farming, but in 1883 began selling groceries in Jonesboro, and continued in that business for three years, at the same time dealing in railroad ties, timber, etc. In 1887 he purchased an established business at Lake City, and has since been enjoying a splendid trade in general merchandise. He keeps a good stock, and has established an enviable reputation for fair and strictly honest dealing. June 4, 1874, he was united in marriage with Julia Minton, a native of Alabama, and daughter of F. M. Minton. Their union has been blessed by two children: Ira Galou and Era E. Mr. Broadaway is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and both he and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. C. Brookfield, a careful student, a fluent speaker, and an able and successful lawyer, is a pioneer citizen of Northeast Arkansas, born in Lawrence County, Ark., July 14, 1829. The Brookfield family are of Scotch and English origin, and were early emigrants to America. Isaac Brookfield, Sr., the paternal grandfather of J. C., came with his wife, Hannah, from England, and settled in Newark, N. J., and there they resided until their respective deaths. James Campbell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was of

Scotch-Irish descent; and his wife, whose maiden name was Wilson, was descended from the Rhine Dutch, and was a sister of Col. Wilson, once speaker of the House of Representatives, who killed Col. Anthony in the State-house at Little Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell emigrated to Lawrence County, Ark., in the fall of 1812, and were among the very first settlers. About 1821 he was elected sheriff of the county, which then comprised several of the present counties, and served for some time in that capacity. Isaac Brookfield, Jr., the father of J. C., through the influence of Bishop Asbury, came from New Jersey to St. Louis in 1819, as a missionary to the Indians. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was thoroughly educated, and possessed that power and magnetism of speech and character so necessary to a successful preacher. In 1823 he married Nancy Campbell, and after locating settled in Lawrence County, where he continued his Master's work, and lived an earnest, zealous and consistent Christian life. In 1825 he began mercantile business, his dry-goods, which were shipped from New York, being six months in reaching their destination; his groceries were principally from New Orleans. He continued this business until his death, in 1844. His wife died in 1875. To them were born a family of six children. J. C. Brookfield was reared on the farm, receiving his education mainly at Batesville, Ark. After his father's death, he closed up the business, and engaged in rafting on the St. Francis River, thus earning sufficient means to educate himself. When twenty-one years of age he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Poinsett County, Ark., October 23, 1853. He immediately began practice in Harrisburg, and his practice, now extending over all adjoining counties, still embraces that court. In 1883 he moved to Jonesboro, where he has since made his home. At the opening of the late war he was captain of a company of militia, and once served as deputy clerk of Poinsett County, but has never aspired to office, rather choosing to serve his party than ask of it official favor. He has been for many years a leading lawyer of North-east Arkansas, and enjoys, in its fullest extent, the

love, respect and confidence of his people. He was first married, in 1855, to Susan C. Arledge, and to them were born five children, two now living: Mrs. Mary L. Roleson and Mrs. Ida A. Ware. Mrs. Brookfield died in 1871, and three years later Mr. Brookfield was married to Mrs. Julia F. Pope, who was the mother of one child, Albert M. Pope. Mr. and Mrs. Brookfield are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is prominent both as a Mason and an Oddfellow.

Abraham Brown, farmer and stock raiser of Maumelle Township, is a son of David Brown, a native of North Carolina, and was born in Haywood County, N. C., October 6, 1832. The father was reared in his native State and married Rhoda Chastine, a native of South Carolina. After his marriage he moved to Georgia, where he engaged in both farming and blacksmithing for a number of years. In 1858 he came to Arkansas, locating on Crowley's Ridge, in Poinsett County, where he resided until his death, in August, 1858. He had lost his wife in 1850 and had married a second time. Abraham Brown grew to manhood in Georgia, and until his father's death remained with him. After his death he went to Jonesboro and ran a horse-mill (that was some time before the existence of the town), and also engaged in farming for two years. September 17, 1861, he entered the Confederate army under Col. Marsh Walker and served until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Wittsburg, in May, 1865. He was second sergeant and was in several engagements, among them New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, at the latter of which places he was taken prisoner, and held five and one-half months at Camp Butler, Ill. He was exchanged at Vicksburg, and was afterward in the siege at Port Hudson. After the surrender he returned to this county and soon settled on the place where he now resides. In 1863 he had purchased forty acres of timbered land, which he then began to clear and improve. He has 600 acres in one tract and forty in another. He has cleared ninety acres of rich and valuable land; the remainder is timbered. March 16, 1865, he was married in this township to Sarah Thorn, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Arkansas. Her

father, Jesse Thorn, was one of the pioneer settlers of Maumelle Township. Mr. Brown has a family of seven children: Nancy C. (wife of Guy Winningham), Adella, Newton, Alsa, Abraham, Joseph A. and Silas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are consistent Christians and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. F. Brown, a leading and prominent attorney, of Jonesboro, Ark., was born in McNairy County, Tenn., November 22, 1844, and is a son of William F. Brown and Nettie (Swain) Brown, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee, who in 1858 came to Randolph County, Ark., locating near Pocahontas. Here Mr. Brown engaged in farming and mercantile business until his death in 1869. His wife died two years later. To their union were born thirteen children, only four of whom are now living. E. F. Brown was the fourth child, and when fourteen years of age came with his parents to Arkansas. He received a common-school education, and in 1862, in the early part of the late war, enlisted in Col. Kitchens' regiment, Reeves' company, and served until the close of the conflict, surrendering under Gen. Jeff Thompson, at Wittsburg, Ark. He was in battle at Whitewater bridge, Redlief farm, Little Missouri and Saline Rivers, and Little Rock. Peace having been restored, he returned home, and completed his education. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in 1872 took a course of lectures in the law department at Lebanon, Tenn., and in July, 1873, located at Oak Bluff, Clay County, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. The following year he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention, and in 1875-76 represented the First district in the Senate. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Second judicial district, and was re-elected to the same office. In 1883 he came to Jonesboro, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1879, to Ada Parrish, daughter of N. C. Parrish, of Humphreys County, Tenn., and their union has been blessed by one child, Doswell. Mr. Brown has a beautiful residence in Jonesboro, and has one of the finest libraries in Northeast Arkansas. He is a mem-

ber of both the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a leader of the Democratic party, as a lawyer is an able and fluent speaker, and as a business man his career has been one of unusual success.

J. G. Bryant, a leading merchant at Ridge, Craighead County, was born in Madison County, Ga., September 20, 1843, and is the son of Jason and Elizabeth (Berryman) Bryant, both natives of the same State. They came to Craighead County December 25, 1857, locating in Big Bay Bottom, where they remained until their deaths. The father died September 6, 1858, the mother December 22, 1868. They were the parents of three children, the two surviving being residents of this county: John G., the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth, wife of J. T. Dudley. The father was a quiet, industrious man, and the mother a devoted Christian and member of the Missionary Baptist Church. John G. was reared on a farm in Big Bay Bottom, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1885 he bought of Burst & Stills a stock of goods, at Big Bay Siding, and carried on a mercantile business at that point until January 5, 1889, when he removed his stock of goods to Ridge. By industry and integrity he has established a good and successful business in general merchandise. He has two farms in Greenfield Township, one of eighty acres, thirty-three under cultivation, and the other of 160 acres, with seventy-six under cultivation. He was married November 29, 1868, to Mary H. McGown, daughter of Sam and Sarah (Tannehill) McGown, early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are the parents of eight children, three deceased: John D. and two infants. Those surviving are Sarah E., wife of J. R. Fuller; Nancy O., Charlie W. and Thomas A. Mrs. Bryant possesses many true womanly virtues, and is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. During the Civil War Mr. Bryant was a member of Company I. in McNiels' battalion, serving under Price. He was in active service from June, 1862, until the surrender, participating in several engagements in both Louisiana and Arkansas. He has never sought

office, but is a strong Democrat and an influential citizen.

Hon. W. H. Cate. The origin of this family in the United States dates from 1752, when three brothers of that name emigrated from Wales and located in America. One of the brothers took up his residence in New England, and but little is known of him or his descendants; while the other two settled in the South, and from this branch of the family the subject of this sketch is descended. That they took an active part in the struggle for independence is well known, and after the war they became tillers of the soil in the South, probably in North Carolina, as the paternal grandfather was a native of that State. He was a pioneer settler of Jefferson County, Tenn., and it was here that his son Noah, the father of W. H., was born. Few men were better or more favorably known in Tennessee than the Rev. Noah Cate. He married Mrs. Margaret M. Lee, a widow whose maiden name was Henderson, a native of the famous Shenandoah Valley, Va.; he was for forty years a minister of the Baptist Church, and a faithful worker in his Master's vineyard. In 1865 he came to Jonesboro, Ark., and it was largely through his efforts that the present Baptist Church at that place was built. His was an active, zealous, consistent Christian life, and one well worthy of emulation. He died at Jonesboro, October 23, 1871, and his wife at Peirce City, Mo., in March, 1876. Only two of the children born to these parents survive them: W. H., the subject of this memoir, and a daughter, Mrs. J. N. Patrick, a resident of East Tennessee. The maternal grandfather of W. H. Cate was a native of Scotland, and was killed at the battle of Bladensburg. Two uncles served as soldiers under Jackson, and other members of the family in the same and later wars, some of them winning distinction by their zeal and bravery. W. H. Cate was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., being reared in Sullivan and Hawkins Counties, when he attended the common school in his early youth, later entering an academy at Abingdon, Va., for some time, and also one at Rogersville, Tenn., and at the early age of eighteen years graduated from the State Univer-

sity at Knoxville, Tenn. His father, like most ministers, had but limited means, and could assist but little in defraying his son's expenses while at school. After graduating he began teaching school, and at the same time took up the study of law. While thus engaged, the war broke out, and dropping his studies, he espoused the Southern cause. The year the war closed he located at Jonesboro, and resumed the study of law, so abruptly yet cheerfully dropped five years previous. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and was soon enjoying a good practice. He has now practically retired from practice, but was for years one of the leading attorneys of Northeast Arkansas. In March, 1884, he was appointed judge of the Second judicial district, and the following September was elected to the same position. In 1887 he organized the Bank of Jonesboro, and was its first president. He was for some years attorney for the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, and the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroads. He is a large land owner, and has been at times extensively engaged in farming. In the fall of 1888, after a hard and exciting contest, he was chosen to represent the people of the First district in Congress. In 1868 Miss Virginia E. Warner, a native of Dresden, Tenn., became his wife. They have one child, William W., a promising young man, and a student at Bryant and Stratton's College, St. Louis. It can be truly said of W. H. Cate that he is in the fullest acceptance of the term, a self-made man. As the son of a poor minister, he worked his way through college, graduating with honors at the age of eighteen years; while yet a boy, he was found bravely risking his life for a cause he believed to be right, and before the period of his service had closed, holding a captain's commission; a few years later a leading attorney of Northeast Arkansas, he was elected to the legislature in 1871 and re-elected in 1873; in 1878 elected prosecuting attorney of the second district, judge of the Second judicial district, president of a bank, and attorney for two large railroad companies. Besides the above, he has held many other positions of honor and trust, and has always acted in such a way as to maintain the respect and confidence of the public. In poli-

tics he has always been a Democrat, but has broad, liberal, conservative views, which have gained for him the respect and friendship of men of all parties. He is a man of a pleasant, genial type of character, and has the happy faculty of inspiring those around him with his own bright and sunny life. He and wife are members of the church, leading and popular members of society, and possess social qualities of a high order.

J. G. Christian, retired farmer, of Jonesboro Township, was born in Hickman County, Tenn., about seventy-five years ago. His parents, Jesse G. and Nancy (Higginbotham) Christian, were both natives of Georgia. They were among the pioneer settlers of Middle Tennessee, and when the subject of this sketch was six years of age moved to Monroe County, Miss., where a few years later the father died. A short time after the husband's death the mother moved with the family to Tishomingo County, Miss., and in 1837 from there to Greene (now Craighead) County, Ark. Here the mother died about 1841. J. G. Christian was brought up on a farm, and from early boyhood was accustomed to hard work. His educational advantages were very limited, as after the father's death much of the responsibility of caring for the family devolved upon him. This responsibility, like all others encountered during his long and eventful lifetime, was met and overcome. In 1844 at the old homestead he was united in marriage with Susan Mackey, who when a child came with her brother, Elias, from McNairy County, Tenn., to Arkansas. To this union were born the following children: Nancy, wife of Lewis Simonds, a farmer of Jonesboro Township; William W., residing near his father; Tersey, who married A. J. Wilson and died about seven years ago; Jesse, who grew to manhood, married Etta Graham, and died in September, 1887, aged twenty-four years; Polly, Rebecca, John and Tom, at home, and two others who died in childhood. Mrs. Simonds is a member of the Baptist Church. At her death Mrs. Wilson left four children, whom the grandfather is now rearing. Mrs. Christian died March 8, 1887, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Christian has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at pres-

ent owns a well-improved plantation of 185 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, unassuming but courteous in his manner, and one of the most useful and progressive citizens of Craighead County.

James R. Claunch, M. D., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1833, and is now one of the eminently successful farmers of Lester Township, possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of medicine. His parents, James H. and Charlotte (Bearden) Claunch, were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and South Carolina. They were both greatly respected as citizens, and were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The father came with his father to Tennessee, and there grew to manhood and followed the occupation of farming. He was born in 1810, and is still living, aged seventy-nine years. The mother was born in 1815, and died in Tennessee April 7, 1882. To them had been born nine children, six of whom are still living. Dr. Claunch was the oldest child, and was reared and educated in Tennessee, coming to Arkansas in 1856. He settled in Poinsett County, where he engaged in farming and studied medicine with Dr. Todd W. Beecher, of Harrisburg, who is a graduate from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. He began practice in that county. January 6, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Crook, a native of South Carolina, and daughter of Martin Crook. She came with her father to Mississippi in 1854, and to this State in 1859. Her mother died in 1846, and her father in 1858. To Dr. and Mrs. Claunch have been born the following family of children: Thomas M., Lottie L., Annie B., Charles, William, Mahalia C., John B. and Albert M., living, and Laura and Harriet A. G., deceased. They also have with them one granddaughter, Estella Davis. In the War of the Rebellion Dr. Claunch saw much active service. He was in Col. Adams' regiment, and was assistant surgeon with Price on his raid through Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, and two years later resumed his practice. He came to his present location in Craighead County in 1872, and has since engaged in farming and the practice of medicine. He has a splendid farm of 300 acres, 100 under cultivation, and has a good residence.

orchard and outbuildings. He is a member of the Masonic order, is very successful in his practice, being one of the leading physicians of the county, and greatly respected as a citizen.

George W. Clements, a well-to-do farmer, stock raiser and cotton-ginner of Cane Island, was born in Tennessee in 1834. His father, William Clements, was a native of Alabama, and married Miss Melinda Mooney, a native of Georgia. In 1840 they came to Mississippi County, Ark., and a year later settled on a tract of land on Big Lake, renting for about four years, and then moved to Little River neighborhood. Soon after they located in what is now Craighead County, in the Varner settlement. Mrs. Clements died in 1845 and was followed four years later by her husband. They were among the pioneer settlers of Craighead County, and were in all ways most worthy and exemplary citizens. George Clements was reared among the rude surroundings of those days, receiving but a meager education. He was a gallant Confederate soldier and participated in several engagements. He located where he now resides in 1868, and has since been occupied in farming and cotton-ginning. His present gin is one of the best in the county. In 1887 he ginned ninety-eight bales of cotton, and the year following 146 bales. He owns 100 acres of good land, a portion of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Clements has been married four times. His first wife was Sarah McDaniel, who died in 1865, and was the mother of one child, James F. Elizabeth O'Conley became his second wife and one son, George, was born to this union. He married for his third wife Mrs. Susan (Folks) Roberts. His present wife was Mrs. Luanna Smith, who is a daughter of Thomas Slocum; she was born in Madison County, Tenn., but left there when a child ten years of age. Mrs. Clements was the mother of a son by her former husband, but it died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Clements are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are useful and influential members of society. They interest themselves in moral and educational matters and liberally contribute to all worthy enterprises.

Rev. J. D. C. Cobb, pastor of the Cumberland

Presbyterian Church, and editor of the Jonesboro Times, was born in Dyer County, Tenn., July 25, 1838. His parents, Christian S. and Judith (Clapp) Cobb, were natives of Guilford County, N. C., and in 1836 moved to Tennessee, where the father died. He was a farmer of sterling character and worth and was greatly respected by all who knew him. The mother afterward went to Texas and there died. They reared a family of five children, three now living: Jackson D. C., Lucinda S. (wife of Elder E. P. Minton), and Elizabeth S. (wife of Luke Summers). Rev. J. D. C. Cobb was reared and educated in Dyer County, Tenn., remaining on the farm until twenty years of age, and then taught and attended school. When twenty-three years of age he entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was licensed to preach, but was not ordained until 1867. During the late war he was chaplain of the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry. The war over he returned to his duties, and in 1871 moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and located at Clarkton, where he was pastor until 1874, and then went to Gainesville, Ark., where he remained until 1876, when he came to Jonesboro, where he has since resided. In 1874 he established the Gainesville Times, and two years later moved the paper to Jonesboro, where it has since been a leading and widely circulating journal. In the fire of 1889 the office was burned, but was soon in operation again. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, too, was burned, and now efforts are being made to build a large brick edifice. Mr. Cobb organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Jonesboro in 1876, and has been its pastor since its organization. Miss Ann E. Kirk, a native of the "Old Dominion," became his wife in 1861, and they are the parents of two children: William D. and Mary J. Mr. Cobb is a prominent citizen and one of the leading spirits of Jonesboro.

George W. Cook, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Big Creek Township, is the son of James and Elizabeth Cook, natives of Tennessee. The father was for many years a farmer of that State, which occupation he followed until his death, in 1857. The mother was a member of the Method-

ist Church, and both she and her husband were worthy of the respect shown them. Eight children were born to this union, only three of whom are now living. George W. is accounted by all one of the prominent farmers of Craighead County, having a large, well-cultivated farm, splendidly stocked with horses, cattle and fine hogs. His marriage to Miss Sarah J. Kitchens was consummated in 1865, and to their union have been born twelve children, seven of whom are living. One daughter is married to James Coward, and the youngest is two years old. Mr. Cook is a man of sterling worth in the community. He belongs to both the Masonic order and the Eastern Star, is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and gives freely of his means for the promotion of progressive movements.

James F. Cross is a substantial and public-spirited citizen of Craighead County, and has a large, well improved farm of 120 acres, about three miles from Jonesboro. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., July 29, 1840, and is the son of B. F. Cross, a native of Giles County, Tenn., and a substantial farmer of that State. In 1844 the father came to Craighead County (then Poinsett), and located near Greensboro, where he bought eighty acres of land, and engaged in farming for several years. Ten or twelve years later he came to Jonesboro Township, where he rented land until his death, in 1877. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance at an early day, and was honored by local offices in Powell Township. His wife, Mary (Hannah) Cross, was a native of North Carolina, and six children blessed their union, five sons and one daughter. Of these, James F., J. H. and Benjamin R. are the only survivors. The mother died in this township in December, 1887, aged about sixty-seven years. All his life James F. Cross has been a resident of the same settlement in Craighead County, excepting the four years of the late war. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in Company I, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served four years and seventeen days. After the war he bought eighty acres of his farm, and has since added forty. April 23, 1869, he married Mary J.

Higginbotham, a native of Poinsett County, Ark., and daughter of Franklin and Nancy (Edwards) Higginbotham, residents of this township. Five children have been born to this union: William Thomas (deceased), John Franklin, Mary Melvina, Stephen Lafayette and Jodella. Mr. Cross has all his life been an energetic and industrious man, and though he received no education in his childhood, has been a successful farmer, and accumulated a valuable property. He has been a member of the Masonic order, and is a Democrat.

Hon. Thomas D. Culberhouse, farmer, merchant and lumber manufacturer, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., March 10, 1836, and is a son of Moses Culberhouse, a native of North Carolina, and a grandson of Thomas Culberhouse, who was born in Berkshire, England. Moses Culberhouse was an extensive farmer and stock dealer in his native State, and there married Parthenia Roberts, a native of North Carolina, and in 1834, emigrated to Tennessee. Eighteen years later they came to Greene (now Craighead) County, and here Moses Culberhouse died in 1871 or 1872. His wife is still living, and resides with her son, George, of Jonesboro. She is now seventy-four years of age. They were the parents of nine children, four now living: Thomas D., Nancy J. (wife of William Puryear), Angeline (wife of James Haynes), and George W. Thomas D. was reared in Tennessee, and received but a common-school education. In 1852 he came with his parents to this county, and until 1859 followed farming; he then engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until the spring of 1862. In February of that year he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry, served two months as a private, and was then sent home on furlough. He came home and raised a company with Capt. Adair, and was made first lieutenant of Col. Hart's regiment, McCray's brigade. He served with them until about November, 1863, after the battles of Helena, Little Rock and Prairie Grove, when, retreating toward Arkadelphia, he was sent home on recruiting service. He raised another company, which became Company I, Twenty-third Arkansas Cavalry. Mr. Culberhouse was made a scout, and served as such until the surren-

der at Wittsburg. After the war he returned home and made crops in 1865 and 1866, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has since been engaged in merchandising, farming, saw-milling and stock-raising. About 1886 he located the town of Culberhouse, on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, and now has a general store there, also has a saw-mill, cotton-mill and shingle-machine. The postoffice was established in 1887, and named in honor of our subject. Mr. Culberhouse is a large landholder, owning about 6,000 acres of combined farm and timber-land, and has almost 1,000 under cultivation. He also gives a great deal of attention to raising fine breeds of stock—Norman horses, Poland China and Berkshire hogs and Durham cattle. He imported his cattle from Kentucky, and in 1879 bought an imported Norman horse, pure breed, which has about 800 descendants in Craighead and adjoining counties. He has taken the premium at each fair where exhibited, and some of his horses are quite speedy, having taken premiums at the last Paragould fair. July 6, 1854, he was united in marriage with Sarah Elizabeth Coleman, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Chastine A. Coleman. There are six survivors of the ten children born to this union: Sarah Jane (wife of Sam. A. Warner, Jr., president of the Bank of Jonesboro), W. D. (farmer and merchant), Virginia A. (wife of Thomas Elder, of Jonesboro), R. S. (merchant of Jonesboro, who married Mrs. Willie Wooten, of Mississippi), Katie (wife of Mr. Pace, a merchant of Jonesboro), and Thomas (at home). Mrs. Culberhouse was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in that faith in 1882. Mr. Culberhouse was again married June 10, 1884, this time selecting Miss Pattie Wooten, of Mississippi. Mrs. Culberhouse is a member of the Baptist Church, and possesses social qualities of a high order. Mr. Culberhouse is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also connected with the Knights of Honor. He is a Democrat in politics, and in the session of 1885-86 represented Craighead County in the State legislature.

John H. Darr, a prominent farmer of Jonesboro Township, is a native of the county in which

he resides, his birth occurring January 1, 1849. His parents, Hiram and Elizabeth (McGown) Darr, were natives of Tennessee, although their marriage occurred in Arkansas, and a portion of their youth was spent there. Mr. Darr was a prominent Democrat, and a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity. He held local positions of honor and trust, and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. To him and wife were born the following family of children: A. J., a resident of Jonesboro Township; Sarah, wife of T. H. Porter; Elizabeth E., wife of G. W. Wilkerson (both residents of Craighead County); Stephen S., and the subject of this sketch. Hiram Darr died February 11, 1860, and his wife October 11, 1872. John H. Darr was reared upon a farm and has always been engaged in farming and stock raising, being measurably successful at both. He received but a meager education, as his services were required at home on the plantation. He owns 100 acres of land, sixty of which are under a good state of cultivation. November 22, 1871, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Abraham and Martha J. (Cary) McDaniel, early and favorably known citizens of Craighead County. To this union have been born eight children: Martha E., Mary A., Sallie J., John W., Abraham and James G., living; Hiram S. and William D., deceased. In national politics Mr. Darr votes with the Republican party, but in State and local elections he supports men and measures and not party. He is a reader of current literature, is well informed, but has never aspired to any political preferment. He is Past Master and a member of Jonesboro Lodge No. 129, A. F. & A. M., and liberally contributes to all worthy enterprises.

William A. Davis, a prominent merchant of Bay Siding, is a native of Georgia, born September 7, 1843, and is a son of John and Margaret (Lewis) Davis, natives of South Carolina. The parents passed their youth in their native State, and soon after their marriage moved to Georgia, and there reared their family. The father engaged very successfully in farming until his death, in 1857. His wife died about eighteen months later. W. A. Davis, the immediate subject of this sketch.

attained his majority in Georgia, and became familiar in his boyhood home with intelligent farming. In 1873 he came to Craighead County, Ark., and located on Crowley's Ridge, where he engaged in farming until 1888. He then moved to Bay Siding, purchased a lot, erected a building and engaged in merchandising. He keeps a good stock of general merchandise, and by polite attention, energy and fair dealing, has established a good custom, doing an annual business of about \$12,000. In the fall of 1888 he was married in this county to Miss Jane Tyler, born and reared in this State. She died eighteen months later leaving one child, Henry, now a lad of seven years. In 1884 he selected as his second wife, Laura Martin, a native of Arkansas, and this union has been blessed by two children: Josephine and Lura. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist Church, and is active and zealous in all church work.

Nathan A. Davis is a native of Craighead County, and is one of its younger and more progressive farmers. His parents, James and Nellie (Lowery) Davis, were natives of Alabama, and about 1851 came to Craighead County, locating on Crowley's Ridge; but some time later moved to the western portion of the State, where they remained only a short time, then returning to Craighead County, and both died soon after. To them were born the following family of children: John, Jacob, and Nathan A., living; and Jefferson, Nancy, Mary and Taylor, deceased. The death of the parents left the family in somewhat straitened circumstances, and young Nathan, as a boy, had but few advantages and underwent many hardships. He has always been energetic and frugal, and by his thrift and industry, is now the possessor of eighty acres of well improved land, and a larger tract unimproved. He married Miss Lizzie Gatlin, a native of Craighead County, who was the daughter of Lee Gatlin, now deceased, but at one time a well known citizen of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child, Nancy Ellen. Mr. Davis has held the offices of magistrate and constable, acquitting himself with honor, and with benefit to those for whom he labored. He is one of the county's useful and progressive citizens.

Joseph Dixon, farmer, stock dealer and lumberman, was born in England, October 26, 1842, and is a son of John and Eliza Dixon, of English birth, who came to America in 1842, and located in New York City, where they both died in 1849. John Dixon was a butcher by occupation, and he and wife were parents of two children. Joseph Dixon was left an orphan when seven years of age, and until fourteen years old, worked for his board and clothes. He received such education as he could afford. He learned the trade of a machinist, and for some time fired an engine on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Coming to Chicago in 1858, he was soon made an engineer, and for nine years followed that occupation. He then went to Freeport, and later to Pecatonica, Ill., in both of which places he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He came in 1882 to Jonesboro, and engaged in saw-milling, which he has since followed. In 1883 he built a large three-story hotel, of which he was proprietor until the disastrous fire of 1889, when it was entirely lost, with all his household effects—total loss, \$5,000, without insurance. Mr. Dixon is a large land owner, owning a great deal of property in Jonesboro, and about 340 acres of farm land, with 200 acres under cultivation. Miss Jane A. Clark became his wife in 1866, and they have one child, Carrie, wife of J. M. Bennett, of Pine Bluff, Ark. Mr. Dixon began life a poor boy, but by industry, economy and thrift, he has conquered adversity, and has made himself one of the leading and influential citizens of the community in which he lives. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar.

Allen Dodds was born in Georgia, in 1827. His father, James Dodds, also a native of that State, was born in Elbert County, in 1785, and there grew to manhood and married Sarah Thomson, who lived but a short time after her marriage. He chose for his second wife Winnie Berden, also a Georgian, whose grandfather Penn was an officer in the Revolutionary army. James Dodds gave his entire time to agricultural pursuits. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and they reared a family of twelve chil-

dren, six boys and six girls. Allen Dodds was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education at the county schools. He married Julia Saye, who was born in Georgia in 1826, and moved to Arkansas in 1855. Of this union six children have been the issue. Mr. Dodds entered the Confederate service in 1861, his first engagement, which lasted almost a day, being at Belmont, Mo. There he was slightly wounded in the left arm, and afterward in the right shoulder. He was discharged from Jacksonport, in 1865, and then returned home and began teaching school. Later he turned his attention to farming, at which he has made a decided success. He owns about 318 acres of land, and 100 acres are in a good state of cultivation. He has also, in connection with his farm, a grist-mill and a cotton gin. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally a Mason. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, of which denomination he is also a minister.

Francis Marion Douglas was born in Henderson County, Tenn., December 7, 1847, and is a son of Thomas Logan Douglas, a native of the same State, who went to Missouri in 1857, and, after the surrender, came to Craighead County, and located in Big Creek Township. He is still a resident of the State. His wife's maiden name was Catherine Ignite, and she was also a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of five children, and of the four living three reside in this county. The mother died in January, 1875, and was about forty-two years of age. Francis M. was ten years old when he removed with his father to Missouri, and at the beginning of the late war enlisted in the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Gen. Forrest, and served as a private under him until the surrender. A year later he came to Craighead County, where he rented property for some time, but has for many years cultivated his own farm, now consisting of forty acres, most of which is well improved and bears many evidences of prosperity. His marriage with Fannie Wade, a daughter of Noah J. Wade, of this township, was consummated September 19, 1872, and four children have been born to this union: Blanche, Noah, Inez and

Hazel. Mr. Douglas is a member of the Forest Home Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, politically, is a Democrat. He is a director of school district No. 25, and belongs to both the Agricultural Wheel and the Farmer's Alliance.

James T. Dudley, a prosperous merchant, and postmaster at Bay, also interested in agricultural pursuits, is a native of Madison County, Ga., born December 25, 1852. His parents were Lemuel and Nancy S. (House) Dudley, both natives of Georgia. After his marriage, Lemuel Dudley engaged in farming, blacksmithing and wagon building in Madison County, and left his farm to enlist in the Confederate service. He served throughout the entire war, and in 1865 died of small-pox in Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Dudley moved with her family to Arkansas, and in October of 1867, located in Craighead County, where she died October 14, 1883. James T. grew to manhood in this county and is mainly self-educated, having devoted much time to study since arriving at years of maturity. January 11, 1873, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Bryant, a native of Georgia, but reared and educated in Craighead County. She is a charitable lady and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Dudley followed farming until 1882, when he began merchandising eight miles west of the Bay. He there sold dry goods, groceries and general merchandise for two years, and in 1844 moved to Big Bay, where he has since continued in business, with the exception of seven months, while running a saloon in Memphis in 1887. He owns a fine farm adjoining the town, and has thirty-five acres of it in a fine state of cultivation and the same amount in timbered land. He has four fair residences on the place which bears evidence of thrift and industry. He has built and owns four business houses in Bay, and as a merchant has a good trade. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster, which position he has held since that time.

Robert Y. Duncan, an active and progressive farmer, and proprietor of a cotton-gin and grist-mill, was born in Perry County, Ala., July 23, 1844. His father was Samuel A. Duncan, a native of South Carolina, who located in Alabama when

about eighteen years of age. He was a planter until thirty-five years old, when he began contracting and building railroad bridges and houses. In December, of 1880, he was working on a dwelling in Birmingham, Ala., and fell from a scaffold, living only three hours afterward. He was married to Mary Ann Roberts, also a native of South Carolina, and they were the parents of fourteen children. Nine of them are still living, but only Robert Y. is in Arkansas. The mother is sixty-seven years of age, and still resides in Alabama. Robert Y. was reared in his native State, and coming to Arkansas with some friends when twenty-four years of age, arrived at Jonesboro November 17, 1868. In the spring, he rented a farm and worked it for one year. In August, 1869, he was married to Matilda R. Lynch, daughter of Aden and Susan Lynch. In the fall of 1871 he bought eighty acres of his present farm and built his home. He subsequently bought forty acres of adjoining land, making a farm of 120 acres, forty of which are cultivated. In 1879 he built a good cotton-gin, and in 1886 opened a grist-mill in connection, and these have proved successful. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have been born nine children: Ruby A. J. (deceased), Samuel A., John J., Thomas M., Essie B., Effie Y., Robert M., Taylor A. and Rufus Elbert. Mr. Duncan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jonesboro Lodge No. 129, and has been president of Pine View Wheel No. 881, since its organization in 1886. He was in Company A, Fifty-third Regiment, Twenty-fourth Alabama Battalion, and during his eighteen months' service was mostly in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. He and his wife, oldest daughter and two oldest sons are active members of the New Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martin V. Echols, a successful farmer of Jonesboro Township, was born in Georgia, December 1, 1838, and is the son of Jabal and Frances (Davis) Echols. Jabal Echols was born February 15, 1803, and Frances (Davis) Echols was born May 20, 1807, both in Franklin County, Ga., where they were married, subsequently removing from that county to Habersham County, of the same State. Jabal Echols was a farmer and school teacher. He was

also sheriff of that county for a number of years. He died at the early age of forty years, October 3, 1843, honored and respected by his countrymen. Mrs. Francis (Davis) Echols died at the old homestead on September 8, 1869. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and a true Christian woman. An older brother of M. V. Echols (the subject of this sketch), L. M. Echols, was a private in the Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and died a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Ill. Two younger brothers were in the Confederate service. Jackson L. was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga. Jabal D. Echols died of sickness at Vicksburg during the siege of that place. M. V. Echols, the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in Wharton's Texas Cavalry, Confederate States Army. He saw hard service and went through some of the bloodiest battles of the war. He was taken prisoner at Dalton, Ga., and from there sent to Johnson's Island, where he was kept till the end of the war. Of a family of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, Martin is the only one residing in Craighead County. He was reared on a farm in Georgia and received a very fair education. He farmed for several years in his native State, and in 1869 came to Craighead County, Ark., and studied photography with George Cooper, of Jonesboro, subsequently removing to Paris, Tex., where he followed that art for several years. When he returned to Jonesboro he bought eighty acres of land, and has forty of it well improved. November 30, 1876, he married Miss Mattie Bird, whose parents were John and Barbara (McCarty) Bird. Mr. and Mrs. Echols are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Frances Cora, Lawrence Stanley, Lulu May, Theora Myrtle and Lena Jewell. Mr. Echols and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George W. Evans, a prominent citizen of Craighead County, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., January 4, 1849. His parents were Malachi, and Sarah (Scarberry) Evans, natives of Alabama. The mother died in Tennessee in 1859, aged about forty-two years, and in 1867 the father

removed to Craighead County, Ark. Several years later he went to Izard County, where he died when about sixty-five years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, and much respected by all who knew him. There were twelve children, eight of whom are living, and two, George W. and Harriet McGavock, are residents of Jonesboro Township. George W. was reared on a farm; and the war breaking out when he was but a boy, he had meager school advantages. He came with his father to this State, locating near Harrisburg, in Poinsett County. He afterward came to Craighead County, and was for one year in the employ of Dr. Wadkins, and after his death, remained in the employ of his widow for three years. December 28, 1873, he was married to Nancy Stotts, a daughter of John and Melinda (Darr) Stotts, old residents of the county. To them seven children were born: Sarah Virginia, Mary Jane (deceased), Lucy Belle, William Thomas, Cassie, Effie and Cleo. After his marriage, Mr. Evans located on the farm on which he now resides, which then contained but thirty acres. He now owns 178 acres. Seventy-five acres are under splendid cultivation, and two acres were sold to the Hope school. He is greatly interested in education. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Christian Church, and the family attend the Hope Church of that denomination.

George W. Finch, a farmer and stock raiser of Buffalo Island, was born in Campbell County, Georgia, February 20, 1849, and is the son of Willis and Elizabeth (Harrison) Finch, both natives of South Carolina. They moved to Georgia and later to Alabama, where the father died in 1868. George W. was reared mainly in Alabama, and began farming for himself when eighteen years of age, and in 1869 he was united in marriage with Adaline Maith, a native of Alabama. In 1880 he came to Arkansas, locating on Buffalo Island, where he rented for two years, and then bought his present place of residence. He has a farm of 400 acres, with 100 improved. May 26, 1884, Mrs. Finch died, leaving five children: Belle (wife of George Hogar), Oscar, Ethel, Luther and Itha. Mr. Finch chose a second wife, this time selecting Nannie Goss, who lived

but a short time, dying June 22, 1887. His present wife was Mrs. Skelton, *nee* Stoddard, a native of Alabama; a widow and mother of eight children: William, Florence, Joseph, Sarah, Walter, Clinton, Jennie, and James (deceased). Mr. Finch is one of the public-spirited and enterprising men of the Island, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

James Gordon Frierson was born on Duck River, in Maury County, Tenn., November 5, 1838, and died in Jonesboro, Ark., March 8, 1884. His father was Dr. Charles Curren Frierson, descended on the father's side from French Huguenots, who settled in South Carolina some time before the Revolutionary War; on the mother's side, he comes from Scotch-Irish lineage—early emigrants to Middle Tennessee. Dr. Charles Frierson married, in 1828 or 1829, Miss Mildred Payne, of West Tennessee, of English descent, numbering among her progenitors some of the pioneers of the State, and among her kindred some of the best people of Tennessee and Mississippi, counting among their cherished possessions many relics of the Revolutionary days, and pointing with pride to the record of their family. Among these are the Van Burens, the Taylors, the Alexanders, and others. Thomas Paine, the noted political and deistic writer of early times, was a member of the family and was spoken of with mingled feelings, in which pride of race did not predominate. Dr. Frierson and wife were the parents of eleven children, only five of whom are now living. They removed many years ago, with quite a colony of neighbors and relations, accompanied by many colored families who had descended to them, to La Fayette County, Miss., where, four miles from Oxford, the site of the State University, they founded College Hill with a fine Old Presbyterian Church, and male and female high schools, and added much to the culture and refinement of that part of the State. Dr. Frierson died at a ripe old age in 1879, and his wife the previous year. Both were devout members of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith their children were all reared. One daughter married Rev. Mr. McLamroch, of Hernando, Miss.; another Hon. Martin L. Clardy, of St. Francois County, Mo.; a third, Ben. G. Peers.

of Farmington, Mo.: still another, a Mr. Hurt, of Germantown, Tenn. The remainder of the family still reside at the old homestead at College Hill, Miss. James Gordon Frierson was the second son. At the age of twelve or fourteen years he was taken from the home of his birth, near old Zion Church, in Maury County, Tenn., to Mississippi, the State of his adoption. He was educated at Oxford, graduating with honor, and numbering among his professors the distinguished Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Dr. John Waddill, Justice Lamar, Judge Longstreet, and others of less note. Mr. Frierson volunteered at the age of twenty-three in an infantry regiment, in the Confederate service, serving as captain under the noted Gen. Walthall, in the Army of Tennessee, and was in many of the fiercest battles fought in that section—Corinth, Iuka, Franklin, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Here above the clouds he was captured by some of Hooker's men, taken to Johnson's Island, held a prisoner for nineteen months, being released at the close of the war, with health shattered by hardships and privations and exposure he was poorly fitted by nature to endure. Soon after the war (in January, 1869) he with his brother-in-law, Maj. M. L. Clardy, located at the little village of Cleburne, Cross County, then the county seat of the county, to practice law. November 12, of the same year, he was married to Miss Emma G. Davis, the oldest daughter of Dr. N. A. Davis, formerly of Ozark, Christian County, Mo. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas, held this office two terms (four years), and was president of the senate during the Brooks-Baxter war. Mr. Frierson, assisted by the Hon. James Berry, who was then speaker of the house, drew up a bill the next day calling for a constitutional convention. The bill passed immediately. He was then elected a member of the convention, and took a leading part in its deliberations. In 1882 he was elected judge of the Second judicial district, consisting of the counties of Cross, Craighead, Clay, Randolph, Greene, Mississippi, Poinsett and Crittenden. He held this office to the entire satisfaction of all parties, by his pure life and varied learning win-

ning the respect and affection of the people. He possessed, in an eminent degree, those virtues which adorn the bench, and that law knowledge which makes the safe and wise jurist a unity of purity and integrity. He was kindly, true and patriotic, a zealous Christian, and as legislator, patriot or jurist, his merit was only exceeded by his modesty. He died at the age of forty-six at his home in Jonesboro, Ark., leaving a wife and three children: Gordon, Camille and Charles Davis Frierson. Mrs. Frierson established and conducted a high school, which flourished for several years until superseded by the Jonesboro graded schools, in which she at present occupies a position as first assistant.

William Lewis Gage, a prominent and enterprising farmer of Jonesboro Township, was born in Greene County, Ark., November 27, 1845, and is the son of Jeremiah and Martha (Hutchins) Gage, both natives of Tennessee, who were married in that State and emigrated to Arkansas about 1830. They first located at Gage's Point, on the Cache River, and from there went to St. Francis, and afterward to Greene County. He was a farmer all his life, and during the War of the Rebellion served under Gen. Marmaduke of the Trans-Mississippi department, receiving a wound in a battle in Missouri, from the effects of which he died at Cane Hill, Washington County, in November of 1864. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a devout Christian and strong in his political convictions. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living and in this county. After her husband's death Mrs. Gage married Larkin Johnson, of Greene County. She died in 1868, aged forty years. W. L. Gage was reared in Greene County, receiving a moderate education. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Col. Cooper's company and surrendered at Shreveport, La., June 9, 1865. In 1870 he moved to Craighead County, locating on his present farm, and having been very successful in farming operations at present owns 1,620 acres in Greene and Craighead Counties. He devotes much time to stock raising and takes great interest in obtaining better breeds of stock. Mr. Gage was married October 22, 1868, to Maria

Elizabeth Paramore, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Robert P. and Nancy Caroline (Mansese) Paramore. The fruits of this marriage are six children, one deceased: Ona Kate, Martha Caroline, Ethel Paramore, Grace Truman, Mary Ella and Maud Almer. Mr. Gage is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor fraternities, and he and wife and three oldest daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Jonesboro, and he is one of the executive board of the Mt. Zion Association of that denomination.

A. Thomas Gatlin, a successful self-made farmer of Craighead County, was born in Tennessee December 16, 1849, and is the son of Hardy and Mary (Gullett) Gatlin, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Mississippi. The father moved to Tennessee when a young man and there married and remained for several years; then, about 1856, came to Arkansas, locating near Jonesboro, where he remained until his death, in 1860. After his father's death Mr. Gatlin went to Kentucky with his mother, who is still living, and remained there until after the Rebellion. In 1873 he returned to Craighead County, this time selecting a location on Cane Island, where, by the fruits of his own labor, he has become the foremost farmer. The land was covered with heavy timber, but now he has 120 acres cleared and under cultivation and sixty acres yet timbered. In connection with his farm he is owner and proprietor of a cotton-gin, which he built in 1885, and with which in 1887 he ginned over 200 bales of cotton. In 1868 he consummated his marriage with Amanda Gibson (now deceased), who bore him three children: Riley, Hardy and Lovenia. Mr. Gatlin married his present wife on this Island in July of 1878. She was a daughter of William Bennett (her maiden name Sallie Bennett), and a native of Alabama. Mr. Gatlin is noted as one of the most energetic and industrious farmers of the county. He is a member of the Masonic order and is master of the lodge at Lake City.

Needam Harvey Grady, M. D., a successful medical practitioner on Buffalo Island, also engaged in merchandising and farming, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., March 5, 1852. He is the

son of William Grady, a native of North Carolina, who was reared and married in that State. He moved to Tennessee and engaged in farming for several years, and when our subject was about ten years old, went to Pemiscot County, Mo., where the father and mother both died. Dr. Grady, then a boy of fourteen, returned to his old home in Tennessee, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age. He had superior educational advantages, and has taught school several terms. In his profession he is well posted, began the study of medicine with Dr. James, of Gibson County, Tenn., and has attended lectures at both St. Louis and Louisville, Ky. He practiced in Butler County for three years, then in Independence County, Ark., and after trying Greene County, Ark., and Dunklin County, Mo., settled in Craighead County, Ark., in the fall of 1884. In 1886 he began merchandising, keeping a general stock, and at this has been quite successful. He owns several good farms, aggregating 600 acres, with over 200 under cultivation. In October, 1872, he was united in marriage with Nancy A. Keith, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Isom Keith, an early settler of Missouri. During the five years Dr. Grady has been on Buffalo Island, he has built up a wide practice, and has won the esteem and confidence of the people.

Henry M. Griffin (deceased) was born in Calhoun County, Ala., December 4, 1842. His father was Benjamin Griffin, a farmer of that county, who died in 1856, and his mother was Mary (Moody) Griffin, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1873. Henry Griffin toiled faithfully and diligently on the farm through his youth, receiving but a limited education. He was a youth seventeen years of age, attending school at Selma, when the war broke out, but he immediately enlisted in the Tenth Alabama Regiment, and served gallantly for four years. When mustered out, he was captain of a company of fifty sharp shooters. He made a crop in 1866, and February 3, 1867, married Rachel A. Bennett, a daughter of Thomas Bennett, a native farmer of Alabama. Mr. Bennett came to Craighead County in the latter part of 1866, and located in Jonesboro Township, where

he passed the remainder of his life. His widow, Martha (Rollins) Bennett, a native of Georgia, now resides with Mrs. Griffin. The seven survivors of their eleven children are all residents of Craighead County. In 1867 Mr. Griffin located in Greenfield Township, about one mile east of Dee Station, where he remained but one year. After trying two other farms he bought forty acres of his present place, and subsequently adding 120 acres, later had a farm of 160 acres, and much of it is improved. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and also of the Agricultural Wheel. After a life of patient toil and sterling integrity, he died, January 27, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were the parents of seven children; those now living are: John Henry, Benjamin, Jimmie, Belle and Ruthie. Mrs. Griffin is a pious and charitable lady, and she and her oldest son are members of the Baptist Church.

Christopher C. Hale, an energetic and worthy citizen of Buffalo Island, is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of the community in which he lives. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in March, 1835, and is the son of Edward D. Hale, of Middle Tennessee, who married Hettie Fleetwood, a native of North Carolina. They settled on a farm in Shelby County, Tenn., where she died in 1869, and he in 1872. To them were born four children, one son and three daughters. Christopher C. attained his majority in Tennessee, and joined the Confederate army in 1862, serving until the spring of 1864, when he went home on furlough, having participated in several minor engagements. Being sick and unable to return to the field, he hired a substitute. He engaged in farming in his native State until 1871, when he came to Poinsett County, Ark.; there he remained several years, and, in 1879, came to Craighead County, where he has since resided. He purchased 160 acres of wild, timbered land, and soon had 100 acres of it cleared and under cultivation. He has two good residences, good outbuildings and a nice young orchard. He has in all 200 acres of good land. He was married in Tennessee January 20, 1861, to Martha A. Carr, a native of that State, who died in 1877. They had four children:

John B., George D., Mary E., wife of W. A. Wilkin, and Hettie, wife of P. Foster. Mr. Hale chose as his second wife Mrs. Mary A. McDonald, a daughter of Larkin Majors. She was the mother of two children: Alexander and James. To Mr. and Mrs. Hale has been born one child: Luna Z.

Joseph W. Harrell, postmaster at Macey, and a farmer of sterling worth in Buffalo Township, is a native of Arkansas, born in White County, February 6, 1846. His father, Jethro Harrell, was a native of South Carolina, where he was reared and married Mildred Hunt. In 1840 they came to Arkansas, where Mrs. Harrell died, in 1846. After his wife's death he was unsettled until 1851, when he located in St. Francis County, where he remained for several years. He afterward came to Craighead County, and died February 7, 1866. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, greatly respected by all who knew him. His second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Morrow, survived her husband several years, dying in Alabama in 1883. By his first wife Mr. Harrell had five children, Joseph W. being the only one who grew to manhood; and by his second wife four sons and two daughters, who reached mature years. Joseph W. Harrell was reared and educated in Poinsett and Craighead Counties. In the late war he enlisted in the Confederate service, and participated in several engagements during Price's raid in Missouri and Kansas, and at last surrendered at Wittsburg, May 25, 1865. He returned to Poinsett County, and remained there until his father's death. He was married in this county, February 16, 1873, to Frances E. Hunton, a native of Georgia. She died February 20, 1887. To this union were born seven children: Charles J., Martha Jane, Mary F., Macy A., Lucy A., William J. and Joseph E. Mr. Harrell went to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1872, and farmed there for two years, after which he located in this township, where he has since resided. He bought timbered land, and has cleared 100 acres, and built a comfortable home and five tenant houses. He has married Amanda Carson, a native of Lauderdale County, Tenn., where she was reared. She is a zealous member of the Meth-

odist Church. Mr. Harrell was the first postmaster at Macey, appointed in 1882. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes active interest in the promotion of the educational interests of his neighborhood.

Benjamin J. Harrison. Few farmers and stock raisers of Lake City Township have been more universally successful than the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Marshall County, Tenn., born November 27, 1844. He is a son of J. W. Harrison, born and reared in Virginia, who, when a young man, moved to Tennessee, and there married Lucy Emeline Culberhouse, a native of North Carolina. He then located on a farm in Marshall County, and there engaged for several years in agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he came to what is now Craighead County, Ark., where he resided until his death, in 1881, his wife having previously died, in 1871. Benjamin J. was but twelve years of age when he came with his father to this State, and he grew to manhood and was educated in Craighead County, remaining with his father until his marriage. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and served until near the close of the war, being at home on a furlough at the time of the surrender. He was second sergeant, was once captured, and participated in a number of engagements. Returning home, he engaged in farming until 1881, when, in June, he bought a building in Lake City, put in a stock of general merchandise, and followed mercantile business for three years. December 25 following, he lost everything by fire, having no insurance, his loss is estimated at \$10,000. The following fall he rebuilt the store and rented it, himself moving to a farm near the village, where he has since resided. He has a comfortable home, with 125 acres of good land in a splendid state of cultivation, and a large orchard of 1,200 trees, mostly apple, and all choice fruits, some just beginning to bear. March 25, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. Lewis, a native of this county, who died in 1877, leaving two sons. Mr. Harrison chose a second wife, and February 14, 1879, was united in marriage with Victoria Eveline Grayson, born, reared and educated in this coun-

ty, and a daughter of Col. Adam D. Grayson, a colonel in the Confederate army, killed at the battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Grayson died March 5, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have also two sons, the four children being John A., George T., James and Walter S. Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Harrison owns, in connection with his farm, a cotton-gin and grist-mill, possessing also hotel property in Lake City. He is one of the leading spirits of the community.

James H. Houston was born in Shelby County, Tenn., October 1, 1849, and is now a farmer of Greenfield Township, residing about six miles south of Jonesboro. His father was William Bird Houston, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Poinsett County. He was a native of Tennessee, and came with his family to Arkansas, about December, 1856, locating in the northern part of Poinsett County, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He was a Democrat, belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Methodist Church. When about twenty-five years of age he was married, in his native State, to Harriet Jane Steelman, also a native of Tennessee. To them were born thirteen children, the four surviving making their home in Arkansas. They are: James H. (the subject of this sketch), Melinda (widow of S. Harris, son of Capt. Harris, who has several times represented Poinsett County in the State Senate), John F. (married to Emma J. Allen, deceased), and William Bird, Jr. (married to Elizabeth Kelsoe, deceased). The father died in 1872, the mother in 1867. James H. was seven years old when his parents came to this State, but he returned to Tennessee to school after the war. He owns 130 acres of land in Poinsett County, much of it under fence. He moved to Craighead County in August of 1887, locating at his present residence—the old McCarty homestead. February 15, 1880, Mr. Houston was married to Lucinda J. Stephens. To them were born three children, all deceased: Cora M., Lorenzo B. H. and John H. Mrs. Houston died August 22, 1886, and he was married again August 4, 1887, to Melinda Josephine McCarty, a daughter of Michael and Melinda (Weer) McCarty, the former a native

of Ohio, the latter of North Carolina; the former is deceased, but the latter is still living, aged seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Houston have had one child, a daughter, now deceased. Mr. Houston is a member of the Methodist Church, has taken great interest in Sunday-school and church work, and is a leading member of the denomination to which he belongs. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and a prominent and enterprising citizen.

Philip T. Hudson was born in Madison County, Tenn., and is the only surviving son of Baker Hudson, a native of Mecklenburg County, Va., born May 18, 1783. Baker Hudson was reared and educated in Virginia, and engaged in farming all his life. He married Jane Fletcher, whose birth occurred in Louisa County, of the same State, November 17, 1798, and to this union were born nine children, only two of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Peebles and Philip T., are now living. Mr. Hudson died May 24, 1850, in Fayette County, Tenn., and his widow in the same county, May 7, 1878. They were both active and consistent members of the Methodist Church. The marriage of Philip T. Hudson and Mary E. Perkins was consummated in Fayette County, Tenn., May 9, 1866. In that county, near Somerville, he had spent his boyhood, and received his education. To this union have been born five children: Sallie S., Philip B., William H., Tillie and Cuthbert L. Mr. Hudson came to Arkansas in 1870, and since that time has been engaged in farming. He owns 160 acres of good land, and has about eighty acres under cultivation. He has cleared most of this himself. For six years he served as justice of the peace in Craighead County, is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Having the public interest always in view, he is one of the class of citizens who exert a marked influence for good in the community.

William Huggans was born in Hall County, Ga., in 1821, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Irbel) Huggans, natives of Georgia and South Carolina, respectively. The mother went to Georgia when quite a girl, was there married, and resided until her death in 1849. Her husband died

in 1882. They were the parents of one son and three daughters, our subject being the only surviving child. Though only a boy, he went to Florida during the Seminole War, enlisting as a soldier. He returned home in 1839, and in the fall of the same year moved to Alabama, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Arkansas, locating near Greensboro, in Greene (now Craighead) County. He entered some land in Greene County, and rented for several years, and had improved a number of farms before coming to his present location. He is a wide-awake and energetic farmer, and although he only came to this place in 1887, he now has in a state of splendid cultivation seventy-five acres of choice farming land. December 8, 1839, he was married to Miss Mary Anthony, who was born and reared in South Carolina, and to this union have been born two children: John J. and Mrs. Elizabeth Steward, both now deceased. The son, John J., had married, and to him and wife had been born two children, one of whom grew to womanhood and married. She had one child, William T. Manerd, who is now living with Mr. Huggans. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huggans are active and charitable members of the community in which they live, and the latter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ivy S. Hughs, proprietor of the Hughs House of Jonesboro, Ark., was born in the Pickens District, S. C., March 5, 1829, and is the son of George and Margaret (Tannery) Hughs, both natives of the same State. His father was a farmer and brick mason by occupation, and died about 1847, aged fifty-five years. His mother's parents were Zopher and Mary (Minturn) Tannery. Of the thirteen children born to this union, only eight are now living—Ivy S. being the only one in Arkansas. In October, 1887, Mrs. Hughs came on a visit to her son and died in the Hughs House, March 25, 1888, aged ninety-one years. I. S. Hughs left South Carolina with his father's family, when fifteen years of age, and located in Cherokee County, Ga., where he resided until after he was of age. In 1856 he came to Arkansas, selecting a site within a mile of what is now Jonesboro, but then a wild timbered country. Mr. Hughs

entered eighty acres of land, remained on it but a short time, and then engaged in merchandising for two years. Then he returned to the farm and was at the same time proprietor of a grocery store, where he remained until the beginning of the late war. He enlisted in the Confederate service, Company I, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanded by Col. Tappan. He served until the surrender, was promoted from private to captain, and was mustered out as the latter. He returned to Jonesboro, and after clerking for two years in the dry goods store of Burk & Chisenhall, went into business for himself, but was burned out. There being no hotel here for the accommodation of the public, he began keeping boarders, and as business increased, he erected the old part of the present Hughs House in 1881. Additions have been made until now it has thirty-three sleeping apartments, and is one of the largest hotels in this part of the State, and is located on two acres of hotel property. Mr. Hughs has also several farms scattered over the county, amounting in all to about 648 acres. October 28, 1858, he married Martha I. Kellar, a daughter of Uriah and Julia Kellar, residents of this county. To this union were born five children, only three of whom are now living: W. J., a merchant of St. Louis, married Belle Hughes; Ben. and I. O. Hughs. Mr. and Mrs. Hughs spare no pains in their efforts to make their guests as comfortable as possible. Mr. Hughs was appointed deputy under Sheriff Thorn, and served four years in that capacity, also holding the same position under Sheriff Lane for one term. He is a Democrat in politics, and a charter member of the Masonic order.

James C. Johnson, a substantial farmer of Buffalo Island, was born in Newton County, Ga., in 1834, and is a son of John and Sarah (Lacy) Johnson, natives of Georgia. The father followed farming in both Georgia and Mississippi, in the latter of which States he died in 1850, aged fifty years. The mother came to Arkansas in 1880, and died here in 1884. They were members of the Baptist Church. To them were born nine children, eight of whom grew to manhood, and four are still living. James C. Johnson was the

fifth child, and was reared, educated and married in Mississippi. He was married in 1856 to Mary Q. McLemore, a native of Tennessee, where she lived until eight years of age, when her parents moved to Mississippi, and there she grew to womanhood. The fruits of this union have been nine children, three of whom are living: Mary Ann (wife of William Lamb), Sarah C. (wife of Ed. Goss), and Charles T. William J. died at sixteen years of age, and James F. at eight years; the others died in infancy. They have also reared an orphan boy, Albert T. Graham, whom they took when four years of age. Mr. Johnson followed farming in Mississippi until 1859, when he started for Arkansas, locating in Poinsett County in 1860, and in 1865 in Craighead County, near where he now resides. He moved to his present location in 1875. He entered the Confederate army in 1862—Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry under Col. Adams. He was in the siege of Port Hudson, and returning home, remained one year, when he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He then resumed the cultivation of his farm, which though small, is well improved, and his home is comfortable. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and both he and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Johnson's parents were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, the former removing when a young man to the "Blue Grass State," whence, after several years, he went to Tennessee. In 1838 he became located in Mississippi. They were married in Tennessee, and had nine sons and two daughters born to them; one son died at the age of eighteen months, and two others died six hours apart, one in his eighteenth year and another in his sixteenth year. The other children married and reared families. Before their deaths the parents came to Arkansas, the father dying when about ninety years of age, and his wife when seventy. They were members of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Roderick Joyner, a successful medical practitioner of Jonesboro, was born in Limestone County, Ala., July 22, 1833, and is a son of Roderick and Emily (Williams) Joyner, both natives

of the "Old Dominion." The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1818 moved to Alabama, where he was a successful farmer in early life, and later engaged in mercantile business. In 1859 he immigrated to Poinsett County, Ark., locating five miles south of Harrisburg. He died in Harrisburg in 1866, his wife having previously died in 1860. They were the parents of eight children, four now living: Elizabeth (wife of G. B. Parker, residing in Florida), Emily V. (wife of Judge John A. Tinnon, of Nashville, Tenn.), Mary P. (wife of S. O. Nelson, of Montgomery, Ala.), and Roderick, who is the youngest living member of the family. Dr. Joyner was reared and educated in Limestone County, Ala., and when fourteen years of age engaged in the drug business, and when twenty years old began the study of medicine. He practiced some in Memphis, where he was a druggist a number of years, and in 1859 came to Poinsett County, Ark., where he continued the practice of his profession. He also dealt in general merchandise for several years, and in 1872 was elected to the State legislature; in 1874 was elected a member of the State constitutional convention, and in 1878 was re-elected to the State legislature. In 1884 he came to Jonesboro, and the following year went into the drug business and during the five years he has been in Jonesboro he has built up a splendid custom and a wide practice, and has won the esteem and confidence of the people. Being a physician of extraordinary ability, and possessing the rare gift of bringing social sunshine as well as medical skill into the sick-room, he stands high among medical practitioners of his section of the State. In the late war he served in the Twenty-third Arkansas Regiment until after the surrender. In 1860 he was married to Mary E. Bradshaw, who bore him ten children, four now living: Thomas W., Augustus G., Elisha B. and Mary E. Mrs. Joyner died in 1883, and the following year Dr. Joyner was again married, to Mrs. Martha A. (Knight) Moberly. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and she of the Methodist. Dr. Joyner is a Democrat in politics, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

W. D. Kirksey, a prominent agriculturist of

Jonesboro Township, is a native of Georgia, born in Monroe County, twenty-five miles above Macon, February 2, 1832. He is the son of William and Martha (White) Kirksey, the former a native of Abbeville District, S. C., the latter of Virginia. The father moved to Georgia, when twenty years of age, and in the fall of 1871, when eighty years of age, he came to Craighead County, Ark., with his son W. D. The mother went from Virginia to Georgia, when yet a child and died in this county in 1878, aged seventy-six or seventy-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, four being residents of this county. W. D. Kirksey spent his childhood on the farm, and when twenty years of age, went into the saw-mill and lumber business, at which he was engaged for twenty years. He also spent four years in a machine shop in Atlanta. He came to Craighead County in the latter part of 1871, and purchased 300 acres of land, which with seventy-five under cultivation make a good farm. In November, 1857, he married Mary E. Bishop, a native of Georgia, and daughter of Jones and Margaret (Holland) Bishop. Mr. Bishop is dead, and his widow resides in this township with her eldest son, Joe. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirksey, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Mary Jane (wife of John Stidman), W. J. (married Ella Sillman), Sarah Ann (wife of Thomas Barker), Emma Lee (wife of Willis Iron-ton), Andrew J., Alice, Ella and Lewis R. Mr. Kirksey is a Democrat in politics, and is active in the promotion of educational interests. He and his wife and most of their children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and contribute liberally to the up-building of all charitable and praiseworthy enterprises.

Herman Koehler, a well-known farmer, stock raiser and carpenter of Buffalo Island, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 1, 1826. His father, John Henry Koehler, was also a Hanoverian by birth, and stood high in the estimation of those who knew him. Herman, like all German boys, received a good common-school education, and also served a four-years' apprenticeship at the car-



L. A. Morris.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

penyer's trade. In 1848, thinking to better his condition, he emigrated to the United States; and after working at his trade in New Orleans for five years, he went to St. Louis and to Iowa, where for some time he worked at carpentering and building, and then went to Memphis, Tenn., where he resided working at his trade for nineteen years. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Ann M. Meyer, who became his wife July 9, 1854. This lady was a native of Germany, but was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio. To this union have been born two children: Adaline and John August. In 1877 Mr. Koehler moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he farmed and worked at his trade some three years, and then moved to his present location on Buffalo Island, which has since been his home. He at first purchased forty acres of unimproved land, to which he has since added until he now owns 184 acres, 100 of it being under a good state of cultivation. He also owns valuable property in Florida and California. Like most of his countrymen, Mr. Koehler is frugal and industrious, and has made what he has by his own exertions. He is unassuming in his manner, charitable and honest in his thoughts and dealings with his fellow-men, and is one of Craighead County's most substantial citizens. His wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. T. Lane, sheriff and collector of Craighead County, was born in Greene (now Craighead) County, December 30, 1850, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Hughes) Lane, the father a native of Illinois, and the mother of Tennessee. Thomas Lane emigrated with his father, William Lane, to Arkansas about 1840, and located ten miles south of the present site of Jonesboro. They were among the first settlers of this section. William Lane engaged in mercantile business, and in rafting on the St. Francis River, in both of which he was very successful. He never returned from his last trip on the raft, and the cause of his death is uncertain. The body was recovered almost two years later, and was identified by his suspender buckles and raft auger. While a resident of Illinois, he was a colonel of a regiment of State militia, and held a commission as lieutenant under Gen.

Jackson. His son, Thomas J. Lane, was a stock dealer and general trader, owning also a small farm. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1860. Both were estimable and greatly respected citizens. They were the parents of but one child, W. T. Lane, the immediate subject of this sketch, who, left an orphan in infancy, was reared by his grandmother Lane, now in her eighty-sixth year. He received a common-school education, and so far as his means would allow, became engaged in farming and stock dealing. He made his home with his grandmother until 1880, when he was elected sheriff and collector, to which office he has been re-elected each ensuing election. At Summerville, Tenn., in December, of 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Thurman, a native of that State, and to them has been born one child, now deceased. Mr. Lane possesses extraordinary stability of character and perseverance, and being eminently qualified for the position which he holds, fills it satisfactorily to his constituents.

W. Stanford Lane is a native of Arkansas, having been born and reared in the State which has always been his home. His father, W. Q. Lane, was born in Tennessee, and moved to this State about 1832. His mother, Caroline (Harris) Lane, was a native of South Carolina. Of this union, seven children were the issue, and the four survivors are all residents of Craighead County. The father was an honest, hard working farmer, who achieved success through earnest endeavor. He was a worthy member of the Masonic order. Stanford Lane is one of the enterprising farmers of Craighead County, and owns 700 acres of land, of which about 100 acres are well improved. By patient toil and industry he has made his farm one of the best in the county. He was united in marriage with Elnora Carter, a native of Tennessee, who came with her father to this State in 1850. This union has been blessed with three children: Jarvis Q., Harry B. and Daisy E. Mrs. Lane is a devoted wife and mother, a zealous Christian, and a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Lane is a staunch Democrat, but prefers rather to serve his party than receive official favors. It may be truly

said of him that he is one of the progressive citizens of the county.

B. Frank Lee, a native of Jonesboro Township, has lived in this county over forty-five years. He was born August 5, 1844, and is the son of Dr. Charles Lee, an early settler and pioneer physician of this county, who attended to the physical needs of the citizens of his time until his death. He married Mrs. Eliza (Pierce) Cook, widow of William Cook. Charles Lee and wife became the parents of three children, one daughter, deceased, and two sons, B. F. and Claiborne N. The mother died about ten years ago. Frank Lee was reared in this township, and has been all his life a farmer, but did not have school opportunities when a boy. His half-brother, Thomas Cook, entered eighty acres of land, and at his mother's death it descended to Mr. Lee by inheritance. It is a good farm, with about forty acres of rich bottom land under cultivation. Mr. Lee was married, October 7, 1869, to Mary, a daughter of Albert and Rebecca Pierce, residents of this township. Of the eleven children born to this union, ten are living. They are: Calvin, Susan, Charlie, Nancy, John, Harriet, Rebecca, Eliza, Josie, and a baby boy, Harrison Columbus Lee. Mr. Lee is a man of decided political and religious convictions, and supports all charitable and progressive enterprises. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is a Republican in politics.

Aris R. Lunsford, though but recently a resident of Buffalo Island, has already attained a position among its leading farmers. He was born in Lauderdale County, Tenn., January 23, 1844, and is the fifth of a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. His father, William Lunsford, a native of North Carolina, was married in that State, and later moved to Tennessee. There his first wife died, and he married Marcie Norris, the mother of A. R. The father was a prominent farmer and trustee of the county for several years, and remained in Tennessee until his death, April 27, 1884, aged seventy-seven years. The mother is still living. Aris R. Lunsford was reared in Tennessee, receiving such education as the county schools of the time afforded. He enlisted in the

Confederate army, in October, 1861, participating in several engagements, and saw much active service. He was corporal of his company, and was several times captured, paroled and exchanged, being last taken at Ripley, Tenn., where he was held until the close of the war. He then returned to his home, where he remained until 1886. January 15, 1863, he was united in marriage with Margaret Brimm, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Thomas Brimm. Eight children have been the fruits of this union: William G., Sarah M. (wife of William Markham), James R., Sophronia (wife of N. S. Tucker), John S., Mary A., Jason H. and Maggie L. In 1886 Mr. Lunsford sold out in Tennessee and came to Arkansas, locating where he now lives. He has cleared seventy acres of land, and has a good residence, stables and orchard, all bearing evidence of thrift and success. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace in Tennessee, and held that office until he removed to Arkansas, where he has been elected justice of the peace of Buffalo Township. He is president of the district and local Agricultural Wheel. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

L. A. Lynch, an active, enterprising farmer of Jonesboro, living five miles south of the city, was born in Marshall County, Miss., August 14, 1850. His father was Aden Lynch, a native of Middle Tennessee, who was a mechanic by trade and a farmer by occupation, working at both. In 1855 he moved to Poinsett (now Craighead) County, Ark., and bought a claim of 160 acres, living thereon one year. Then obtaining the contract to build the court-house of Poinsett County, at Harrisburg, he removed his family there; but after two or three years returned to Jonesboro, having secured the contract to build the first court-house in Craighead County. In the winter of 1867 he removed to the farm where he still resides, one mile south of Jonesboro. He has been twice married. His first union, with Susan Lynch, was blessed with nine children, only three of whom are now living: J. J., a farmer of Jonesboro Township; Matilda (Mrs. Robert Y. Duncan), also of Jonesboro Township; and Lewis A., the subject of this

sketch. After his wife's death, in 1854, Mr. Lynch was again married to Mary Martin. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Methodist Church and is a Mason. He has been honored with various positions of trust, having been for several years justice of the peace in Marshall County, Miss., and after coming to Craighead County, served several years as county clerk, was elected county probate judge, and was subsequently appointed by Gov. Baxter one of three county supervisors. He was also the first mayor of the city of Jonesboro. Lewis Aden Lynch was reared in Craighead County, receiving the best education the district afforded. At eighteen years of age he began farming for himself and for others, homesteaded 120 acres, moving on it in 1877. His father gave him forty acres, completing the quarter-section. About thirty-five acres of this are in a splendid state of cultivation. Mr. Lynch was married, February 4, 1877, to Eliza J., daughter of Calvin and Sallie (Shaw) Shores. To them have been born four children: Albert Clifton, Henry Ollie, Eddie Omer and Dixie May. Mrs. Lynch is a member of the Christian Church and a charitable lady. Mr. Lynch has always been a Democrat and served one term as justice of the peace of Jonesboro Township. He has resided on his present place since 1877, and has needed a physician for himself or family but once in all that time. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and at present occupies the position of school director of district 29. He takes quite an interest in all educational matters.

John J. McBroom, an influential farmer, and proprietor of the Lake City ferry, was born in Orange County, Ind., December 27, 1825, and is a son of Jesse and Susan (Sowards) McBroom, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The father was reared in Virginia and Kentucky, was married in Indiana, and in that State engaged in farming for a number of years. In the winter of 1837 he came to Arkansas, locating in Phillips County, where he engaged in farming and reared his family, residing there twenty-one years. He then removed to Lawrence County, and remained until his death. His wife survived him several

years, and died in 1884. J. J. McBroom came with his father to this State when a lad twelve years of age, and grew to manhood on the farm in Phillips County, receiving his education at the county schools. In 1850 he went to Independence County, where he engaged for four years in steamboating on the Black and White Rivers. He has seen much war service, having been actively occupied in both the Mexican and the late war. The former he entered in 1846, enlisting in the First Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Yell's regiment, and participated in several skirmishes and the battle of Buena Vista. When discharged he returned to Phillips County. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, McGee's battalion, Col. Dobbin's regiment. He was in many prominent engagements, and served until the close of the war, when he settled in Craighead County, and has since been steamboating. He is an engineer, but has also served as pilot, and has always been an active, energetic business man. He was first married in Phillips County, in 1849, to I. H. Metcalf, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and died May 29, 1884. There are three children living of this union: Willdie, wife of J. E. Mattax; Adora, wife of Chaney Gillum, and J. J. McBroom, Jr. J. R. died in 1887, aged twenty-nine years. January 10, 1886, Mr. McBroom married Mrs. (Twaddell) Stroud, a native of New York City, reared in the city and on Long Island. Her first husband was a native of Canada, and after their marriage they resided there three years, and then returned to Long Island. In 1861 they came west to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there two years, then removed to Memphis, where they resided three years, and in 1866 settled in Craighead County, Ark. Here Mr. Twaddell died, December 25, 1878. Mrs. Twaddell subsequently married Henry Stroud, September 16, 1881, who died March 1, 1885. Two children, Charles P. and Ostram, died after reaching mature years. Mr. McBroom has a good farm on Cane Island, and his wife one on Buffalo Island. For three years he has operated the Lake City ferry. His wife is a member of the Methodist and he of the Christian Church. He is a Mason, and is Junior Warden of his lodge.

Lucian T. McDaniel, merchant and postmaster at Gilkerson, is one of the prominent and enterprising business men of Jonesboro Township. His father, Solomon McDaniel, one of the oldest settlers and leading citizens of Craighead County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 12, 1820. His paternal grandfather was John F. McDaniel, a native of Randolph County, N. C., who removed to Tennessee after his marriage to Mary Horn, by whom he had several children. After her death he was again married, to Mrs. Mary (Reaves) Thomas, a native of Tennessee. These two were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Mary, widow of William Pauldin, and Solomon. Mrs. McDaniel died in Hardin County, Tenn., and her husband subsequently married again and removed to Arkansas in 1839. He located several miles below the old farm, and after a few years removed to Missouri, where he died. His father, Abraham McDaniel (the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch), fought through the Revolutionary War, and John F. was almost old enough to be mustered into service. Solomon McDaniel was a boy when he came to this county, and has lived on his present farm thirty-one years. He has been engaged principally in farming, but is also a blacksmith and gunsmith. He has a fine farm of 170 acres about five miles south of Jonesboro, and 100 acres are in a splendid state of cultivation. He was married April 6, 1848, to Juliet White, a native of Craighead County, and daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Trigg) White, residents of this county. To their union were born thirteen children, seven living, as follows: John T. (married Margaret Porter, now deceased), Margaret King, William F. (married Sarah Kellar), Lucian T. (married Matilda Shelton), Andrew J. and three girls. Mr. McDaniel is a Republican in politics, and was a Union man during the war. He has been a member of the Christian Church for about fifteen years, and his wife, two sons and two daughters are members of the same denomination—all connected with the Christian Valley Church. Lucian T. McDaniel was born on the old homestead, August 14, 1859, and was reared on the farm, receiving a fair dis-

trict school education. When twenty-two years of age he engaged as a clerk for B. C. Shiery, a grocer of Jonesboro, and five months later moved to Wiener, Poinsett County, becoming a merchant of that place. Four months after, when the Cotton Belt Railroad was opened, he removed to Gilkerson and engaged in mercantile business. In June, 1887, W. M. Robertson, of Jonesboro, became a member of the firm now known as Robertson & McDaniel. They keep a stock of general merchandise and have a very good trade; also operate a saw-mill (capacity, 6,000 feet per day), and a cotton-gin, and grist-mill (capacity, 200 bushels per day), and are agents for the Cotton Belt Railroad and Southern Express Company. Mr. McDaniel was married January 17, 1883, to Matilda J. Shelton, daughter of Stephen and Mahala Shelton, residents of this township. Their union has been blessed with four children: Maggie Lee, James Garland, Stephen Andrew and Angie Belle. Mrs. McDaniel is a pious and charitable lady, and a member of the Christian Valley Church, of the Christian denomination.

Abraham McDaniel (deceased) was one of the prosperous and esteemed farmers of Craighead County. He was a native of Tennessee, his parents, John and Mary McDaniel, having been residents of that State. After his mother's death, his father came to Poinsett (now Craighead) County, Ark., locating near the present home of his son's widow, but he afterward removed to Missouri, where he died. His children, Abraham, Mary, Nicholas and Charlie, returned to Arkansas. There were six children, only two of whom, Solomon N., and Mary, widow of William Pauldin, are now living. Abraham was about grown when he came to this county, and has engaged in farming all his life. He settled on the homestead farm in September, 1852, entering a half section of land. Having given to his sons, John B. and James N., sixty and sixty-three acres of land, respectively, the homestead now contains 183 acres. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1865 was ordained to preach in the Christian denomination, and devoted the greater part of his life to his Master's cause. He died March 7, 1879.

aged fifty-three years. He was married October 20, 1847, to Jane Cary, a daughter of Benjamin and Sallie (Stotts) Cary, residents of this county. Mrs. McDaniel was born in Carroll County, Tenn., October 31, 1832. In 1839 Mr. Cary removed with his family to Poinsett County, Ark., where he died in 1843, his wife having died two years previously. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel were the parents of ten children, three deceased: Rebecca, Sally and an infant boy; and seven living: John B., married to Mintie McGown, James N., married to Mary Hendrix; Mary, wife of John H. Darr; Nancy Ann, wife of Louis Sowell; Elizabeth, wife of William Fuller, and Martha Jane and A. B., at home. Mrs. McDaniel has been a devout and influential member of the Christian Church for about nineteen years, and four of her children are also members.

A. L. Malone, insurance agent, and a member of the firm of Malone & Bell, dealers in books, stationery, etc., was born in Fayette County, Tenn., September 29, 1853. His parents, William C. and Elizabeth M. (Gardner) Malone, natives respectively of Orange County, N. C., and Powhatan County, Va., were married in Fayette County, Tenn., where they resided until December, 1853, when they came to Northeast Arkansas, locating in Poinsett County. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also followed farming. He devoted much time to his Master's cause, and organized many churches in this part of the State. His latter years were spent in Cross County, Ark., where he died in November, 1886. His wife still resides in Cross County. To them were born eight children, only three now living: Alvis L., John K. and Blanche. A. L. Malone was an infant when his parents came to this State, and received his education in the common schools of Poinsett County. He remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, then entered a store as a clerk, and later engaged in the mercantile business for himself, in Wittsburg, Cross County. He came to Jonesboro in the fall of 1883, and since that time has been occupied in his present business. He represents the following Insurance Companies: Phoenix, Hartford and Orient

of Hartford, American of Philadelphia, Union and Anglo-Nevada of California, and other leading and noted companies. He is assistant postmaster, and has held that office for four years. He and partner keep a large stock of books, stationery, etc., located in the postoffice building. In 1879 he was married to Miss Florence McFerrin, and of this union four children have been the issue, three living and one deceased. Those living are, Lillian, James W. and Mary. The one deceased was Charles M. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Malone belongs to the Knights, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was elected in April, 1886, and served one term as city recorder of Jonesboro. Politically he is a Democrat, is an energetic and thorough-going business man, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Isaac N. Mangrum is a native of Maury County, Tenn., his birth occurring November 28, 1836. His parents, L. B. and Stacy Mangrum, were both natives of the "Old Volunteer State," where they were married and resided a number of years, and then moved to Shelby County, Tenn. They came to Craighead County, Ark., prior to the War of the Rebellion, and located on a farm near Jonesboro, which was their home until their respective deaths. They were the parents of nine children, and had the respect and confidence of all who knew them. Isaac N. was reared upon a farm, and received but meager educational advantages. He came with his parents to Arkansas in 1854, and a year later was united in marriage with Miss Tabitha Blackstone, and from then until entering the Confederate service, he followed farming in Craighead County with varied success. His war experience was eventful, and he saw much active service and underwent many hardships and privations. After the war, he returned to his home and family, and resumed his agricultural labors, locating where he now resides. The place at that time was almost wholly unimproved, but by hard work, intelligent and business-like management, Mr. Mangrum has improved and added to it, until he is now one of the leading planters and owns one of the best improved farms in the county. His improvements

are all good, and upon his place are two cotton-gins, which do a thriving business. By his first marriage there were two children, both of whom are worthy citizens, and are married and reside near the home place. Mrs. Mangrum died in 1866. Miss Susan Sage, a native of Craighead County, became the second wife of Mr. Mangrum in 1866. Ten children are the fruits of this union, of whom these are now living: Stacy, James, Robert, George and Ettie. Some of the children died in infancy. Stacy is the wife of Mr. James Stotts. Mr. Mangrum is, in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man. He is progressive in his ideas, and liberally contributes to all worthy objects. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is one of Craighead County's most esteemed citizens.

Nicholas P. Mangrum was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1846. His father, James Mangrum, was a native of Virginia, and when a child six years of age came with his parents to Maury County, Tenn. Here he was reared, and married to Ann Craig, a native of Maury County. In 1858 he moved with his family to Poinsett County, Ark., remaining three years, when he moved to Dyer County, Tenn., and remained for some eight years; thence to Butler County, Mo., for one year, later to Dunklin County, Mo., for one year, when he returned to Craighead County, Ark., where he died in February, 1887, aged sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and much respected by all who knew him. The mother died in Maury County, Tenn., in 1846, when Nicholas P. was but six months of age, leaving five children, all of whom lived to maturity. Only two of them are now living: Mrs. Martha Todd, now living in Texas, and our subject. Those deceased are William, Robert and James. James Mangrum was married a second time, and had a family of seven children, two of whom are now living: George and Sophronia, the latter residing with our subject. George is deputy sheriff of this county, and resides at Lake City. Nicholas P. Mangrum was reared in Tennessee, receiving his education at the county schools. He was married, in 1871, to Amanda Stotts, a daughter of Arnold Stotts, and began farming for himself on this Island near

where he now resides. He came to his present place in 1874, purchasing wild land, with only seven acres cleared. Now he has cleared, and has in cultivation, eighty acres, and is one of the most thriving and prosperous farmers on the Island. He is a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen, and is a consistent Christian, and member of the Methodist Church.

John H. Mangrum, clerk of the circuit court, *ex-officio* clerk of the county and probate courts, and recorder, is a native of Cross County, Ark., born July 29, 1855. His parents, L. B. and Eustatia (Lovell) Mangrum, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Tennessee, were married in the "Old Volunteer State," and emigrated to Arkansas in 1852, locating in Cross County. There the father cleared a good farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until January of 1861, when he moved to Craighead County, and located one half mile northwest of Jonesboro, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 4, 1883, his wife having previously died July 25, 1881. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are now living. John H. Mangrum, the youngest child, was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the common schools of the county. He followed farming and school teaching in his early life, acquitting himself with personal credit and to the benefit of those for whom he labored. In 1886 he was elected to his present office, and was re-elected in 1888, now serving his second term. In November of 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Culberhouse, a daughter of G. T. Culberhouse. Mrs. Mangrum is an estimable lady, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mangrum belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Honor fraternities, is a Democrat in politics, and is an active member of his party in this county, meriting by his untiring services, the honorable recognition which he has received.

Z. T. Matthews, of the firm of Matthews, Peterson & Pace, merchants of Jonesboro, is a native of Paulding County, Ga., born February 2, 1848. His parents, L. M. and Mary Ann Matthews, were natives of Virginia and Georgia, respectively, and were the parents of ten children: Z. T. and a sister.

Louisa, in Paulding County, Ga., being the only survivors. The mother died in Georgia, and, by his second marriage, Mr. Matthews became the father of three children, all deceased. He was by occupation an agriculturist, and in the winter of 1857 came to what is now Craighead County, Ark., and located about one and one-half miles from the present site of Jonesboro. When, two years later, the town of Jonesboro was laid out, he was living on the present town site, and had his field planted with cotton. Some years later he moved to Poinsett County, where he died during the war. Z. T. Matthews was but eight years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas, and here grew to manhood, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded. He went to the first log school-house built in the town, attended private schools and also the old academy. He was reared mainly on a farm, but, in 1868, began clerking at \$12.50 per month, and retained that position for two years, and then entered into partnership with W. J. Witt, continuing but a short time. He then entered into a partnership with William Puryear, which lasted for about four years. Selling out to Mr. Puryear, he formed a partnership with J. C. Knight, with whom he continued eleven years, and then formed his present partnership. The firm has a large stock of dry goods, clothing, gent's furnishing goods, boots and shoes, etc., and, by strictly fair and honest business principles, have established a splendid custom. Mr. Matthews is also a partner of Johnson, Berger & Co., dealers in groceries, furniture and hardware, owning both store buildings, which are large two-story bricks. In 1864 he was married to Miss C. J. Witt, and of this union four children have been the issue: Waughlie, Gordon, Eva, and Willie, who died when seven months old. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Matthews' business career has been one of unusual success; starting as a clerk on a small salary, he soon engaged in business for himself; was during Grant's administration appointed postmaster of Jonesboro, which position he held for about seven years, resigning in favor of J. D. C. Cobb, and now is a leading and successful citizen.

James D. Mead, an energetic and successful agriculturist of Lake City Township, was born in Madison County, Ga., in 1822, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Mead, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of South Carolina. His grandfather, Miner M. Mead, was of English descent, and was born in Virginia, where his parents had settled a few years previous. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was afterward a pensioner for services rendered. His wife, Mary Mead, lived to be one hundred and five years of age, and drew a pension after her husband's death. She died in Carroll County, Ga., having lived a devoted Christian life as a member of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, John, the father of our subject, being the oldest child. John Mead served in the War of 1812, and after a life of success and usefulness, died in Georgia, when fifty-seven years of age. The mother died in Craighead County, at the home of her son, James, in 1867. To them were born nine children, James D. being the third child, and he and two sisters, Mary and Sarah, are the only survivors, and all live in this county. Mr. Mead was reared and educated in Georgia, where he resided until the spring of 1857, when, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, he came to Arkansas, locating on what is now Bay Siding. There he followed farming for sixteen years, and in 1872 moved to his present location. Since coming to Arkansas he has put in cultivation over 200 acres of land, and now owns 480 acres, and has under good cultivation 125 acres. April 6, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Thessa Moon, born in Georgia, in 1829, who died in this county, in 1867. Their union was blessed by nine children, only two of whom are now living: Mrs. Nancy S. McLean and James W. Mr. Mead was married a second time, in 1872, this time selecting Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer, *nee* Lewis, who, by her former marriage was the mother of three children: Mrs. Mary Gatlin, Mrs. Sarah Bagwell and Mrs. Nellie Wilson. Mr. Mead's family have always been Whigs, and he is now a staunch Republican.

James W. Mead, a leading planter of the

county and also mail contractor, is a native of Georgia, born in Madison County, January 22, 1850. His parents were James D. and Thessa (Moor) Mead [see sketch], both natives of Georgia. He came with his father to this State and county when a boy seven years of age, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education at the county schools. He chose as his life companion, Jane Beaty, a native of Arkansas, reared in this county, and December 24, 1868, they were united in marriage. He engaged in farming for several years after this event, and in 1880 opened a saloon at Lake City, and was engaged in the saloon business for six years. In 1883 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served in that capacity until November, 1888. Since that time he has been farming. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have two children, Nora and Otto, and lost three in early childhood. Mr. Mead has been quite prominent in local affairs, is a Republican in politics, and has been postmaster, serving in that capacity for several years. He is a Knight of Honor and also a Mason.

J. A. Meek, attorney at law at Jonesboro, Ark., was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., April 8, 1830, and is the only son of Urban E. and Nancy (Dean) Meek, who were natives of the "Old Volunteer State." The paternal grandfather, Alexander Meek, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and was among its pioneer settlers. Moving later to Marshall County, Miss., he was among the early settlers of that State, which was still largely inhabited by Indians. Though at the time but sixteen years of age, he was a soldier of the Revolution, participating in the battles at King's Mountain and at Cowpens. He was with four brothers and two uncles during his military service. After the war he was a pensioner for service rendered; and returning to his farm resumed his occupation. He died in 1858, at that time one hundred years of age. The maternal grandfather, too, lived to be almost a centenarian. Urban E. Meek built the first house in Chulahoma, Marshall County, Miss., and resided there until his death in 1847. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a prominent man

in the county, having held several offices of honor and trust. His wife died in 1848. They were the parents of two children: Joseph A. and Minerva E., wife of James H. Wilburn, of De Soto County, Miss. Joseph A. Meek was reared in Holly Springs, Miss., and there received his education. His parents having died when he was about fifteen years of age, he worked his way through school until able to teach; and while teaching school, studied medicine under Rev. Stark Depree, of De Soto County, Miss. In 1857 he entered McDowell Medical College of St. Louis, and at the beginning of the late war enlisted as assistant surgeon, and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. He then returned to Harrisburg, Poinsett County, where he had gone in 1858, and resumed his practice, remaining there until 1873. During that time he was twice elected to the legislature, first in 1866, and afterward in 1871. He entered the Atlanta Medical College in 1871, and graduated in September of that year. In 1873 he came to Jonesboro, where he practiced his profession until 1883, when he gave up the medical profession and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in Poinsett County. The circumstances attending his admission are interesting and unique. Once, in 1858, being on trial, he defended himself, showing such unusual tact and ability that he was admitted by a petition from the bar, and without examination. In 1881 he was elected to the legislature from Craighead County, and was re-elected in 1883 and 1888. He was first married November 19, 1856, to Miss Madella Russell, of De Soto County, Miss., who bore him two children. One of them is now deceased, and the other, Jodella, is the wife of W. M. Robertson. Mrs. Meek died August 12, 1860, and June 7, of the following year, Mr. Meek was united in marriage with Miss Caroline F. Parker, a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Chawan College. He has been for years a leader of his party in both Poinsett and Craighead Counties, untiring in his labors, and deserving the honors bestowed upon him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph W. Moss, a leading farmer and stock dealer of Craighead County, whose parents, Willis and Sarah (Mullinax) Moss, were both natives of South Carolina, was born in that State August 25, 1829. His father died in his native State, his mother in Tennessee. He was reared on a farm, and had but limited educational advantages. When, in 1851, his brother Barnett came on a prospecting tour to Arkansas, and located in Poinsett (now Craighead) County, Joseph W. came with him, and for a while made his brother's house his home. He at first bought fifty-two acres, and has since added to it, until he now owns about 1,000 acres, mostly woodland. He began \$60 in debt, but by industry, economy and thrift, he has cancelled this indebtedness and accumulated a competency, which he has from time to time invested in land and stock. He lost fifty fine horses in the disastrous overflow of 1882. He was married, in 1853, to Mary Simonds, a native of Illinois, and to this union was born one child, Henry, married to Mattie Wilson. His first wife died, and Mr. Moss was married again, in 1861, to Lousina Kelsoe, a native of Tennessee. This union was blessed with nine children, all living: John R. (married to Florence Stotts), Sarah (wife of Morgan Denham), Joseph L. (married to Jane Patterson), Mary (wife of Theodore Johnson), Carroll, Barnett, Hettie, Newton B. and Wallace. Mrs. Moss died in 1880, and Mr. Moss married Mrs. Martha Patterson, a native of the county, and daughter of Andrew Stotts (now deceased), an early settler of the county. Mr. Moss is a Democrat in politics, has held various offices, and takes great interest in educational matters.

A. S. Nash, merchant at Jonesboro, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., July 23, 1829, and is a son of Travis and Joanna (Miller) Nash who came from Virginia to Tennessee early in the history of that State. The Nash family are of Irish and the Miller family of French descent. Travis Nash was a farmer by occupation, and in the War of 1812, was a captain. He was a successful farmer and a brave and gallant soldier, and died at Shelbyville, Tenn., April 7, 1844. The mother moved with her family to Texas, where she died in 1862.

Of the family of fifteen children, only two are now living, Mary, widow of John McGimsey, and Augustus S. Two brothers, Thomas and Franklin, who went from Texas, were killed in the war, and two others, Lafayette and Granderson M. died in Texas at the close of the war. Augustus S. Nash was reared in Shelbyville, Tenn., remained on the farm until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade. He followed saddlery for several years, then engaged for several years in farming, and in 1860 moved to Jackson County, Ala. While living in Tennessee, he was lieutenant of militia under the old muster law, and in 1861, at the outbreaking of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, and during the war saw much active service. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Resaca, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Franklin, Knoxville, Tenn., and several others. He was with Gen. Wilson from Alabama to Columbus, Ga., where they surrendered. He was not seriously wounded, but had his left ear shot off at Chickamauga. At the close of the war, he returned to Nashville, where he took the oath, and then returned to his farm in Alabama. In 1870 he moved to Jonesboro, Ark., where for six years he engaged very successfully in farming, and in 1876, he began merchandising, which he has since followed. He was married in 1849 to Margara Atkins, and they are the parents of seven living children: Thomas, William, Charles, Leander, Richard, Wiley and Victoria. The father and mother are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Nash belongs to the Masonic fraternity; he owns a great deal of property in Jonesboro, and as a business man has been very successful. In 1880 he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled satisfactorily to his constituents. He is one of the leading business men of the town.

Francis M. Newcom and Robert T. Wallace are both natives of Kentucky, the former born in Crittenden County, October 15, 1855, the latter in what is now Webster County, August 27, 1847. They are now prosperous and representative farmers of Craighead County, Ark. Francis M. Newcom

is a son of W. D. and M. E. (Heath) Newcom, natives of Kentucky, who later settled in Webster County, where both parents died. Francis M. came to Arkansas in 1882, and three years later to his present residence. He has cleared and now has under cultivation seventy-five acres of good land. October 12, 1882, he was united in marriage with Eliza Wallace, born and reared in Kentucky, and to this union have been born four children: Ivy Lillie, Nannie D., Lee E., and Rosa Belle (deceased). Mr. Newcom is a prominent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Robert T. Wallace is the eldest of the six children born to the union of Col. Benjamin P. Wallace and Eliza Bruce, natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer in his native State, and in the Civil War enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he was colonel. He died July 12, 1870, the mother having previously died July 16, 1869. Robert T. was reared in Kentucky, and lived with his father until his death, when he bought the old homestead, on which he resided until he came to Arkansas, in 1882. He had been deputy sheriff for one year, and sheriff for two. Since 1882 he has resided in Arkansas, except one year spent in Howell County, Mo., and he moved to his present location Christmas of 1887. He owns several tracts of land, and has a well-cultivated farm. July 17, 1875, he married Annie Moore, also a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Allen Moore. They had grown up together in the same county. The fruits of this union have been four children, only one living, Maude. Those deceased are Florence, died in 1885, at the age of nine years; Molly, died when five years of age, and Willie, who died at three years of age. The parents are both consistent Christians, the father a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the mother of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wallace is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Rev. William J. Newton, one of the leading citizens of Buffalo Island, was born on the place where he now lives, March 3, 1849, and is the son of John Newton, who was born in Tennessee, and reared near Nashville. To better his fortune, he came to Arkansas in 1841, and here married Cather-

ine Lamb, the mother of our immediate subject. The father died in 1857. William J. attained his majority on the Island where he had always lived, and served for seven months in the Confederate ranks. He lost his right limb in New Madrid, Mo., in 1865. In September, 1880, he and Martha L. Towers were married. She was a native of Arkansas, born on Crowley's Ridge, this county. The fruits of this union have been six children: Minerva A., Bertha, Charles J., Gertrude, William J. and John R. Mr. Newton has a farm of 200 acres, with 124 under cultivation, is an energetic man and has cleared all but eight acres of this himself. In 1874 he professed religion, in 1876 was licensed to preach, and in 1880 was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At first he had charge of a circuit for two years, 1880 to 1882; but since that time has been stationed, and has labored zealously in the cause of Christ, doing much good throughout this section. By his kindness to the poor, and generosity to his fellow-men, as well as by his fervent piety, he has attained an enviable popularity.

W. W. Nisbett, lumber dealer and manufacturer of brick, etc., is a native of Lancaster County, S. C., born October 14, 1836. His parents, James and Jane Y. (Rogers) Nisbett, natives of South Carolina, were of Irish descent, the grandfather, a native of Ireland, having been an early immigrant to South Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Josiah Nisbett, was a soldier of the Revolution, and he and all the grandparents lived and died in South Carolina. James Nisbett emigrated with his family to Coffee County, Tenn., in 1844, and three years later to Monroe County, Miss., thence to Memphis, Tenn., in 1850, and in 1852 came to what is now Craighead County, Ark., locating where Jonesboro now stands. He was a farmer and mechanic, and followed both occupations for several years; made the first improvements and built the first frame house in Jonesboro. He then kept a hotel in Jonesboro for some time, and in 1867 moved to Pike County, where he resided for five years, then returned to this county, where he remained until his death in 1884. The mother died three years later. They were the parents of

six children, five now living, four sons and one daughter: William W., John G. R., Benjamin F., Joseph A. and Sarah, widow of P. H. Winke. William W. was but eight years of age when he left his native State, and, school advantages being very poor, his education was necessarily very limited. However, since arriving at maturer years, he has closely applied himself to study, and is now a self educated man. He was eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to Craighead County, and had learned from his father the carpenter's trade, and intelligent farming. His early life was devoted mainly to mercantile business until the late war, and after the surrender, he was for many years a furniture dealer and undertaker. While in business, he was three times burned out, but was by no means discouraged by his misfortunes. After the fire of 1886, he closed out what remained of his stock, and turned his attention to his milling business. He has been for twenty years engaged in the milling and lumber business, also handling grain, and is now engaged in the manufacture of brick, making from 35,000 to 40,000 per day. Having a nice farm in the suburbs of Jonesboro, he also gives some attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1882, he began the study of law, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been the leader of the Republican party since the war, and has been identified with all its meetings and important moves. He was elected sheriff of Craighead County in 1866, and served until 1872; was also sheriff in 1865 under military order. He has held the offices of county supervisor, president of the board of supervisors, county assessor, sheriff, collector, postmaster, assessor of internal revenue, and deputy United States marshal. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Mary Mattix, and they are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth (wife of J. R. Smith), Mattie (wife of H. H. Houghton), William S., Alice, Delia A., Minnie M. and George E. Mr. Nisbett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is Master of the Blue Lodge, and High Priest of the Chapter. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and also to the Eastern Star.

William O'Guinn. Among the pioneer settlers of Craighead County, none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this sketch, who came with his parents to this State in 1836, when, before the encroachment of civilization, wild game was plentiful. He was a great hunter in his youth, making this sport the means of his support. He was born in Perry (now Decatur) County, Tenn., May 17, 1827, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Anderson) O'Guinn, natives of the "Old Volunteer State," who were reared and married in that State, and in 1836 came with their three sons and daughter and grandfather Anderson and a part of his family, to Arkansas. All located first on Crowley's Ridge in Greene (now Craighead) County, and Daniel O'Guinn opened up a splendid farm in the timber, near where Jonesboro is now situated, where he reared his family and died in 1859. His wife followed him in 1872. Both were very worthy citizens and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown, but only two, William, the oldest child, and the youngest child, Martha, now the wife of Henry Haze, are now living. Willaim O'Guinn began life on his own responsibility when nineteen years of age, married and settled on a timbered place near the old homestead. He cleared a small farm, but kept eighteen or twenty hunting dogs, and spent most of his time hunting, often spending the whole night in this occupation, sometimes with the Indians as companions. Four years later he sold his farm, and improved another which two years later he likewise sold; then bought a small partly improved farm, afterward clearing forty additional acres, and here he resided until the breaking out of the late war, when he moved with his family to Scott County, Mo., remaining there until 1866, when he returned to the old home place and resumed his farming. In 1869 he came to his present place of residence, on Big Bay, where he owns 800 acres of land, and has improved about 120 acres. His farm is well stocked and bears every evidence of prosperity. Mr. O'Guinn has been married four times, and is the father of twenty-four children, and twelve of them are now

living. He was married to his present wife (Callidonia Coleman) in 1883, and she is the mother of four children, two deceased. Mr. O'Guinn is a staunch advocate of both church and school, and contributes liberally to their support. Both he and Mrs. O'Guinn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. Owens, Jr., postmaster at Jonesboro, Ark., received his appointment in 1885, and has been a most courteous, obliging and efficient official. He was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., February 29, 1856, and is a son of J. W., Sr., and Frances H. (Tune) Owens, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Virginia. They were married in Rutherford County, Tenn., where their parents had immigrated in an early day. J. W. Owens, Sr., a blacksmith by trade, came to Craighead County in 1870, and located in Jonesboro, where he followed his calling until 1874, when he went to Southern Illinois, where he died in 1879. The mother died in 1859. She was the mother of seven children, J. W. being the only one now living. The father had married three times. By his second wife he had one child, Robert H., and by his third marriage eight children, six living: Joseph E., George W., Lizzie, Jennie, Willie and Lura. J. W. Owens, Jr., came with his parents to Arkansas when thirteen years of age, and was reared partly in Tennessee and partly in this State, receiving his education in the county schools of the former and in the Jonesboro schools. Reared to farm life, he followed that occupation until 1881, and then entered the employ of J. B. Colt & Son, railroad contractors, and remained with them eighteen months. In October, 1883, he went into the Jonesboro postoffice as assistant postmaster, where he remained in that capacity until he received his appointment as postmaster. May 20, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Nannie E. Hannah, a native of Craighead County, and their union has been blessed with two children, Mollie and Morris B. Mr. Owens is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the K. and L. of H. He is energetic and industrious, enjoys an enviable popularity, and richly deserves the official favor accorded him.

Alfred Pagan, one of the leading farmers of Cane Island, was born in Meade County, Ky., February 8, 1851, and is the son of David and Hannah (Halls) Pagan, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The father was reared and educated in Virginia and when a young man moved to Kentucky and was there married. He remained for several years in Meade County, and then removed to Daviess, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1864. His wife survives him and now resides on Cane Island. All of the family of six sons and two daughters reached maturity, but one son, who was a soldier in the Confederate service, and who died since the war. One brother lives in Kentucky, four brothers and one sister on Cane Island, and one sister in Missouri. Alfred Pagan was reared in Kentucky and remained with his mother until his marriage, February 17, 1872, with Ellen Martin, a native of Daviess County, Ky., and a daughter of James and Jane Martin, who still reside in Daviess County. Mr. and Mrs. Pagan are the parents of six children: James, Minnie, Mary, Eva, Alfred and Rosa. Two children died in infancy. Mr. Pagan was always a farmer in Daviess County until 1881, when he came to Arkansas. He remained one year at Elmot Landing, Mississippi County, then came to Craighead County, selecting the place where he now resides. It was then but little improved; now he has four farms, aggregating 350 acres, with about 100 acres cleared and improved. It is all rich and valuable land and he has on the home place two residences and one on each of the other farms. Mr. and Mrs. Pagan are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which Mr. Pagan is also a deacon.

J. M. Penix, whose well-improved farm is situated three miles from Jonesboro, is one of the progressive, wide-awake citizens of the county. He was born in Cherokee County, Ala., November 12, 1836, and is the son of John and Sallie (Roach) Penix, the former a native of Alabama, the latter of Shelby County, Tenn. After the death of his wife and in the first year of the Civil War, Mr. Penix came to Arkansas and located in what is now Powell Township, Craighead County, and there

resided for three years. In 1865 he moved to Louisiana, where he died in 1867. Of the fourteen children born to them, only four are now living—our immediate subject being the only one in Craighead County. He was reared on a farm, and in 1857 came to Arkansas, and in 1860 married Elizabeth Albright, a native of Tennessee, whose parents were Simpson and Hulda (Snodderly) Albright—the former is deceased, the latter resides with Mr. Penix. In the war of the Rebellion, he gave his support to the Confederate cause, serving in the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry for about eight months, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He re-enlisted in the Trans-Mississippi department at Little Rock and served another twelve months. At the close of the war he returned to Craighead County and bought eighty acres of his present farm of 100 acres, forty of which are splendidly improved. Mr. and Mrs. Penix are the parents of nine children: Wiley E., William T. S. and an infant (deceased), and Eli Thomas (married to Lucinda Raines), Mary Magdalene, James Cornelius, Midas Ludella, Samuel Elbert and Scott Hinman. Mr. Penix is a Democrat, has been school director for five years, and has given one-half acre of his farm for a school-house site. He and his wife and oldest son and daughter are active members of the Baptist Church.

David L. Perkins, one of the foremost citizens of Craighead County, and a resident of Jonesboro Township, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., October 17, 1845, and is the son of William H. Perkins, a native of Virginia, who emigrated from the "Old Dominion" to Tennessee in 1826, and Sarah (Wrightsell) Perkins, a native of Tennessee. They had six children, four of whom are living—three sons and one daughter—and three are residents of this county: Mary (wife of P. T. Hudson), D. L. and John W. Mr. Perkins made a visit to this State in 1871, but returned to the old homestead in Fayette County, Tenn., where he and his wife still reside, aged seventy-nine and sixty-four years, respectively. David L. spent his boyhood on the farm, and received a fair education in the common schools of the county. He came with his father to this State in 1871, and selected

it as the place of his permanent residence. The father bought 200 acres of land, and for nine years David L. lived on it, but then bought his homestead of 160 acres. He has a well-cultivated farm, with about fifty-five acres improved. December 26, 1872, he wedded Laura Thurman, a native of Fayette County, Tenn., who died in May, 1887, leaving five children: Clarence C., Howard L., William D., Linnie E. and Ernest D. He was again married, October 13, 1887, this time choosing Mrs. Nannie E. (Fuller) Falls, a resident of this county. The result of this union has been one boy, Edward Cecil. Mr. Perkins is prominent in religious and educational interests, and in politics is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an elder of the Hope Church of that denomination. Mrs. Perkins is a benevolent Christian lady, and also a member of the Christian Church at Hope.

J. D. Phillips was born in Pike County, Ga., December 1, 1828, and is a son of Thomas G. and Mary L. (Sessions) Phillips, both natives of South Carolina. They made their residence in Georgia, where the father died in 1867. The mother's death occurred in 1868, while on her way to this State. They had twelve children, six of whom are living, but only one, the subject of this sketch, in this State. James D. was reared on a farm until fifteen years of age, when he learned the machinist's trade at Savannah, Ga., and after nine or ten months engaged in the saw and grist-mill business in Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He came to Craighead County, Ark., in March of 1861, and followed blacksmithing until 1871. He went to Phillips County, where he remained but two years, and then returned to Craighead, and has since then been engaged in farming, at which he has been very successful. He has been an extensive land holder in both this and Poinsett Counties, and at present owns a farm of 320 acres, forty of which are under cultivation. He operated the first saw-mill in Craighead County, thus introducing one of the leading industries, and is one of the oldest and most experienced mill men in the county. He was married, September 9, 1852, at Chattanooga, Tenn., to Sarah A. McLemore, a

native of East Tennessee. Their union has been blessed with nine children: Josephine, Thomas, James A. (was married to Melinda McCarty), Henry C., Mary and Alonzo, all deceased, and Eliza Virginia, Vestie A. and William R. Mrs. Phillips and two daughters are members of the Christian Valley Church. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is greatly interested in religious and educational matters. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, and was among the first and is one of the most prominent Wheelers in the county.

Albert Pierce, of Jonesboro Township, is the oldest living settler, in point of location, in Craighead County and Northeast Arkansas. He was born in Giles County, Tenn., September 12, 1826, and is the son of John Pierce, also a native of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1831, locating in Poinsett (now Craighead) County. He was one of the first settlers of the county, and took a deep and active interest in its early formation. Though a farmer by occupation, he hunted much in early days, and devoted much time to stock raising. He at one time owned 320 acres of land. His wife was Nancy Maguire, also a native of Tennessee, and of their ten children, seven are now living, four daughters and three sons, all residents of this county. The father is dead, but the mother is still living in full possession of all her mental and physical faculties. She is eighty-three years of age, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Caery, widow of John Caery. Albert Pierce was but six years of age when he came with his father to this county, and has lived within ten miles of his present farm for almost sixty years. He had no educational opportunities in childhood, but has been an energetic farmer and stock raiser all his life, the result of which is a large farm of 180 acres, with 100 under cultivation. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and is a Democrat. In 1844 he was married to Rebecca Simmons, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Simmons, residents of this county. Of the ten children born to them nine are yet living. They are Mary, wife of Franklin Lee; Franklin, married Caroline Howell; David, married Mrs. Emily Smith; Samuel, mar-

ried Jane Lusk; John, married Mrs. Harriet Smith; Joseph, married Sarah Smith; Nancy, wife of Thomas Sheffield; Calvin and George. Mr. Pierce is esteemed for his strict integrity, and has attained a reputation among his many friends which will live after him.

Robert W. Rains, a leading farmer of Jonesboro Township, resides on his well-improved farm three miles north of Jonesboro. His parents were natives of Tennessee, in which State he was born August 27, 1847. His father, Hugh G. Rains, came to Craighead County, Ark. in the year 1871, locating in Powell Township on a farm of 270 acres, 100 of which are improved, and resided there until his death in 1872. He was a Mason and was buried with Masonic honors. In his political convictions, he espoused the cause of the Democratic party. He was married to Margaret A. McCarns, who still resides on the old homestead; and of this union fourteen children were the issue, of whom the following reached their majority: Sarah, Cathaline, Robert W., John M., Neal B., James F., Alantha C., Margaret E. and Margaret Ann and Lucinda J. (twins). Robert W. Rains was reared in Tennessee, and was there married November 6, 1866, to Margaret E. Stiles, a native of Tennessee, whose parents were Evan and Polly Stiles, the latter deceased, the former still residing in Tennessee. He lived with his father for two years, then bought a farm near Herndon and remained there for the same period. Then he bought eighty acres of land near his mother, and after three years there, went back to Tennessee for a year. Returning to Arkansas, he engaged in the saw and grist-mill business in Powell Township for two years. He then bought his present farm of 120 acres, and on this and his farm of 128 acres has about sixty under cultivation. Mr. Rains has been married three times, his second wife was Margaret M. Albright, and his present wife who is a pious lady and a member of the Methodist Church, South, was Eugenia O. Grigsby. Mr. Rains has had five children: Lee Etta, Cicero D., Margaret E., Ida C. (deceased) and Kenneth W. He is a Mason, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, has always

been a Democrat in politics, and was elected in 1888 justice of the peace of Jonesboro Township.

Emmet Rodgers, editor of the Craighead County Sun, is the oldest son of Calvin and Almedia Rodgers, and was born in Jonesboro, Ark., September 21, 1866. He attended the common schools of Jonesboro until thirteen years of age, and went the term of 1881-82 to the Judson University. Until sixteen years of age, he engaged in farm work, and assisted his parents in the hotel. For three years he was a railroad brakeman, and in the winter of 1887-88, engaged as clerk in general mercantile business in Florida. Returning home in May, he became interested with Wrenn & Phelps, in publishing the Craighead County Sun, and January 18, 1889, became sole proprietor of that paper. He is one of Jonesboro's popular and promising young business men, and has the talent and ability to accomplish whatever he may undertake.

H. C. Roy, a prominent and substantial planter of Craighead County, Ark., was born in the county, and is one of its leading citizens. His father, Jesse L. Roy, also a successful farmer, was born in Tennessee, in 1828. He married Emily C. Courtney, a native of Mississippi. In the Mexican War he was a valiant soldier, and in the late war was a captain in the Confederate service. He participated in several engagements, Helena being the most important. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and has occupied many of its official chairs, and is also connected with the Agricultural Wheel. Both he and his wife are highly respected citizens, and are zealous members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Roy is a man of sterling worth in the community, strong in his political views and his convictions of right; and as the fruits of his industry has a farm of 100 acres, about half of which is in a splendid state of cultivation.

William D. Safley is well known and highly respected throughout Buffalo Island Township as one of its worthy and intelligent citizens, public-spirited and of sterling integrity. He was born in Stanley County, N. C., in 1851, and is a son of William B. and Mary Ann (Biles) Safley, natives

of North Carolina, where they were reared, educated and married. In 1859 they came to East Tennessee, locating on a farm in Cocke County, where he died, but not until after espousing the Southern cause, and serving valiantly in the Confederate army. The mother and family came to Craighead County, Ark., in 1869, and located in Powell Township, where they remained for several years. In 1881 Mrs. Safley started for Oregon, where she died the day after reaching Eugene City, May 22 of the same year. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and well liked by all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Safley were the parents of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, and eight of whom are still living. They were Mrs. Sarah E. Jackson (deceased), Thomas F., Mrs. Mary L. Heritage, Alexander W., William D. (the immediate subject of this sketch), Julius H., Mrs. Rebecca E. Cox, Mrs. Margaret A. Yarbrough and Mrs. Edosia J. Hawthorne. William D. is the fifth child, and has made his home in this State since 1869. When twenty-four years of age he chose as his life companion Anna E. Stoddard, a native of this State, who died March 16, 1888, leaving a family of five children: David E. (deceased), Sarah M., Joseph F., Rosa Lee and Lillie May. Mr. Safley has since married Mrs. Sarah E. Meachiem, *nee* Foster, a native of Tennessee, who was the mother of two children by her former marriage. One of them, Willie, is deceased; the other, James E., lives with his parents. Mrs. Safley is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Safley made a trip to Oregon and other points in 1888, and has seen a great deal of the world.

L. J. Salmons, a substantial farmer of Craighead County, was born in Cherokee County, Ala., April 14, 1839. His father, Jeremiah M. Salmons, who was a native of Franklin County, Ga., and was educated in that State, was a farmer by occupation, and had married Lucinda Waters, born and reared in Georgia. Jeremiah M. Salmons had five sons and five daughters, four of whom live in this county. In politics he was a Whig. L. J. Salmons was educated in Alabama at the Lawrence school, and while yet a young man came to Arkansas. In 1862 he entered the

Confederate service, and was in several engagements, receiving a number of wounds. He was discharged in May of 1865, when he returned home to his farm and devoted himself to its improvement. December 19, 1867, he was united in marriage with Nancy Christian, a native of Craighead County, Ark., born December 26, 1846, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist Church, and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. Salmons has about 1,880 acres of good land, about 100 of which is very rich soil and the best farming land. He has been justice of the peace in Poinsett County, and has been for five years a member of the school board of directors. He is a prominent member of the Agricultural Wheel, of which he was president for one year. Having made a thorough study of mineralogy and the locating of all kinds of minerals, and having made research throughout the State and discovered gold and other metals in more or less paying quantities, he may be considered expert in all such matters.

Anderson M. Self, a young and prosperous planter of Craighead County, was born on Crowley's Ridge in 1856. His father, Noble Self, was a native of Alabama, but has been a resident of Craighead County since 1840, at which time his parents located on "The Ridge," where he grew to manhood and married Miss Emily Mountz, a native of Illinois. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and served in the Confederate army during the War of the Rebellion, seeing considerable active service in both wars. Three children were born to his union with Miss Mountz: Thomas, Anderson M. and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Self died July 3, 1858, and Mr. Self, by a subsequent marriage, is the father of ten children. He is still a resident of Craighead County, and one of its earliest and best-known citizens. Anderson M. was reared upon his father's farm, receiving but a rudimentary education. He began life's duties for himself at twenty-one years of age, with no capital, but plenty of energy and native ability. He located on his present place in the fall of 1879, and soon after was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca, daughter

of Allen Smith, and a native of Georgia. To this union have been born three children: William, Maude and James. Mr. Self owns 234 acres of land, with 135 under cultivation. He also owns and operates a cotton-gin, which, in 1887, turned out 124 bales, and, in 1888, 205 bales. He is a pushing, energetic and thrifty farmer and business man, and has, for the most part, gained what he has by his own endeavors. Mrs. Self is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Stephen Shelton, an enterprising farmer and influential citizen of Craighead County, Ark., was born in Jackson County, Miss., September 22, 1826. His parents, Stephen and Matilda (Martin) Shelton, both natives of the "Old Dominion," were of Welsh and German descent. Stephen Shelton, Sr., a physician by profession, in 1828 moved his family to Arkansas, and located in St. Francis County, but being displeased with the locality, removed to Mississippi. Later he came again to Arkansas, this time selecting a situation at the mouth of Big Bay, near the site of Wittsburg. After practicing his profession there for a year, he moved fifty miles, near where Harrisburg is now located, twenty years later to near the southern line of this county, where after two years he died. He was one of the earliest and most noted physicians of Arkansas, then a Territory, and patients from hundreds of miles around were brought to him for medical and surgical aid. He is the father of seven children, but only one is now living, one having died before and five after the father's coming to Arkansas. After the husband's death, the mother brought her family to Craighead County, and here resided until 1863, when trouble over the Civil War caused her death. She was about seventy years old. Stephen Shelton was mostly reared in the Territory and State of Arkansas, his widowed mother giving him the best education the country afforded. He had no taste for medicine or surgery, but was reared on a farm and has been engaged in farming all his life. He now owns 197 acres of land five miles south of Jonesboro, about ninety acres of which are under cultivation. While this section was a portion of Poinsett County, Mr. Shelton was deputy internal improvement com-

missioner, was also deputy sheriff and constable, and for four years a preacher of the Christian denomination. He was once offered license, but not deeming himself sufficiently qualified, he thought best to decline. Mr. Shelton is and has always been a Republican in politics, and has once been constable of Jonesboro Township. He married Mahalia McCracken, daughter of Aquilla and Nancy (Lane) McCracken, and to them have been born the following named children: Matilda J., wife of L. T. McDaniel, of Gilkerson; Eliza P., wife of G. Edgar, residing near Jonesboro; Mary A., wife of Prof. Walter E. Dean, educator, of Smith County, Tex.; Thomas B., Nancy J., George W., Louisa, Belle, Stephen A., Francis M. N. and William D. Mr. Shelton was quite a noted and successful hunter of early times. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a practical and self-made man, and one of the county's earliest and most worthy citizens.

William Stephen Shores, a prominent planter of Jonesboro Township, was born in Poinsett County, January 17, 1842. His father, a retired farmer of the same township, and one of the oldest settlers in what is now Craighead County, was born in St. Clair County, Ala., March 2, 1815. The paternal grandparents were William and Mary (Pipes) Shores, natives most probably of Alabama. William Shores was a soldier under Gen. Jackson, and fought in the battle of New Orleans, was taken sick in that city and died in 1815. His widow subsequently removed with the family to Wayne County, Ill., near the Little Wabash River, where she died about 1825. About 1830 the family came to Arkansas Territory and located in Poinsett (now Craighead) County. In those early days game was very plentiful, and Calvin—then about fifteen years of age—worked hard on the farm and had great sport hunting all kinds of wild game. Memphis, the nearest trading point, being seventy-five miles, they had to grate corn and beat it in mortars to get corn-meal, and were subject to the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. When he grew to manhood, he bought 160 acres of land in Poinsett County, where he lived twenty-five years. Just before the Civil War he

moved to his present location, where he entered eighty acres of land and has since added 200 acres. The ground was covered with a dense forest, so that he and Sol McDaniel took axes and cut a road to enable him to move to his home. By energy, economy and thrift, he has cleared over 150 acres of land and become one of the foremost farmers of the county. He now owns 160 acres, having given to his boys the remainder. He has lived in Arkansas about sixty years, but this last year gave up the cultivation of the farm to his youngest son, Andrew. He has been married four times, his last marriage being with Mrs. Emmaline (Suffell) Nelson, a native of Mississippi. Her parents, Zachariah and Susanuah (Cornelius) Suffell, came to Arkansas about thirty-two years ago, locating two miles southwest of Jonesboro. The mother died February 6, 1884, and the father July 4, 1871. Mr. Shore has been the father of sixteen children: William S. (subject of this sketch), married and living on part of the old homestead; Levi, married to Olie Hopkins, living near the home stead; Webb, married to Lane Shelton; Mary, wife of William McGown; Eliza, wife of Lewis Lynch; Alice, wife of Sam Gridsinger; George married to Edna Nealy; Thomas and Andrew, living. He has thirty grandchildren and two great-grandchildren (one living). Mrs. Shore was formerly a member of the Methodist Church, but is now a member of the Christian Church, of which her husband has been a member for about twelve years. William Stephen Shores resided with his father until his marriage with Aily McGown, who died a few years later. He then married Fanny H. Duke. To them have been born eight children, five living: John C., Marshall A., Alivia H., Thomas H. and Laudie L. Mrs. Shores is a member of the Baptist Church, a devout Christian and a charitable lady. Mr. Shores owns a well-improved farm, is a Republican in politics, and was a member of Company A, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, serving in Col. Lyle's regiment about seventeen months. Having had but limited educational advantages themselves, and realizing its great importance, both he and his wife are striving to give their children a thorough education.

John M. Sipes, a lumber manufacturer of Buffalo Island, is a native of Missouri, born in Buchanan County, July 18, 1840. His parents, Eli and Christina (Rhynes) Sipes, the former born and reared in Pennsylvania, the latter in South Carolina, were married in Perry County, Mo. Mr. Sipes was one of the pioneer settlers of Buchanan County, Mo., having gone there in 1830. In 1856 he moved to Greene County and remained there until his death in 1859. John M. grew to manhood in Missouri, and resided in Buchanan, Perry, Greene, Webster and Barton Counties. He remained on the home farm until his father's death. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the final surrender. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and many lesser engagements. He was never wounded, taken prisoner, nor lost a day from service. After the war he remained for a time in Arkansas, then went to Missouri. In 1866 he settled in Craighead County, Ark., where he has since resided. When, in 1868, he bought his present farm, it was but little improved; now he has 120 acres, 112 under fence, with a very good house and out buildings. Mr. Sipes began operating a grist-mill and cotton-gin in 1881, which burned down in 1887. He then put up a steam saw-mill and cotton-gin, which has proved a very successful enterprise. In the spring of 1865 he married Nancy J. Smith, a native of Kentucky, whose parents died while she was yet a child. This union has been blessed with six children: Joel, Serena, George W., Rose Ann, Julia C. and Henry. Mr. Sipes is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the chairs of the subordinate lodge.

William S. Skelton was born in Tennessee, July 14, 1857, and is now one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Buffalo Island. His parents were John M. and A. C. (Stoddard) Skelton, natives of Alabama. The family came to Arkansas in 1860, locating near Wittsburg, where they remained for about four years and then came to Craighead County, locating first on Cane Island and later on Buffalo Island. Here Mr. Skelton died in 1882, and his wife, since married to G. W.

Finch, still resides on the old homestead. William S. Skelton is the second of the family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living, three having died in infancy and the others after reaching maturity. He grew up in Craighead County and began farming on his own responsibility when nineteen years of age, when, July 6, 1876, he married Dora A. Goss, a native of this State, who died the next year, 1877. He farmed on the homestead some time and in 1879 settled on his present farm, then in heavy timber. Now he has under cultivation forty-eight acres of splendid land, and has built him a good home. He also owns one-quarter interest in the Lumsford & Co. cotton-gin. For his second wife he chose Rebecca E. Richardson, and their union has been blessed with four children: Jodela, Jonathan N., James T. and Paul W. Mr. Skelton is progressive and influential, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Allen Springer, merchant and postmaster at Lake City, and a prominent farmer of Buffalo Island, is a native of Indiana, born in Crawford County, of that State, January 4, 1843. His parents, Elihu and Mahulda (Pearson) Springer, both natives of Indiana, were reared and married in that State, and there resided until the death of the former in 1852. Mrs. Springer still survives her husband, who was a prominent farmer and esteemed by all as a worthy citizen of the county. Allen Springer, at his father's death a boy nine years of age, grew to manhood in his native county, receiving his education at the county schools; and in July of 1861 enlisted in the Indiana Infantry, and served until mustered out at Indianapolis, July 29, 1865. He participated in many engagements, among them Shiloh, Champion's Hill, siege and surrender of Vicksburg, siege and surrender of Atlanta, was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and his last engagement at Goldsboro. During his entire service he received but one slight wound, at the siege of Vicksburg. He participated in the grand review at Washington, and when peace was restored returned to Indiana, and engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers until 1870, when he came to Arkansas. He located in Lee County and

there engaged in milling for two years, then went to Howard County, Kas., and farmed one year, then came to Craighead County, Ark., locating on Buffalo Island. Here he followed farming until 1880, when he moved to Lake City, where he continued the same occupation. In 1885 he purchased an established mercantile business, and keeps a good stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, implements, etc. At merchandising he has been very successful, doing an annual business of \$15,000. He was appointed postmaster in 1888. June 7, 1867, he was united in marriage with Nancy Ellen Walker, a native of Indiana, born and reared in Crawford County. She died in 1886, leaving two children, Samuel E. and Percy, both promising young men. Mr. Springer married his present wife, whose maiden name was Emily Cummings, in December, 1887, in Kearney County, Kas. She is a native of Indiana, and was in childhood a schoolmate of Mr. Springer. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Springer owns one farm of 240 acres on Buffalo Island, with 125 acres cleared, and in his home place has 235 acres, with about eighty under cultivation. He has also 200 acres of timbered land. All this property and all that he has, he owes to his own perseverance, industry and excellent management. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is Master of the Lake City lodge.

John H. Stephens is a substantial farmer of Craighead County, and was born in Bedford County, Tenn., June 7, 1826. His father, Wiley Stephens, was a native of North Carolina, and a very successful farmer until his death in 1873. His mother, Mildred (Carlisle) Stephens, was also a native of North Carolina, and both she and her husband lived consistent Christian lives, and were members of the Baptist Church. After her husband's death, she was married to H. Smith, and died in 1886. J. H. Stephens was the eldest of eight children, only two others, William S. and Leander, the youngest, now living. He has 295 acres of land, half of which is very rich farming land, and of this he has cleared about eighty acres. He also gives much attention to stock raising, and owns many fine horses, mules, and Poland-China

hogs. He is a Mason, and a member of the Grange, and is popular among his many friends. Both he and his wife, who is a member of the Methodist Church, are liberal to all progressive enterprises.

Arnold Stotts. Joshua and Rebecca (Thomas) Stotts, the paternal grandparents of our subject, were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, and after their marriage remained some time in Virginia, and in 1810 went to Wilson County, Tenn., and in 1827 went farther west to Perry County, where the husband died the same year. Mrs. Stotts married a second time, and about 1850 came to Arkansas, locating near Jonesboro, now Craighead County, where she died about 1853 at the age of ninety-eight years. Of the nine children born to this union only one is now living, William Stotts, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the island. He was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1802, and, being but a child when his parents moved to Tennessee, grew to manhood in Tennessee. In 1843, he came by wagon to Arkansas, and located in what is now Craighead County, below Jonesboro, where he remained till 1878, when he moved to Buffalo Island, where he has since resided. He was first married in 1830 to Frances Thomason, a native of North Carolina, who died February 12, 1877, aged fifty-three years. By this union there were nine children, four of whom are still living: Arnold, Elizabeth (widow of John Garrett), Wiley and Mrs. Sarah Randson. Those deceased are William, Rebecca A., John and two infants. Mr. Stotts' second wife was Mrs. Tempie Cannon, *nee* Morgan, and both of them are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stotts has a small farm of forty acres, with twenty-eight under cultivation, which he cultivates himself and upon which he makes his living and clears about \$500 per year. Arnold Stotts, the oldest child of William, and the immediate subject of this sketch, is a merchant and farmer of Stottsville and also owner and proprietor of a cotton-gin and saw and grist-mill. He was born in Perry County, Tenn., in October, 1831, and was but twelve years of age when his parents came to this State. July 18, 1851, he was united in marriage with Cynthia Mattox, born near Gaines-

ville, Ark., and daughter of Edward Mattox. This union has been blessed with five children: Mary Ann (wife of J. Tonson), James, Amanda (wife of Richard Mangrum), William and Alabama (wife of Walter Skelton). All are married and live around the home place. After his marriage Mr. Stotts located near Jonesboro, and in 1863 moved to Buffalo Island, and in 1881 to his present place. He owns 580 acres of land, and on his home place 320 acres, with 109 under cultivation. In 1874 he began merchandising, and in 1876 put up a cotton-gin, a year later adding a saw and grist-mill. He has also a blacksmith shop. When he located on the island there were but four families residing on it, and he has killed deer and bears in numbers. He raised the first cotton crop ever made on the island, and the first year he built his gin, ginned sixty-five bales of cotton, and in 1888 ginned 378 bales. He is one of the leading citizens of the community, and is eminently a self-made man. Mrs. Stotts is a charitable lady and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. M. Stotts, postmaster of Dee, and a farmer of Greenfield Township, is a native of Craighead County, born December 28, 1842. His parents, Andrew J. and Mary Ann (Crowder) Stotts, were among the first settlers of Craighead County, coming from Tennessee, their native State, in 1836. The father died in 1852, the mother five or six years later. These parents had nine children, five living and residents of this county: William, married to Caroline Pierce; Martha, wife of Abner Patterson; A. J. Stotts, married to Mila Ann Rickles; Thomas, married to Lena Freeman, and J. M. Stotts, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Stotts was reared in this county, and received a fair common-school education, the war breaking out when he was yet a boy. When about seventeen years of age he entered the Confederate army, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served two years. On Christmas day, 1865, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Bishop, a daughter of Jones and Margaret (Holland) Bishop, both of whom are natives of Georgia, and came to Arkansas in the spring of 1861. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living, and is about fifty

years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Stotts were born nine children, four of whom are deceased: Abraham, Hiram, Andy J. and Mary Ann. The living are William Levi, James Warner, Sarah Ann, Marietta and Hattie. Since his marriage Mr. Stotts has been engaged in farming, and now owns a well-improved farm of fifty acres, mostly under cultivation. He was for four years a merchant of Dee, and in November, 1882, was appointed postmaster, which office he has since held. He is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., and both he and his wife are members of the Christian Valley Church.

Albert F. Taylor, one of the most extensive farmers and stock dealers of Craighead County, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1824. His parents, Abner and Mary (Baker) Taylor, were natives of East Tennessee, where the father was a prosperous and successful farmer. About 1820 they moved to Western Tennessee, where, being owner of a number of slaves, he engaged extensively in farming. The father died in the "Old Volunteer State," and the mother came with her family to Arkansas, where she died a few years thereafter. They were the parents of four children, Albert F. being the second child, and the only one now living. He came with his mother to Arkansas in 1838, and located on Crowley's Ridge, now in this county, where he remained for six years, and then moved to Maumelle Prairie, near where he is now living. There he purchased and improved a large farm, and remained on it for sixteen years, and then came to his present location. Since coming to this county he has put in cultivation over 600 acres of land, and now owns over 3,000 acres, with about 500 on the home place, where there are forty acres in clover and timothy meadow, good residence, tenant house, orchards and barns. He has 150 head of cattle, and in connection with his farm operates a cotton-gin. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Snodderly, born in Tennessee, who is the mother of seven children, one, Jennie, deceased. Those living are Alanson L., Fergus W., William, Albert F., Jr., John P. and Thomas W. Mr. Taylor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat in politics, and in the late

war served eighteen months in the Confederate army.

D. H. Thorn, of Jonesboro, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Craighead County, was born in York District, S. C., September 1, 1836. His parents, Jesse and Frances (Miller) Thorn, were both natives of South Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Hezekiah Thorn, also a native of "The Palmetto State," was a farmer by occupation, and died in the State of his nativity. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Miller, also a farmer, went from South Carolina to Kentucky, in an early day and there died. Jesse Thorn went to Calloway County, Ky., about 1838, and in 1844 came to Craighead (then Poinsett) County, Ark., and located twelve miles south of the present site of Jonesboro. There he remained until 1850, when he removed to what is known as East Bottom, where he settled in the woods, building a little log cabin with clapboard roof and door, and puncheon floor. They were subjected to all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, using all manner of crude contrivances for making meal, wearing home-spun and home-made clothing, and, with Memphis as the nearest market, hauling there all produce with wagons and ox-teams. Jesse Thorn was the first school teacher in the county, would make his crop and then teach a subscription school for the remainder of the year. He taught for several years, and died in this county in 1873, his wife having died two years previously. They were the parents of thirteen children, only six of whom are now living: John N., Alsey S., Dawson H., Martha (wife of G. W. Hubbs), Sarah (wife of Abraham Brown), Caledonia (wife of William Guinn). One brother, William, was killed during the war. D. H. Thorn was but ten years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas, and, until his marriage, remained with his father assisting in clearing the farm, and then settled near the old homestead where he resided until 1869. He then moved to Jonesboro, where he is now living in his second house in Arkansas. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Craighead County, and was re-elected each successive election until 1880. He has served

four years as deputy sheriff, has been constable and justice of the peace, and has been thirteen times a candidate for minor offices, and been each time elected. He is one of the most extensive land owners in the county, and has about 2,000 acres of land with 500 under cultivation, and has also a large stock farm known as the Miller Mounds. His especial attention is now given to the raising of fine stock. For twelve years he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber, owning two fine large saw-mills. He was first married in 1858 to Eliza Ford, a native of Tennessee, and they are the parents of three children, all married: William T., Dawson H. and John N. He was again married in 1876, to Cora Henson, also a native of Tennessee, a consistent Christian and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thorn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a leading citizen of the county. Having been a pioneer citizen, he has witnessed the rapid growth and development of the county, the change from a cane brake to the thriving little city of Jonesboro. By industry, thrift and economy, he has accumulated a competency, and can now enjoy the fruits of his toil.

L. G. Thornton, a farmer of Jonesboro Township, has been a resident of Craighead County for twenty-five years. He was born in Wayne County, Tenn., October 17, 1827. His parents, Hosea and Catherine (Hendrix) Thornton, were both natives of the old "Volunteer State." They were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, L. G. being the second child. The father died of consumption when the subject of this sketch was nine years of age, and the mother was married again, to John Baker. They moved to Arkansas just before the War of the Rebellion, and located in Izard County. Mr. Baker gave his life for the Confederate cause, was taken prisoner, and died in prison at Little Rock. The mother died in Izard County, in 1881, aged seventy-nine years. L. G. Thornton was reared on a farm, grew to manhood there, and was married November 7, 1844, to Cynthia Ballard, a native of Hardin County, Tenn. Her parents were Williford and Catherine (Carr) Ballard; the former died in Tennessee,

and Mrs. Ballard subsequently removed to Izard County, where she died in 1855. They were the parents of four children, three daughters and one son. Mr. Thornton removed to this State in 1849, coming by wagon and water, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Izard County, at that time nearly all timbered, cleared it up, and lived in that settlement until 1865. He served bravely as a Confederate soldier, being a member of Col. Freeman's regiment, and Capt. Meadows' company. In December of 1864 he started for Craighead County, arriving January 1, 1865; rented for one year, then bought his present farm of 180 acres, on which he has since lived. By dint of hard work and perseverance he has cleared about 100 acres, most of which he rents, himself at present farming only forty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are the parents of ten children, four of them living: Martha Ann, Henry C. (married to Amanda Garrett, and living in Jonesboro), James M. (married to Mary Travis, and lives on the old homestead), Lewis S. (married to Mary Wood, and is a prominent physician of Big Bay Station). Those deceased were Mary, Sparling, William, Lucy and two daughters who died in infancy. At the time of his death, April 18, 1880, Sparling was a prominent young man of twenty-five, and at that time county clerk of Cross County. While a citizen of Izard County Mr. Thornton was justice of the peace and constable. He is a Democrat, has held local positions of honor and trust, and is a practical farmer and progressive citizen.

Francis H. Varner, whose extensive farm is second to but one on Buffalo Island, was born in Dunklin County, Mo., September 6, 1842, and is the son of Thomas Varner, a native of Georgia. The father's first wife lived but a short time, and he was afterward married to Susan Moore, a native of Virginia. They were married in Dunklin County and there engaged in farming for several years, but soon after the birth of Francis H. moved to Buffalo Island, in 1844. Here the father engaged in farming, besides practicing his profession as physician and surgeon until his death, July 3, 1876. His wife survived him several years, dying January 30, 1885. Francis H.

is the oldest of the family of seven children—five boys and two girls—all of whom are now living and residents of this island. He was actively employed on the farm until after his father's death, and educational advantages being at that time very limited received but a meager education. He has improved several large farms and of 800 acres has about 175 cleared, and has also a good residence and out-buildings. In connection with his farm he has a cotton-gin and grist-mill. In the latter part of the late war he entered the Confederate service, and surrendered at Wittsburg, Ark. April 13, 1867, he married Tennie C. Lambert, who was a native of Tennessee, but was reared in Arkansas. She died June 10, 1883, leaving the following children: Mary Ann (wife of Dawson Brooks), born January 30, 1868; William T., born January 25, 1870; Corintha J., born October 23, 1873; Tabitha E., born July 28, 1876, and Ava V., born August 9, 1879. Two children died in infancy. December 24, 1885, he was married to Margaret Armstrong, *nee* Privett, who is a native of Alabama and the widow of W. J. Armstrong. She is the daughter of A. R. Privett, who was born in North Carolina March 19, 1806, and died in Union County, Miss., December 24, 1877. Mr. Varner is a member of the Christian Church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal.

S. A. Warner, president of the Bank of Jonesboro, is a native of Obion County, Tenn., born December 17, 1848. His father, S. A. Warner, was born in North Carolina, March 26, 1800, and in early life moved to Tennessee, where in 1828 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Mosley, a native of Charlotte County, Va. They then resided for several years at Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn., where the father was an attorney in early life, and was popular and successful in his profession. After retiring from his profession, he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he came to Craighead County, Ark., locating about three and one half miles from Jonesboro. Here he purchased a vast amount of land, and at his death in October, 1887, owned several hundred acres. He served with distinction as a soldier under Jackson, and was a major

in his army. Mrs. Warner died January 15, 1884. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living: Martha A. (widow of Dr. J. D. Hillis), Mary S. (widow of W. A. Brevard, of Hickman, Ky.), Hulda A., (widow of T. J. Ratcliffe), Virginia E. (wife of W. H. Cate) and Samuel A. One son, John Robert, a soldier in the late war, over-exerted himself during the evacuation of Memphis, and died while in service. Samuel A. was but nine years of age when his parents came to Craighead County, and here he grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the Jonesboro schools. When twenty years of age, he began the study of law, attended the St. Louis law school, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He entered a partnership with W. H. Cate, and began the practice of his profession. This partnership continued until 1882, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Warner continued the practice alone. Though for many years a successful lawyer, he has now practically retired from his profession, and has turned his attention to commercial pursuits. He represents R. G. Dun & Cos.' Commercial Agency of all the large cities, Wilbur Commercial Agency of Chicago, and Northwestern of New York. He was elected in 1879 to represent his county in the State legislature, serving one term. Mr. Warner is a large property holder, and has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now has about 300 acres of good land under cultivation. He has valuable town property, his residence, a magnificent brick, being the finest in the city. It was built at a cost of \$15,000, and has all modern improvements, heated by steam, lighted by gas, furnished with hot and cold water, etc. In 1874 Miss Sarah J. Culberhouse became his wife, and two children are the fruits of this union: Samuel A. and Thomas D. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are prominent and popular members of society. Having the public interest in view, Mr. Warner is foremost in the support of charitable, progressive and praiseworthy enterprises.

Rev. William Y. M. Wilkerson, a minister of the Christian denomination, and deputy clerk of

Craighead County, was born in Lawrence (now Sharp) County, Ark., in 1844, and is a son of Purvey Wilkerson, a native of North Carolina. The father was reared in Illinois, but came to Arkansas in 1836, and married while here, returning the same year to Illinois, where he remained for six years. He then returned to Arkansas, locating in what is now Sharp County, where he improved a large farm, on which he resided until 1863, when he again returned to Illinois. Three years later he started to return to his home in Arkansas, but, before reaching here, died in Perry County, Mo., November 24, 1866. He was devoted to the cause of his Master, and was a deacon in the Baptist Church. The mother is an estimable lady, and still resides in Sharp County, of which she is a native, born in 1821. Our subject and Benjamin W. are the only survivors of the family of seven children. William Y. M. has spent all but five years of his life in this State, and in his youth attended school and assisted on the farm. In the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army, enlisting first in the Third Missouri Militia, and later in the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers. He saw much active service, and was slightly wounded at Licking, Mo. After the surrender he went to Franklin County, Ill., and attended high school one year, when he returned to Arkansas, and followed farming and school teaching until 1884, when he was elected deputy clerk, to which office he has since been three times elected. He is a Republican in politics, but stands so high in popular favor that he has been four times elected in a county where there are twenty Democrats to one Republican. Mr. Wilkerson was married in 1876 to Miss Morrilla T. Herren, a native of Alabama, and to this union have been born five children: Rebecca E., Henry M., William A. W., James B. P. and Clarkie G. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson are members of the Christian Church, and he has been an ordained minister of that denomination since November 20, 1870. He professed religion in 1860, and since that time has given twenty years to the ministry of the Gospel. He located in this county in 1880, and, through his kindness to the poor, thoughtful consideration of his fellow-men,

fervent piety and devotion to his Master's cause, he has won an enviable and lasting popularity.

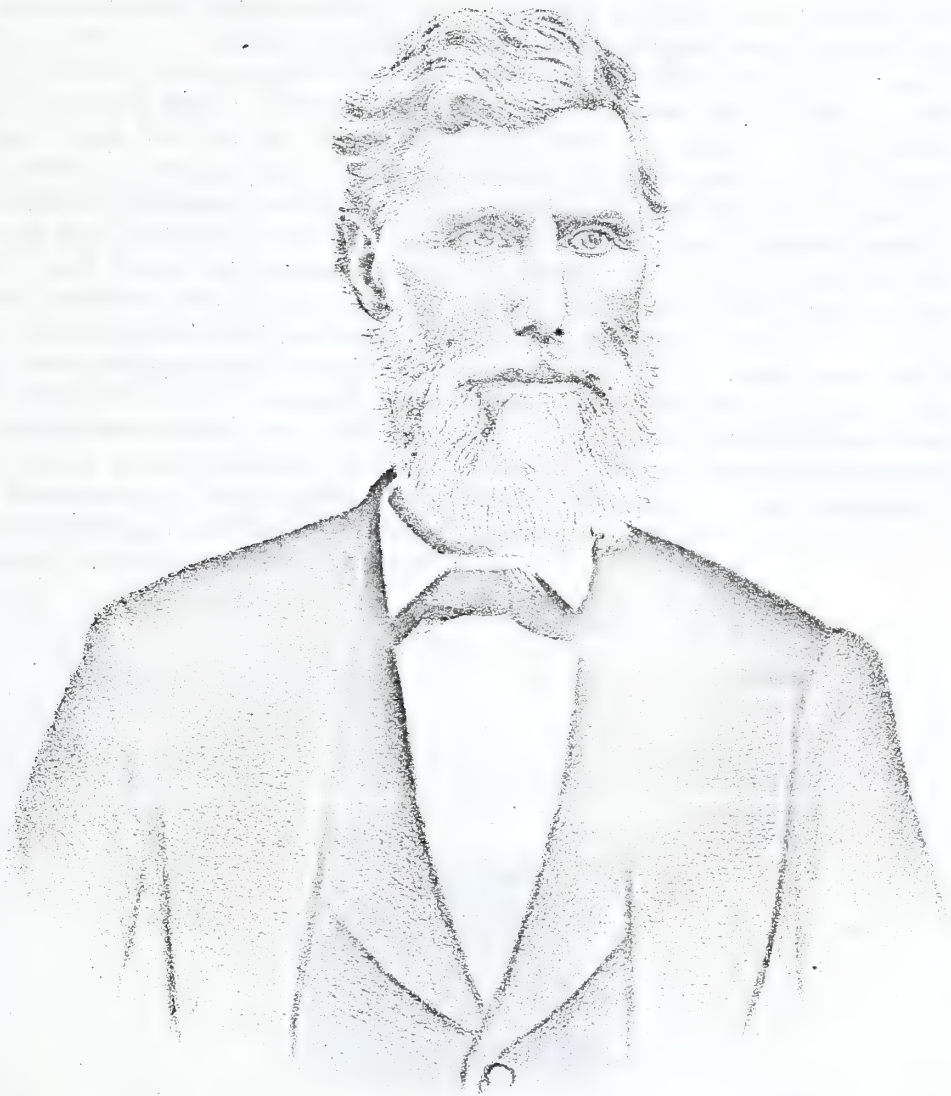
Jacob Williams, a thrifty, self-made farmer of Buffalo Island, was born in Cumberland County, Tenn., in 1829, and is the fifth child of Caleb and Lucy (Jones) Williams, natives of Virginia. The father was born in 1797, and when a young man moved to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming for several years. His wife died about the close of the war, but he, though quite helpless, is still living. They had eleven children, and all but two lived to be grown. Jacob Williams was reared on a farm, and had but limited educational advantages, but through wide practical knowledge, has made himself what he is. When twenty-one years of age, he began farming for himself in Cumberland County, where he remained until 1856, when he moved to West Tennessee. In 1867, he came to Arkansas, locating on Buffalo Island. From heavy woodland, he has cleared 100 acres, and now owns 200, all of which, by his own industry, thrift and economy, he has made since coming to this State. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Mary Smith, a native of Virginia, and they are the parents of two sons, Dr. Joseph M. and Clarence W. They are highly esteemed in the community in which they live for their strict piety and sterling worth. Mr. Williams and family are members of the Methodist Church.

George W. Wilson is a native of Craighead County, Ark., where he still resides, and occupies a prominent position among its farmers. His father, also George W. Wilson, was born in South Carolina, July 30, 1829, was educated in that State, and followed farming very successfully. November 12, 1854, he married Martha Loftis, born in South Carolina, and daughter of Morris and Priscilla (Cantrel) Loftis, who are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living in this State. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died September 7, 1859. George W. Wilson, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in Jonesboro, Ark., and married Sarah Stroud, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Anderson and Sarah Stroud, natives of the same State, who came to Arkansas in

1859. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of three children: Alvan D., Levi T. and Varina G. Mr. Wilson has a large, well-stocked farm of 140 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He is a member of both the Masonic fraternity and of the Agricultural Wheel, in both of which organizations he has occupied official chairs. He manifests a great deal of pride in the county's development and progress, and is one of the kind that makes a thrifty community. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

W. J. Witt, of Jonesboro, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., December 2, 1831, is a son of Joseph M. and Cynthia (Lawrence) Witt, natives of Tennessee, and is one of the prominent, progressive farmers of the county. Joseph M. Witt was a farmer by occupation, was successful in that pursuit, and was greatly esteemed by his many friends. About 1840 he moved to eastern Alabama, where both parents resided until their deaths. They had eight children, four of whom are now living: William J., James L., Nancy and Thomas H. William J. Witt was reared and educated in Alabama, and in 1860 moved to Craighead County, Ark., locating on a farm about nine miles west of Jonesboro, and remained there until the close of the war. He served in the Confederate army about eighteen months, and at the close of the war moved to Jonesboro, that his children might have advantage of the Jonesboro schools. He owns eighty-five acres of land, with about one-half well improved. In 1849 he was married to Matilda A. Shirey, and they were the parents of four children, two now living. They are Martha C., wife of A. W. Sparks, and Cynthia J., wife of Z. T. Matthews, a leading merchant of Jonesboro. Mr. Witt was again married, in 1878, selecting Sidda Mangrum. She is the mother of three children. Mr. Witt has strong convictions of right, and is a man of sterling worth in the community. Both he and Mrs. Witt are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon.

Joel G. Wood (deceased). William H. and Elmira (Lane) Wood, both natives of Alabama, were the parents of nine children, all of whom moved to Arkansas. Two still live in Craighead

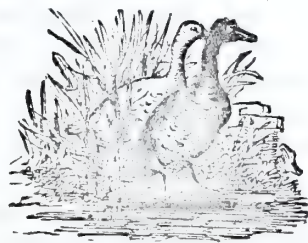


Ja. Rutherford

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

County: Greene, on Maumelle prairie, and Francis, two and a half miles north of Jonesboro. Joel G. was born in Cherokee County, Ala., October 7, 1829, and was reared on the farm, receiving a fair "district school" education. January 29, 1854, he was married to Maria Evans, daughter of Jesse and Caroline (Anderson) Evans, parents of eight living children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Evans met an untimely death in a destructive cyclone which passed over Northern Alabama about 1884. The father was sixty and the mother about fifty years of age. Mr. Wood farmed in Alabama for two years after his marriage, then moved to Greene County, Ark., and two years later came to Craighead County and purchased sixty acres of land one and one-fourth mile south of Jonesboro, where he resided until the time of his death. He was a successful farmer, a grocery merchant of Jonesboro, also a butcher and did some freighting from Wittsburg, Walnut Ridge, and Memphis to Jonesboro. He served with credit one term as sheriff

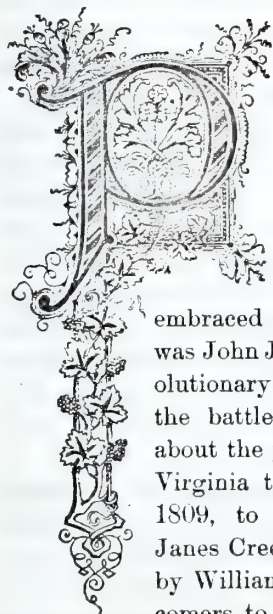
of Craighead County, and filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable in Cherokee County, Ala. He was a prominent citizen and a Democrat, meriting the honors bestowed upon him. He died from an accident November 16, 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born twelve children, eight of whom are living: Alice V., wife of Napoleon Keller, a farmer of White County, Ark.; James Buchanan, married to Elizabeth Cox, and residing in Craighead County; Mary, wife of Dr. Lewis S. Thornton, a leading physician of Big Bay Station, Ark.; Joel G., who lives with his wife in Conway County; Albert Pike, married to Laura Rackley, and living near the old homestead; William P., Starling W., and Dora Lee, at home. The deceased are Josephine and three infants. Mrs. Wood resides on the old homestead, and conducts the farm in a successful and thrifty manner. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of social and moral worth.



CHAPTER XIX.

RANDOLPH COUNTY—THE PIONEERS—THE COUNTY FORMED AND ORGANIZED—SEAT OF JUSTICE—BUILDINGS—LOCAL OFFICERS—ELECTIONS—NATURAL HISTORY—WATER-COURSES—MINERALS, SOIL, ETC.—WOOD SUPPLY—VEGETABLE AND OTHER PRODUCTS—STATISTICS—TAXABLES—THE CENSUS—PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—THE GREAT WAR—LAW AND LAWYERS—INSTRUCTION—MORALS—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—SELECTED BIOGRAPHY.

Ye pioneers, it is to you
The debt of gratitude is due ;
Ye builded wiser than ye knew
The broad foundation
On which our superstructure stands.—*Pearre.*



PIONEER SETTLERS of any community are deserving of more than ordinary mention for the important part they occupied in its earliest development. The first settler of the territory embraced within Randolph County

was John Janes, a survivor of the Revolutionary War, who was wounded in the battle of Yorktown, and who, about the year 1800, emigrated from Virginia to Missouri, and thence, in 1809, to this county, locating on Janes Creek on the farm now owned by William Bridges. Other very early comers to this creek were the Rickmans, Bakers and Davises. On the other streams the first settlers were as follows: On Spring River, James Campbell, on the farm now owned by John Miller, Sr.; the Stubblefields and Loneyes, on Eleven Point River; Samuel McElroy, who was a hatter by trade and supplied the country for fifty miles around; Edward Mattix, Robert M. Revvel

and Thomas Holderby; On Fourche Dumas River, the Fletchers, Fosters, Swezy, Jarrett and Plott; on Current River, Frank Hix, Peyton R. Pittman (the first county judge), Duckworth, Pyburn and Ingram; on Black River, Caspar Schmick chose a residence two miles below Pocahontas, and in 1828 Gov. Thomas S. Drew and R. S. Bettis located on the site of Pocahontas. James Russell, at whose house the first courts were held, made a home on the uplands eight miles north of Pocahontas on the farm now known as the Foster place. Mathias Mock was an early settler on Mud Creek. In 1815 David Black, formerly of South Carolina, the grandfather of John P., David C., Rufus H. and William A. Black, all of whom are living, settled at Black's Ferry, on Eleven Points River.

The DeMunnns, two or three brothers, refugees from the French Revolution, highly respected, intelligent and liberal Frenchmen, became residents on Black River, some two miles below the site of Pocahontas, where they built the first water-power grist and saw-mill in the county, about the year 1822. Prior to this John Janes had erected a horse-power grist-mill at his residence. All of

these settlers mentioned, except the DeMunns and, perhaps, one or two others, have left within the county a numerous progeny. The first immigrants were from Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee; later they were mostly from the latter State, and for a time before and up to the Civil War there was a large influx from Indiana and Kentucky. Recently the immigration has been from various States, both north and south. It is said that when the war came those individuals from Indiana sympathized with the Southern cause, while the Kentuckians generally remained loyal and refugeed from the county.

The county of Randolph was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, approved October 29, 1835. As originally constituted, it included all the territory lying west of Cache River, in what is now Clay and Greene Counties. By a subsequent legislative act, approved January 18, 1861, a portion of Lawrence County, about twenty-five square miles, was cut off and attached to Randolph.

Under the act creating the county, commissioners were appointed to select two separate places, either of which would be suitable for the location of the county seat. It was further provided that the people should decide, at an election to be held for the purpose, at which of these points the county seat should be fixed. Accordingly the commissioners selected the site of Pocahontas, and another place at some noted springs in the woods, about eight miles north. At that time Thomas S. Drew (afterward governor) and R. S. Bettis owned the present location of Pocahontas. The larger portion of the settlers had gathered in the northern part of the county, and felt confident that the people would select the place at the springs for the seat of justice. The election was held in the summer or fall of 1836, on which occasion Messrs. Drew and Bettis gave a free barbecue at the site of Pocahontas, and, as men could then vote at any voting place in the county, the barbecue proved a sufficient inducement to draw voters enough to secure a small majority in favor of locating the seat of justice at the latter place. Here it was accordingly placed, and has since remained. The pro-

prietors of the site donated the public square to the county. Soon after a contract was entered into between the county and Thomas O. Marr, for the construction of a two-story brick court-house, 40x40 feet in size, with the court room below and the offices above. The contractor agreed to complete the building for \$2,400, but it was several years before it was finished and accepted. This house stood until about the year 1870, when on account of its improper construction it fell down. A Mr. McKay secured the contract for the construction of the present court-house, for the sum of \$45,000, and the material of the old building. Afterward, in 1874, when the local administration changed hands, and before the contractor had received his pay, it was discovered or believed that some fraud had been connected with the contract, which led to litigation, whereupon a compromise was made with the contractor by confessing judgment in his favor for \$28,000, which, together with costs and interest, amounted by the time it was all paid to about \$35,000. The court-house is a substantial and fairly handsome two-story brick structure, on a rock foundation, with a fire-proof vault for the records attached, and with offices below and courtroom above.

A double-walled, squared-log jail, with stone filling between the walls, and two stories in height, was erected about 1840, and was used until 1870; then a frame jail, with an iron cell was erected and used until 1886, when the present one, a frame with an iron cell, metal roof and siding, was constructed at a cost of a little over \$4,000. These constitute all the county buildings, there being no poor farm or poor asylum.

The following list includes the names of the officers of this county, together with their terms of service, from its organization to the present.

Judges: P. R. Pittman, 1835-42; James Martin, 1842-46; B. J. Wiley, 1846-50; James Martin, 1850-52; B. J. Wiley, 1852-54; J. P. Ingram, 1854-60; William Thompson, 1860-62; H. Cockran, 1862-68; C. V. Cory, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; Isham Russell, 1874-76; J. H. Purkins, 1876-78; S. J. Johnson, 1878-82; J. H. Richardson, 1882-86; Daniel Wyatt, 1886-

88; A. J. Witt, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: B. J. Wiley, 1835-42; J. H. Imboden, 1842-44; T. O. Marr, 1844-49; Alex. Smith, 1849-50; L. F. Johnson, 1850-52; J. C. Walker, 1852-54; E. L. Urmston, 1854-58; J. B. Kelsey, 1858-64; C. C. Elder, 1864-68; E. Rockwell, 1868-72; J. T. Robinson, 1872-76; J. Schoonover, 1876-82; J. T. Robinson, 1882-86; W. T. Bispham, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: Wm. Black, 1835-40; J. H. Imboden, 1840-42; J. Spikes, 1842-49; John Chandler, 1849-52; W. G. Murphy, 1852-58; D. C. Black, 1858-62; M. McNabb, 1862-64; S. M. Truly, 1864-65; D. C. Black, 1865-68; G. A. Eaton, 1868-72; J. T. Fisher, 1872-74; J. F. Spikes, 1874-76; D. C. Black, 1876-78; W. Conner, 1878-82; A. J. Witt, 1882-86; B. F. Spikes, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: B. M. Simpson, 1836-38; J. Newland, 1838-46; W. L. Rice, 1846-52; J. D. Cross, 1852-57; W. W. Douthit, 1857-64; Thomas Foster, 1864-68; A. J. Pack, 1868-72; J. Hufstedler, 1872-74; T. S. Bennett, 1874-76; J. W. Slayton, 1876-78; A. H. Kibler, 1878-86; J. R. Chambers, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Surveyors: J. M. Cooper, 1835-38; John Johnson, Sr., 1838-40; J. Vanbibber, 1840-42; I. L. Garrett, 1842-44; William McLain, 1844-54; T. S. Swingington, 1854-56; I. L. Garrett, 1856-66; N. C. Dodson, 1866-68; I. L. Garrett, 1868-72; N. C. Dodson, 1872-82; J. H. Skaggs, 1882-84; N. C. Dodson, 1884-88; G. B. Smith, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: L. F. Johnson, 1862-68; D. C. Downey, 1868-72; J. D. Wyatt, 1872-74; S. W. Thompson, 1874-76; J. H. Richardson, 1876-82; W. H. Johnson, 1882-84; M. D. Bowers, 1884-88; Gideon Thompson, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1836, none; 1861, J. W. Crenshaw; 1864, none; 1868, Ham. W. Ratcliffe; 1874, none.

The first representatives of Randolph County

in the lower house of the legislature of 1837-38 were W. Piboum and J. Anthony.

The first State senator of the county was Robert Smith, who represented this and Lawrence County.

At the last election for President, Randolph gave Cleveland 1,606 votes. Harrison, 249, Streeter, 45, and Fisk, 6.

Randolph County is in Northeast Arkansas, and is bounded north by Oregon and Ripley Counties, in Missouri, east by Clay and Greene Counties in Arkansas, south by Lawrence, and west by Sharp Counties, and contains about 640 square miles, of which only about one-fifth is improved.

Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning on the State line between Missouri and Arkansas, it crosses the line between Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence, south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 20 and 21 north; thence, east on said line to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 20 north, Range 3 east; thence, south on the section lines to the middle of Black River; thence, down the middle of Black River to the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence, south on the range line to the line between Townships 17 and 18 north; thence, west on the township line to the middle of Black River; thence, down stream to the mouth of Spring River; thence, up Spring River to the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west; thence, north to the northeast corner of Township 18 north, Range 3 west; thence, west to the southwest corner of Section 36, Township 19, Range 3; thence, north to the northeast corner of Section 23, same township and range; thence, west to the northwest corner of that section; thence, north to the northwest corner of Section 26, Township 20, Range 3; thence, northwesterly to a point on the State line near the northwest corner of Township 21, Range 4 west; thence, east on the State line to the place of beginning.*

Black River enters the county from the east, south of the center of its eastern boundary, and runs in a southwesterly direction to its junction with Spring River, where it passes out. Current

*The northern portion of the western boundary of the county has never been definitely located and described.

River enters from the northeast, in Section 4, Township 20 north, Range 3 east, and flows thence southwesterly to its junction with Black River, in Section 30, Township 19 north, Range 2 east. Black River is navigable for boats of fair size, to the mouth of Current, and the latter is navigable up to Shoemaker's Ferry, near the eastern boundary of the county. Both are navigable farther up for smaller vessels. Fourche Dumas—originally Fourche à Thomas—enters from Missouri in the eastern part of Range 1 east, and flows in a southerly direction to its confluence with Black River, a mile above Pochontas. Eleven Points River first touches the county from the north, near the middle of Range 2 west, and flows southward, bearing slightly to the east, and empties into Spring River, near the southern boundary. Janes Creek rises in the county's extreme northwest corner and flows southeasterly to its junction with Spring River, in Section 7, Township 18 north, Range 2 west. Spring River flows in a southeasterly direction, forming the boundary between Randolph and Lawrence Counties, and empties into Black River at the extreme southern point of the former. These streams have many tributaries, and together form a beautiful "river system" for the county. The surplus water of the county flows into Black River, and all the streams named, with the exception of Janes Creek, have their source in Missouri. Their united direction resembles a fan or a tree with a spreading top, the lower Black River being the handle of the fan or the trunk of the tree. The natural drainage of the county is good. Fish are abundant in all the streams.

About one-half of the lands of Randolph County are level river bottoms, and the remainder hill or uplands, the latter being mostly in the western portion. Its location is such that nearly all is fit for cultivation.

There are large quantities of Government land subject to sale at \$1.25 per acre, or that can be taken as a homestead by heads of families, in tracts of 160 acres each, also a large area of State lands, to be had at 50 cents per acre, or that can be donated at a cost of \$15 for 160 acres, to actual settlers. Much land has already been taken up by

"homesteaders." There are indications of metals beneath the surface, such as lead, zinc and copper, but mines have not yet been opened.

In addition to the many streams mentioned, numerous springs abound, especially in the hilly portions of the county, two of which, "Warm Springs" and "Ravenden Springs" have obtained more than a local reputation for their curative properties. Each of these springs is provided with a commodious hotel for the accommodation of pleasure and health-seekers. An abundance of well water can be obtained throughout the county at a moderate depth, and at reasonable cost. Cisterns, constructed at a small expense, are in general use. These various sources furnish an abundant water supply.

About four-fifths of the whole area of the county is covered with a dense forest of fine timber, consisting of white, black, red and swamp, or cow, oaks, white and black hickory, white and black ash, cypress, sweet gum, cedar, birch, cherry, and some walnut and sassafras. The higher or hilly lands abound with oak and hickory, the more valuable timber being generally in the bottoms or level lands.

The soil here is generally good, and with proper cultivation is well adapted to the production of corn, cotton, oats, wheat, clover, the tame grasses, tobacco, vegetables, and all fruits common to this latitude. It varies in quality from the poorer to the richest, the latter being the alluvial soils of the bottom lands.

Among the many resources of this section is the seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber, though only about six saw-mills are found; consequently the timber now being cut is mostly rafted down the streams in the log to Black River, and thence to Black Rock and other points below where it is sawed. The land owners receive a large income from the sale of the timber in the log, or on the stump, and enough is sold from many tracts to pay for them. Besides timber, agricultural pursuits and the raising of live stock are excellent sources of income. According to the United States Census of 1880, there were 1,476 farms within the county, and 55,133 acres (about one-eighth of the

entire area) improved; and the vegetable productions for the previous year were: Corn, 782,403 bushels; oats, 33,137 bushels; wheat, 31,244 bushels; hay, 275 tons; cotton, 6,248 bales; Irish potatoes, 6,696 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,570 bushels; tobacco, 13,348 pounds. In the amount of tobacco produced, it ranked as the tenth county in the State. These figures show that corn and cotton were then, as now, the staple products of the farmers. A good supply of grist-mills and cotton-gins convert the raw material into marketable condition. The same census shows the following number of head of live stock: Horses, 3,021; mules and asses, 1,216; neat cattle, 10,720; sheep, 6,334; hogs, 33,184. The assessment rolls of the taxable personal property for 1888 showed: Horses, 3,594; mules and asses, 1,610; neat cattle, 17,481; sheep, 6,673; hogs, 19,915—a large increase in all except hogs.

In 1880 real estate was assessed for taxation at \$384,141, and personal property at \$285,597, making a total of \$669,720; the total amount of taxes charged was \$26,513. In 1888 the real estate assessment amounted to \$690,677, and personal property, \$671,202, making a total \$1,361,879, taxes on which were \$20,795.59. By comparing these figures it will be observed that since 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has a little more than doubled, while the taxes have become less. The recent immigration and the more rapid development of all resources account for this increase in values. The county's public debt is about \$15,000, and its scrip is, at this writing, worth from 75 to 85 cents on the dollar.

The aggregate population of Randolph since its organization has been as follows: 1840, 2,196; 1850, 3,275; 1860, 6,261; 1870, 7,466; 1880, 11,724. The colored population in 1860 was 359, in 1870, 357, and in 1880, 627. The census of 1890 will probably give the aggregate population at about 15,000. On each occasion when the census was taken prior to 1880, the area of the county was about 40 per cent larger than at the present time.

About two miles of the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad run

across the southeast portion of the county, and 1,046 feet of the main line of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad run near Ravenden. O'Kean, on the former line, is the only railroad station within the county limits.

At the beginning of the Civil War in the spring of 1861, the people of Randolph County, with but few individual exceptions, were in favor of the proposed Confederacy, and did all in their power to help establish it. At least eight companies of soldiers, commanded, respectively, by Capts. Joseph Martin, T. J. Mellon, Albert Kelsey, Eli Hufstедler, Mahlon McNabb, William A. Black, Isaac Schmick and John Mitchell, were raised here for the Southern army. With these commands, and recruits that joined others, both in Arkansas and Missouri, it is estimated that the county furnished over 1,000, perhaps 1,200, soldiers. Nearly every able-bodied man—including boys over fifteen years of age (save a few who refugeed) were in the Confederate army. For a long time early in the war period, Gen. Hardee had his headquarters at Pocahontas while he organized an army of about 10,000 men, consisting of Hindman's Legion, a battery, and several Arkansas regiments, all of whom were camped at different points along Black River.

No command or commands were raised within the county for the Federal army. In the summer of 1862, after Hardee's army had moved away, Gen. Steele, with a division of Federal troops, occupied Pocahontas for several weeks, and to his honor it can be said that the citizens of the place and vicinity found no fault with his treatment, and that they still remember him with kindness. In September, 1863, a portion of Col. Reeves' regiment of Confederates concealed themselves in ambush on the Herron farm on Current River, from which they fired upon and killed and wounded a few men of Col. Leeper's regiment of Federal troops as it passed along. Aside from this there were only a few shots exchanged within the county between the contending parties. There was no "bushwhacking" between its citizens, but a few men were killed by transient scouting parties. Having graciously accepted the result of the war the peo-

ple are generally pleased that the Union was preserved, and now extend a hearty welcome to immigrants. Sectional animosity long ago disappeared.

The records of the sessions of the several courts held within this Territory prior to the admission of Arkansas as a State have not been preserved. Upon the county's organization, courts were held at the house of James G. Russell, eight miles north of Pocahontas, on the farm now known as the Foster place, and until the county-seat was located. The records show that a county court convened as early as July, 1836, but it is probable that one or two sessions were held prior to that date. The first recorded session of this court was in Pocahontas, in July, 1837, when there were present Peyton R. Pittman, judge, and William L. Rice and Joseph Spike, associate justices. Court now convenes on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and the probate court convenes on the second Mondays of the same months. The first session of the circuit court was held at the house of Mr. Russell in August, 1836, and was presided over by Judge Archibald Yell. The first term held at Pocahontas, as appears of record, began on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of April, 1837, Judge Lewis B. Tully presiding. The circuit court of the county now convenes in regular session twice a year, beginning on the first Mondays of February and August.

The legal bar of Randolph County is composed of men who have demonstrated themselves to be possessed of ability and thorough knowledge of the legal profession. The following named attorneys are located here: Rufus H. Black, John P. Black, R. D. Brown, J. T. Lomax, George T. Black, M. F. Collier and S. A. D. Eaton.

Randolph, like all the other counties, has had its share of suffering on account of criminal offenders. But few capital offenses, however, were committed prior to the war period. The first execution, in its present boundary, was that of a slave who killed his mistress, in 1830, and was hung in 1831, at old Jackson, then the county-seat of the mother county, Lawrence. Nothing now remains of this old town. In 1850 two men, Miner and McGee, waylaid a stranger, a Kentuckian, who

was passing through the county. One struck him from his horse with a gun, dragged him from the road into the woods, and there left him for dead. His horse, and saddle-bags containing some money, were then taken, after which the assailants attempted to escape. The stranger recovered sufficiently to give an alarm. The offenders were caught by the citizens, and, upon being identified by the injured man, were tried and hanged for the offense. The victim died from the effects of his wounds. About the close of the Civil War two men, Brainard and Turpin, broke into a store and killed the keeper, for which offense they were tried and hanged. Later, during the reconstruction period, when chaos reigned, a number of murders were committed, and the offenders went unpunished. In 1877 Marcus A. Whitley killed Duke Summers, and subsequently was tried and hanged. In 1884 William H. Harper killed John Sellers. He was tried in Greene County, on a change of venue, found guilty, and there executed. A few individuals have been compelled to take the lives of antagonists in defense of their own. Ever since the reconstruction period law and order have prevailed here, and a safer or more peaceable community cannot now be found.

Education is not at a standstill in this section, as the following from the report of Mr. C. E. Witt, county examiner, amply indicates: There was within the county in 1888, a scholastic population of 4,804 white, and 189 colored children, making a total of 4,993. Of these, only 1,306 white, and eighty-six colored, making a total of 1,392, were enrolled in the public schools. But the latter—owing to the failure of directors to make reports—is not a true representation, as the attendance is only given for the number of schools reported, and thus the system does not receive credit for its actual work.

The following letter bearing so directly to the point is worthy of insertion:

POCAHONTAS, ARK., SEPT. 25, 1888.

HON. W. E. THOMPSON, Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed the annual report of the public schools of this county. It is not a correct report by a great deal. It is untrustworthy in every particular; nearly seventy-five per cent of the districts failed

to report anything except the number of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and four districts did not report anything at all. The public schools of this county are more popular with the natives than any other class of people, but not appreciated like they should be, taking into consideration the immense amount of good they are doing. Yours truly,

C. E. WITT, *County Examiner.*

Other county examiners complain of the failure of the district directors to make reports as required by law. There are seventy-five school districts in the county, and for the year ending June 30, 1888, there was expended on account of the public schools the sum of \$8,822.63. The average monthly wages paid teachers with first-grade certificates was: Males, \$37.50; females, \$35.

The Roman Catholic Marienstine Institute, located at Pocahontas, is under the management of the Sisters. This is an institution of great excellence, and wields considerable influence in educational circles.

The religious denominations of Randolph County are: Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Christian and Roman Catholic. The former two were the pioneer Christian workers, having organized the first religious societies in the county. Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there are three circuits and a mission. The Pocahontas Circuit, consisting of Pocahontas, Clearview Chapel, Oak Grove and Mount Pisgah, with Rev. R. H. Grissett, pastor, has a membership of 301. The Siloam Circuit containing several appointments in the northeast part of the county, Rev. J. S. Best, pastor, has a membership of 368. The Walnut Hill Circuit, covering several points in the northwestern portion, Rev. J. F. Armstrong, pastor, has a membership of 215. The Warm Springs Mission in the central part, Rev. J. G. Miller, pastor, has a membership of seventy-two.

Belonging to the Baptist Churches are Witt's Chapel, Pleasant Grove, Oak Grove, Mount Pleasant, Little Vine, Shiloh, Spring Hill, Macedonia, Antioch, Mud Creek, Dry Creek, James School-house, Vandergriff School house, Reyno and a few others, all with an average membership of from forty to fifty. Some of these are attached to the State Line Association of Missionary Baptists,

and some to the Spring River Baptist Association. Among the Baptist ministers of the county are elders I. H. Witt, D. A. Pressley, J. B. Roach, M. D. Bowers, Isham Looney, John A. Giles and A. W. James.

The Christian Churches are represented by Stony Point, Dry Creek, Maynard, Union, Liberty, Warm Springs and one near Noland postoffice. Elder B. F. Hollowell is pastor of the first three named. Two elders by the name of Lemon also preach to the people.

The Roman Catholics have one church, St. Paul's, with a large membership, located at Pocahontas. Rev. Father J. Eugene Weibel is the pastor. The Marienstine Institute, before mentioned, is located by and connected with this church.

All these denominations, except the latter, maintain Sunday-schools in the most thickly settled neighborhoods, and all according to their several creeds are actively engaged in the advancement of Christianity.

Randolph County is not without its towns. Albertha, twelve miles northeast of Pocahontas, contains a postoffice, store, grocery, and church and school-house combined.

Dalton, a post hamlet on Eleven Point River, is composed of two stores, and a water-power grist-mill.

Elm Store is a postoffice near Eleven Points River, on the north line of the county.

Ingram is a post hamlet near the mouth of Mud Creek.

Kingsville, in the western part, contains two general and one drug store, and a church and schoolhouse combined.

Lima, a postoffice, is ten miles northwest of Pocahontas.

Maynard, fourteen miles northeast of Pocahontas, comprises a postoffice, two stores, a hotel, grist and saw-mill, cotton-gin, a church and school-house.

Middlebrook, on Fourche Dumas, has a post-office, two stores, a cotton-gin, and church, school-house and Masonic lodge combined.

Noland is a postoffice in the south central part of the county.

O'Kean, a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, in the southeast corner, contains a general store, drug store, hotel and livery stable.

Peru has a postoffice and store in the southeast part.

Pocahontas, the county seat, situated on the right bank of Black River, a little southeast of the center, had its origin with the organization of the county in 1836, when it was selected as the site for the seat of justice. The first merchant of the place was W. R. Hunter. The business increased and the town prospered until it was known as the leading trading point in Northeast Arkansas. Being about the head of navigation, it became the wholesale distributing point for a large tract of country hereabouts, even to Southeast Missouri, and reached its highest success from 1850 to 1860. Just before the Civil War its commercial business was indeed extensive. Natural prostration resulted during this period, but it partially recovered afterward, and continued excellent until 1872-73, when towns sprang up along the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, then being completed, and Pocahontas lost its former prosperity. It now contains the county buildings, postoffice, five general stores, three groceries, two drug stores, two saloons, one livery stable, three hotels, two newspapers, a saw-mill, three cotton-gins, a number of shops, three churches—Methodist, African Methodist and Roman Catholic—a public school-house, a Roman Catholic institute, a complement of professional men and agents, two Masonic lodges—white and colored—a lodge of Odd Fellows, and two lodges of Knights of Honor, one being composed of Catholics only. The population is about 500. The press includes the Randolph Herald, now in its eighth volume, published by J. N. Bolen, and the Pocahontas Free Press (first volume), published by B. B. Morton. Both of the papers are ably edited, and advocate Democratic principles. They are published weekly, and are bright, spicy and full of promise.

Ravenden Springs, a summer resort in the western part of the county, contains a postoffice, two general stores, one drug store, a first-class hotel, a church and a school house.

Reyno, in the eastern extremity, contains a postoffice, four general stores, one drug store, two saloons, one millinery store, one livery stable, one hotel, a saw- and grist-mill, a church and school-house.

Supply, northeast of the center, consists of a postoffice, a general store and a cotton-gin.

Warm Springs, in the northern part of the county, contains noted springs, a postoffice, two general stores, one drug store, two cotton-gins, and a school-house and church combined.

Water Valley is a postoffice on Eleven Points, northwest of Pocahontas.

H. W. Ball, farmer and stock raiser, Dalton, Ark. In reviewing the contents of this volume no adequate idea of the agricultural affairs of Davidson Township, or of its substantial citizens could be obtained which failed to make mention of Mr. Ball or the excellent estate which he owns. He was born in Independence County, Ark., on the 15th of December, 1840, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Dillard) Ball, both natives of Virginia. Benjamin F. Ball came to Arkansas about 1825, and settled in Independence County. He was twice married, first to Miss Elizabeth Dillard, who bore him thirteen children, those now living being C. M., in Independence County; W. G., also in that county; H. W.; W. S., in Independence County; Elizabeth, and Arvilla, widow of Robert Wann. Mrs. Ball died in 1848. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ball's second marriage was with Mrs. Minerva Baker, *nee* Muskgrove, and by her he became the father of four children, only one now living, G. B., who lives in Independence County. The second Mrs. Ball died in 1876, and Mr. Ball died on the 24th of June, 1889. He was born in 1800: had been justice of the peace of his township for a number of terms, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-six years. In his politics he affiliated with the Republican party, and was a man universally respected for his honesty, integrity and liberality. He was among

the first settlers of his county, and his first crop was put in with a wooden plow, as no iron had been shipped into that country at that time. At the end of his second year's residence there, a small keel-boat was pulled by hand up to Batesville, and brought some iron. The first few years of his life were spent in opening his farm. He was, up to the late war, a great stock raiser. The greater part of the first two years his meat was obtained in the forest by killing bears, deer and wild turkey. Mr. Ball had very little property when he went to Arkansas, but at the time of his death he owned about 500 acres of land, and was one of the leading farmers of that part of the county. He was the owner of the first threshing machine brought to that section of country (old fashioned ground-hog thresher). H. W. Ball received but a limited education, attending only the subscription schools of his section, and at the age of eighteen engaged in driving a hack from Batesville to Smithville. He only followed this business a short time when he engaged in boating on the Black River, from Jackson Port to Pocahontas. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this continued until 1862, when he joined the Confederate army under Col. McCarver, and served twelve months. He then returned home, and there remained until 1864, when he assisted in raising a company for the United States forces, and served for eleven months. After being disbanded Mr. Ball moved to Illinois (Union County), and after a residence there of two years came back to Arkansas, where he again engaged in farming, in Black River Bottom. The first crop he made was with a steer, but the second year he bought a yoke of steers, with which he made his second crop. He cleared twenty acres of land, and all his hauling was done with the oxen. For a wagon he used wooden trucks. He first purchased eighty acres, but at the end of four years sold this for \$800, and moved to Sharp County, where he purchased a farm for \$900, and there remained for ten years. He then sold out for the same amount, and moved on his present property in 1880. There were 240 acres in this, and he paid \$750 for it. Since then he has added eighty acres. He has been twice mar-

ried; first, to Miss Mildred K. Baker, daughter of Harrison Baker, who represented Independence County in the legislature two terms, and by her became the father of nine children, six now living: Ulysses R., wife of J. H. Moore, living in Randolph County; Harriet A., a teacher; James C., Eunice A., Franklin H. and Callie R. Mr. Ball served two terms as justice of the peace in Sharp County, Ark., and was elected to the third term, but did not serve. After coming to this county he was elected justice one term, and has also been school director a number of terms. His first wife died on the 6th of April, 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Eastern Star Chapter, and was an excellent woman. Mr. Ball was married, the second time, to Miss Cynthia J. Jones, of Sharp County, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active worker in the same. Mr. Ball is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is treasurer of his lodge, has also served as Worshipful Master, and has filled all the principal stations in the lodge. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

John W. Bennett, one of Randolph County's substantial and enterprising citizens, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., December 16, 1865, being a son of Thomas S. and Elmira E. Bennett. His father was born in Tennessee in 1834 and his mother in St. Francois County, Mo., and they were married in Ripley County, that State. They afterward located in St. Francois County and moved from there to the State of Illinois near Rome, Jefferson County, coming thence to Randolph County, Ark., in 1868, where, after farming for some time, Mr. Bennett became collecting agent for Hecht & Co., of Pocahontas. He served as treasurer of Randolph County two terms, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat in his political views, and while in Missouri he enlisted in the Southern service, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He participated, with credit to himself, in many a hard-fought battle. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died December 25, 1885, at the age of fifty-one years. His widow still survives him and remains in Randolph County.

Of the nine children born to their union, six are now living: Wesley C., a farmer of the county; John W., J. S., Mary C., Thomas S. and Emily. The early scholastic training of John W. Bennett was received in the common schools near his home, and he afterward finished his education in the schools of Pocahontas. He remained with his mother until 1887, then entered the employ of William T. McIlroy at Dalton, with whom he remained as salesman for eight months, after which he sold goods in Pocahontas for Snowtree, remaining in this place for eight months also. Since that time he has devoted his attention to agriculture, and is a farmer of this county, having 400 acres of land. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Annie Foster, and whom he married February 14, 1889, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. January 3, 1867, his wife was born. She was reared in Randolph County, Ark., and is a daughter of Thomas Foster, who was a very prominent resident of the county, and here spent his life, dying January 22, 1889, at the age of sixty-six years. He was one of the most extensive real estate holders in the county, and owned 2,200 acres of land. His name will long be remembered by the residents of the county, for he was public spirited and enterprising, and was ever the friend of the poor. During his long residence in the county he held some responsible positions. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William R. Bigger is a native resident of Randolph County, Ark., and was born on the farm where he now lives January 1, 1850, and was the eleventh of thirteen children, three now living, born to the marriage of James N. Bigger and Lucretia Parrish, who were born in the State of Missouri in 1810 and 1812, and died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1872 and 1874, respectively. Their marriage was consummated in Missouri, and they afterward came to this State and settled on the farm on which their son, William R., is now living, which they made their home until their death. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and were well-to-do residents of the county. Their children who are living are

Chesterfield, who is a farmer of the county; Caroline, wife of Arthur Barm, also a farmer of the county, and William R. The latter remained with his parents until their demise, and at that time he and his brother took charge of the home farm, which then consisted of 400 acres of land, and by industry and good management have added considerable more land to the original amount. Laura McKee, who was born in North Carolina in 1855, a daughter of John McKee, became his wife in 1879. She is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a staunch Democrat in politics. He is an energetic and successful agriculturist, and has vastly improved the property left him by his parents.

B. F. Bigger has been the proprietor of the Bigger's House, one of the first-class hotels of the county, ever since 1881, but previous to that time, his attention had been given to directing the plow and in attending to the duties of farm life. He is a native-born resident of Randolph County, Ark., his birth occurring in 1851, and he is principally self-educated, his knowledge of business affairs being acquired mainly by contact with the world. At the age of twenty-two years, he was married to Miss Ida Simington, who was also born in Randolph County, and of the seven children born to their union, four are living: Thomas, Lute, Kate and George. The other children died in infancy. From the date of his marriage up to 1881, he was engaged in farming for himself, but since that time he has been keeping a hotel in Pocahontas, and by good management, hospitality and fair dealing, he has succeeded in gaining an excellent patronage, and his earnest endeavors to see that the wants and needs of his patrons are satisfied, have tended to make his establishment a favorite resort for the traveling public. He also manages a livery stable, the only one in the place, and has some excellent vehicles and animals ready for use. He owns two excellent farms, one comprising 600 acres and the other 400 acres, and although one place is rented to tenants, it is under his supervision, and he manages the other farm himself, devoting it to the raising of stock, grain and hay. He owns his hotel and stable, and is one of the

wealthy citizens of the county. His parents, J. G. and Catherine (Lewis) Bigger, were born and reared in Randolph County, the father being engaged in farming. J. G. was a soldier in the Confederate army, and died in 1863. His father was a Kentuckian, who emigrated to Randolph County, Ark., with his parents when a child, the country at that time being a Territory. Mr. Bigger is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

W. T. Bispham, circuit clerk, Pocahontas, Ark. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Randolph County, for a long residence, and, above all, a career of usefulness and prominence, have given him an acquaintance which shall last for many years. He is a native of Westmoreland County, Va., born in 1841, and is the son of John F. and Martha C. (Templeman) Bispham, both of whom were born in the same county in Virginia. The paternal grandfather, William Bispham, was a native of Lancaster, England, and came to America with an older brother, when a child. He was a successful agriculturist, and died in Richmond County, Va., about 1852. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Templeman, was a native of Virginia, a minister in the Baptist Church, and was in the Home Guards during the War of 1812. He was one of the early settlers of Virginia. John F. Bispham was a successful agriculturist and followed this occupation until his death in 1872 at the age of fifty-two years. The mother died in 1870, at about fifty-four years of age. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and the father was for many years a deacon in the same. Both took a great interest in church work. They reared to maturity a family of five children, W. T. Bispham being the eldest. John H. was a soldier in the Ninth Virginia, Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Hatch's Run; Robert A. is a carpenter in Washington, D. C.; Samuel T. is a coach maker by trade, and resides in the District of Columbia; Emma died in 1875, and Lou H. married James May, and resides in Washington, D. C. W. T. Bispham remained on the farm until sixteen years of age, and received his education in the private schools. At that age his father engaged in merchandising and W. T. acted in the capacity

of clerk, continuing as such until the breaking out of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Montrose Guards, attached to the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Confederate Army, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Seven Oaks, and was in the entire Richmond Campaign, at Cedar Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and was appointed commissary of his regiment after the last mentioned battle. After the war he returned to merchandising in Virginia. His father was at that time sheriff of Westmoreland County, which office he held a number of terms, and W. T. was made deputy sheriff, filling this position for about a year. In March, 1867, he moved to Brownsville, Tenn., and entered the employ of Yancey, Wilder & Co., merchants, as salesman. In January, 1868, he accepted the agency of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, and finally located in Randolph County, Ark., and engaged in teaching school, after which he became salesman in a store for Levi Hecht, of Pocahontas and continued in this capacity for a few months, when he engaged as book-keeper for E. B. Burr & Co. This position he held until July, 1869, when he again resumed the position as local agent for the insurance business, and continued that about a year. He then engaged as book-keeper for J. P. Black & Co. In 1872 he went to Walnut Ridge, Ark., and kept books until the fall of 1873, when he returned to his native State and remained there and taught in the public schools until the fall of 1877; then returning to Pocahontas, he kept books for R. N. Hamil, merchant, until 1885, when he engaged with L. E. Imboden in the same capacity, and remained in that position until 1886. He was then elected clerk and recorder of Randolph County, Ark., and has held that office ever since, being re-elected without opposition by the people of his county in 1888. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Knights of Honor. He is unmarried.

John P. Black, attorney at law, Pocahontas, Ark. What is usually termed genius has little to do with the success of men in general. Keen perception, sound judgment and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous ef-

fort, are essential elements to success in any calling, and their possession is sure to accomplish the aims hoped for in the days of our youth. The jurisprudence of a commonwealth is the most necessary factor toward its growth and permanence, for without a thorough knowledge and administration of the law, no form of popular government could long exist. Mr. Black was born at Black's Ferry, Randolph County, Ark., on the 1st of October, 1822. He is the son of William Black the grandson of David Black, and the great-grandson of David Black, who was a native of Amsterdam, Holland. The elder David Black came to America when a boy, settling at Charleston, S. C., and there learned the blacksmith trade. He died in that State. David Black, Jr., was a native of South Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Kentucky at a very early day, settling near Hopkinsville, where he lived many years, and in 1815 moved to Randolph County, Ark. He settled at Black's Ferry, and lived there many years, but died at Davidsonville, Lawrence County, Ark., at the age of sixty years. The father of the subject of this sketch, William Black, passed his youth on his father's farm in Kentucky, and moved to Randolph County, Ark., with his parents, in 1815. After reaching manhood he married Miss Elizabeth Jones (who became the mother of John P. Black), in 1820, and lived at Black's Ferry until his death in February, 1852, at the age of fifty-four years. The mother died in July, 1851, at the age of forty-nine years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a leading and prominent man in this part of the State; was the first sheriff of Randolph County, served in that office two terms, and in 1840 was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas. He served in that body two terms, and during that time acquired a State reputation as a general worker, and an influential man in that august body. He was noted far and near for his liberality and hospitality, especially to new settlers. He was ever public spirited and always ready and willing to do all he could to promote any and all enterprises for the good of the county and State. He and his wife reared a family of seven children,

five sons and two daughters, all of whom are highly respected men and women. The maternal grandfather of John P. Black, John Janes, was a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Yorktown. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Arming, was also a native of Virginia, and in 1800 they came down the Ohio River in canoes, settled on Merrimac River, near St. Louis, and there remained until 1809, on a Spanish grant of land. They then emigrated to Randolph County, Ark., settled on Janes' Creek, and there remained until the death of the father in 1826, at the age of eighty-two years. John P. Black assisted his father on the farm in Randolph County, and received his education in the county schools, that is, a part of his education, for the most of it was obtained by his own application at home. He began managing a farm at the age of eighteen years, and this continued until twenty-two, when he went to work for a New Orleans house at Powhatan, where he remained until 1849, after which he came to Pocahontas. He there engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he carried on until 1873, excepting a period during the war, when he served two years in Fagan's command, Confederate army. He returned to the farm in 1872, remained there a few years and then came again to Pocahontas, where he entered the law office of Thomas Ratliff, as a student. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. He was first married in 1855, to Miss Isabella Waddel, a native of Arkansas. In 1859 he was again married, taking for his second wife Miss Claude Inman, a native of Indiana. In 1868 he married Miss Lottie Inman, and in 1875 was united in marriage with Miss Flora Kebler, a native of Arkansas, who bore him six children: Charley, Guy, Hattie, Irene, Lulu and Blanche.

R. H. Black, attorney, Pocahontas, Ark. As a leading citizen of Pocahontas in its professional, business and social life, lending eminent strength to her bar, tone to her finance and grace to her society, Mr. Black commands attention from the pen of the historian who would wish to do this

city justice. He owes his nativity to Randolph County, Ark., and is a son of William Black, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He grew to manhood on his father's farm at Black's Ferry, in Randolph County, securing his education in the private schools of the county and at Shelbyville, Ky. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. He has been for two terms presiding attorney of the Second Judicial District of Arkansas, and in 1879 he represented Randolph County in the General Assembly, one term. In 1861, when the war-cloud hung heavy over the United States, Mr. Black enlisted in the First Arkansas Cavalry, C. S. A., commanded by ex-Gov. Churchill, as private, and was made lieutenant after the second year. He served until May 14, 1864, when, at the battle of Resaca, Ga., he had the misfortune to lose his right arm by a gun-shot wound, which disabled him from further service. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and Richmond, Ky. and numerous other battles. After being discharged he came back to Pocahontas, began the study of law, was afterward admitted to the bar and opened office here. His marriage with Miss Virginia L. Criddle, a native of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., occurred on November 14, 1867, and to them were born five children: Edward, Marvin, Waldo, Blanche and Ina. Mrs. Black died on the 26th of December, 1880, in full faith with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Black is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is not only a pleasant gentleman in the social walks of life, but is also among the first in his profession. He and his children are the owners of about 1,000 acres of land.

William F. Blackwell. Among the business men of Randolph County, Ark., who have won distinction as successful merchants, and who have, by personal industry and genuine business ability, succeeded in establishing a desirable trade, may be mentioned Mr. Blackwell, whose name heads this brief biography. He was born in Lawrence County, Ark., December 20, 1851, and is a son of James and Parnesia Jane (Smith) Blackwell, the former being a native of Virginia. He died while

our subject was two years old, while on his way home from New Orleans, whither he had been on business, he having been a merchant and stock dealer at the time of his death. After removing from his native State, he first came to Tennessee, and afterward to Arkansas. His wife was born in Lawrence County, this State, in 1828, and after his death she married a Mr. Ellison, who left her again a widow some time after, and she next wedded Bennett Holder, who is also dead. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church: she became the mother of four children, two being now dead. Those living are Isabella, wife of Frank M. Baker, and William F., who was educated in the schools of Lawrence County, and from boyhood up has been familiar with mercantile life, having acted in the capacity of salesman at Powhatan, Smithville, Walnut Ridge, Delaplaine, Lauratown, and then in his present location. One year after coming to Randolph County, he engaged in business for himself, forming a partnership with W. W. Tanner, the firm being known as Tanner & Blackwell. This partnership lasted until 1883, and since that time Mr. Blackwell has been in business alone. The first money he earned for himself was at picking cotton, and in all the enterprises in which he has been engaged, his labors have been attended with good results. He was so unfortunate as to be burned out in February, 1888, but he has since retrieved his fortunes to some extent, and, in connection with his business, is engaged in farming. He received his last appointment as postmaster in 1888. February 10, 1878, he was married to Miss Mollie F. Tanner, daughter of W. W. Tanner, and by her he is the father of four children: Jennie May, Pearl Grace and William Harry. James Marvin, the eldest child, died in his third year. Mrs. Blackwell was born in Obion County, Tenn., and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her husband belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat. His career has placed him before the public as a successful financier, and his reputation has been obtained by tireless industry, a keen foresight of events, and a judicious use of his means.

Capt. J. N. Bolen, editor of the Herald, Pocahontas, Ark. The enviable position which the town of Pocahontas occupies to-day as an industrial and mercantile center is due to the energy, enterprise and ability of the inhabitants, and to the wise and judicious government of the local authorities. Prominent among those who have made an impress on the history of the town, in more respects than one, is Capt. J. N. Bolen, editor and publisher of the Herald. Mr. Bolen owes his nativity to Fayette County, Penn., where his birth occurred in the year 1831, and he is the son of Reuben and Nancy (Walters) Bolen, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was born in Powhatan County, Va., in the year 1790, was a soldier in the War of 1812-14, removed to the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1820, and soon thereafter was married to Miss Nancy Walters, only daughter of Abraham Walters, and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in the year 1840, the mother surviving the father until 1876, in which year she died at the home of her son, J. N. Bolen, at Murray, Calloway County, Ky., in the seventy-sixth year of her age. They were members of the old School Presbyterian and Methodist Church, respectively. The father was active in political affairs, always voting the Democratic ticket, having been three times elected sheriff of his county as the nominee of that party. The paternal grandfather of J. N. Bolen, Powhatan Bolen, was a native of Powhatan County, Va., and was a Revolutionary soldier. The maternal grandfather, Abraham Walters, was a native of Fayette County, Penn., and also a soldier of the Revolutionary War. J. N. Bolen was early trained to the arduous duties of the farm and this continued until eighteen years of age when he left the parental roof and served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade at Brownsville, continuing at this for ten years. He then learned dentistry, located at Murray, Ky., where he established the Murray Gazette, and ran the same for six years as a Democratic paper. He then came to Randolph County, Ark., and bought the Herald, of Pocahontas, which he has ably edited ever since. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the war and

armed and equipped, at his own expense, a company of cavalry which was attached to the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, Col. Forrest commanding, and served until the close of the war with the command of captain, until the last two years, when he was promoted to the rank of major and commanded the battalion until the close of the war. He participated in the following battles: Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Jackson, Raymond, Baker's Creek, Paducah, and in numerous skirmishes. By his marriage, which occurred in 1858 with Miss Carrie Allbutton, a native of Calloway County, Ky., one child was born, Ella, wife of Jacob Schoonover, of Pocahontas.

William B. Bridges (deceased) was a man well known to the early settlers of Randolph County, Ark., and was respected for his straightforward course through life, and for his noble, Christian qualities of mind and heart. He was born in North Carolina in 1810, and was a son of Benjamin Bridges, who was also born in that State, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a blacksmith by trade, and William B., like the majority of sons, followed in his father's footsteps and became a blacksmith also. He was the eldest of sixteen children, and in his youth was taken by his parents to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood. When eighteen years of age he was married to Miss Rebecca Sherrel, a native of Wilson County, that State, and after residing there the eight years following his marriage he emigrated to Arkansas, locating at Pittman's Ferry, but one year later removed to Pocahontas, having been identified with the interests of this place for many years. His death, however, occurred in Gainesville, Greene County, Ark., in 1868, at the age of fifty-eight years, his widow dying June 9, 1882. Both were members of many years' standing of the Baptist Church, and were earnest and devoted Christians. Mr. Bridges was a well-posted man, and was a leader in the church of which he was a member, as well as in public affairs, and was an eloquent and fluent speaker. He was very popular in the community in which he resided, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace, and socially was a member of the A. F. & A. M. Of his large family of children six

grew to maturity, the only surviving member being A. M. Bridges, who is a leading farmer of Wiley Township. At the age of nine years he accompanied his father to Randolph County, Ark., and his youth was spent in learning the intricacies of farm work and blacksmithing, he also acquiring a fair education in the common schools of his adopted county. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 he joined the Seventh Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate States Army, took a stirring part in the battle of Corinth, and was in numerous skirmishes. At the second battle of Corinth he was one out of eight of his company to escape unhurt, and at the close of the war he went to the city of St. Louis, and served a three-years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade under G. H. Timons; then came to Randolph County and purchased 160 acres of land, on which he now lives. The property at that time was raw timber land, but he has made valuable improvements in the way of building, fences and clearing, and has added to his original purchase until he now has a fine tract of land embracing 400 acres, of which 175 are under cultivation. He has been married four times and has four living children: Susan, wife of Paul S. Leonard, of Randolph County; Martha, wife of John Ball, also of this county; W. B., at home, and one other. Mr. Bridges has been the architect of his own fortune, and through his own exertions has acquired his present property which is one of the finest farms in the county. For the last few years in connection with his farm work he has also conducted a blacksmith shop on his farm, and is considered a skillful mechanic.

William Bridges. In any worthy history of the county the name that heads this sketch will always be given an enviable place among the leading citizens of the county, and its self-made agriculturists. Mr. Bridges is a native of Randolph County, having been born here November 18, 1827, and is the seventh of ten children, three of whom are now living, the other two being Martha, wife of William Fry, a farmer of this county, and Nancy, born to the marriage of John Bridges and Cynthia Spivey. Both parents were born in the "Old North State," and the father died in Ran-

dolph County, Ark., when about forty-four years of age, the mother dying in Fulton, while on a visit several years after the war. After their marriage, which occurred in their native State, they came to this part of Arkansas, it being then a Territory, and engaged in farming, which occupation proved quite successful. Game of all kinds was quite plentiful at that time, and Indians were also numerous, but they never molested the Bridges family, although many of the other settlers suffered severely at their hands. Mr. Bridges was a life-long Democrat, and he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. William Bridges remained with his parents until their deaths, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1861 his farming operations being interrupted by the opening of the Rebellion, he laid down his farming implements to take up the weapons of warfare, and enlisted in Capt. Wright's company, Col. William Patterson's infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war, his regiment being the first to cross the Mississippi River. He was at the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, and also participated in a number of skirmishes. Since returning home from the army he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and from starting in life with not so much as a good suit of clothes, he has become one of the heaviest tax payers in the county, and now owns 773 acres of some of the best land of which the county can boast. He has long been a Democrat, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county. His marriage with Elizabeth Wells took place July 21, 1864, she having been born in Randolph County, Ark., a daughter of Hugh Wells. To them were born five children, now living: Elizabeth, William W., Margaret, Hugh and Nevada. John died March 10, 1889, at the age of twenty-one years; George died December 30, 1888, in his seventeenth year; Emily died December 15, 1888, when twenty-four years of age, the wife of George Wells; Hugh died when thirteen years old; Samuel when three years of age, and two infant daughters are deceased. Mr. Bridges, like his father, is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A. W. W. Brooks, one of the most extensive land owners and cotton growers of Randolph County, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in the year 1832. His parents were Richard P. and Mary N. Brooks, the former a prominent citizen of that portion of Tennessee, and for several years sheriff of Jackson County. Richard P. Brooks was a member of the legislature for a great many years, and at the age of seventy-four was elected a "floater," or in other words, a representative from more than one county. He died at the age of seventy-five years, after an honorable and brilliant career. His son, A. W. W. Brooks, was reared and received his education in Jackson County, Tenn. He seemed to be imbued with the spirit that characterized his father, and followed closely in his footsteps early in life. When war was announced between the North and South, he occupied the clerkship of Jackson County circuit court, and at the outset of the National excitement he was the first to organize a company in Jackson County. He held the rank of lieutenant, and, when the conscript act was enforced, returned to that county and organized another company, of which he was lieutenant. During an engagement with an overwhelming force the captain was killed and the company disorganized, many of the men being captured. Lieut. Brooks was among the prisoners, and after fifteen months' confinement he returned and collected the shattered fragments of his company, of which he was the captain until the spring of 1865, the time of the surrender. At the close of the war he returned to Jackson County, in the same State, like many a chivalrous spirit who had cast his fortune with the Confederacy—penniless. He soon started, however, at the task of regaining at least a portion of what he had lost, and, leaving the old home behind him, traveled further west. He settled in Lawrence County, Ark., and remained there two years, but thinking that Randolph County would be a more desirable location, he moved to that place. On his arrival there, all his worldly possessions consisted of a pair of steers and a very meager outfit, but if his riches were small his heart was large, and accompanied by a spirit too proud to be cast down by

the prospects before him. In the first year of his arrival he succeeded in getting some one to rent him a portion of land, upon which he began farming, paying them with a portion of the crop he raised. He finally became the owner of a piece of land, which his ingenuity and foresight put him in possession of, and from that time to the present he has been successful in his financial enterprises. His wealth has grown to massive proportions, and at one time he was the owner of 8,000 acres of land, but donated some 4,000 acres to his children. Mr. Brooks is widely known for his shrewdness in commercial transactions, and many people, not thoroughly acquainted with him, would perhaps think he was a man of very stern principles, but to see him once in the family circle away from the cares and perplexities of his busy life, that impression would be quickly dispelled. He is generous, almost to a fault; ready to give aid wherever it is really needed, and is a man whose word will carry weight whenever it comes from his mouth. He has never practiced as a regular attorney, but his knowledge of the law is considerable, and that fact alone has given him a greater advantage than the average man, especially in some of his extensive land deals. Like almost all other successful and prominent men, Mr. Brooks' accumulation of great wealth has gained for him many enemies, people who started with him in the race through life and were outstripped long before the three-quarter stretch was reached; but his friends, and their name is legion, knowing how to appreciate the true man, are filled with admiration at his wonderful success. Mr. Brooks was first married in 1855, in the State of Tennessee, to Miss Julia J. Richmond. The result of this happy union was four children: Ellen, wife of J. P. Rogers; William P. Brooks, whose sketch immediately follows this one; Alice, widow of Robert Surridge; and Maggie, wife of David Feneter. This, his first wife, and the companion of his earlier manhood, after having proven herself a kindly and faithful wife and worthy mother, was called to eternity and away from her family in 1874. Some years after this Mr. Brooks contracted a second marriage with Mrs. McIlroy, a charming widow of Randolph County,

by whom he has had one child, Fannie A. This last marriage, unlike most second marriages, was a happy one. Whether this was due to the qualities of the lady or to the tact of Mr. Brooks in turning all things to good account, is a matter of conjecture, but judging from results, each one must be entitled to an equal amount of credit. Mrs. Brooks was almost the equal of her husband in business transactions, and during her lifetime was his only counselor. This faithful woman has also been called away by the hand of death.

W. P. Brooks is a successful young farmer of Randolph County, Ark., and it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that he should devote himself to agricultural pursuits, for, in looking back over the careers of his ancestors, we find that the majority of them were honest tillers of the soil. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1858, and in his youth he succeeded in acquiring a good, practical education, and from the very first was taught the rudiments of farm labor by his father, a shrewd, practical agriculturist. He has made that his chief calling throughout life, and although a young man is well fixed financially, being the owner of 546 acres of land, of which 264 are in Lawrence County. At the present time he is residing on his father's extensive estate of which he is general manager and overseer, and also acts as book-keeper for his father. His marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-two years of age, was with Miss Birdie Surridge, who was born and reared in the State of Arkansas. They have two bright and interesting children named James A. and Essie P. In his political views Mr. Brooks has always been a Democrat, and being a young man of pluck and energy he is bound to succeed in whatever calling he may undertake. [For parents' history see sketch of A. W. W. Brooks.]

Richard D. Brown is a member of the law firm of Brown & Black, one of the leading and most influential at the bar of Pocahontas and is a native of Calloway County, Ky., born in the year 1832. He has that ease of manner and force of character which make the sons of the Blue Grass State influential wherever they go. Reared to the mysteries of farm life from early youth, he began for himself

in this pursuit at the age of seventeen years, and continued until twenty-seven years of age, when he entered the office of Lem Boyd, and there studied law. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1859, at Murray, Ky., and in 1860 went to Metropolis City, Ill., where he located and practiced law for one year. At the breaking out of hostilities he moved back to his native county, and during the war was engaged in contraband trade. When peace was declared he settled in Murray, Ky., and practiced his profession until 1876, when he moved to Randolph County, Ark. Here he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He was first married in 1850 to Miss America Foster, a native of Kentucky (Christian County), and one child was born to this union, Almedia, who is the wife of C. C. Marshal, of Murray, Ky. Mrs. Brown died in April, 1859, at the age of twenty-one years. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brown was married the second time, in 1860, to Miss Anna E. Trill, a native of Montgomery County, Tenn., and this union was blessed by the birth of three children: Sallie S., Mary E. and Ruth. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both are much esteemed citizens. Mr. Brown owns about 4,500 acres of land, and is largely interested in the lumber business. He employs from twenty to fifty men, and is doing well at this. He is a Democrat, a leading lawyer and a first-class business man. His parents, Edward S. and Sallie (Card) Brown, were natives of Culpeper County, Va. The father was educated for a surveyor, but finding agricultural pursuits more suited to his tastes, he followed that occupation the principal part of his life. He was reared in Hopkinsville, Ky., and in 1831 emigrated to Western Kentucky, where he settled in Calloway County. There he received his final summons in 1850, at the age of fifty years. The mother died in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. Both were esteemed members of the Baptist Church. The father was a Whig in politics, and was considered a leader of his party in Western Kentucky. He was a very prominent man. They were the parents of twelve children, six now

living: Edmond, a farmer, now living in Calloway County, Ky.; Mary J., wife of Cyrus Owen, also in Calloway County; Fannie, wife of W. S. Sled, of the same county; Richard D.; Jane, wife of William H. Daily, of Calloway County, and Sophronia, wife of W. C. Clements, also of that county. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Brown, was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and was a successful tiller of the soil. He settled in Kentucky later in life, and founded the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1812. The maternal grandfather was Edmond Card, who was also a native of Culpeper County, Va. He was a wealthy farmer and a soldier in the War of 1812; was quite active in politics, and was receiver of the land office of Western Kentucky for a number of years. He was also a minister in the Baptist Church.

W. M. Burrow, merchant, Warm Springs, Ark. This enterprising and thorough-going businessman was born on the 21st of December, 1827, in Tennessee, and his father, Philip Burrow, was a native of the same State. The elder Burrow was a farmer by occupation, and when a young man was united in marriage to Miss Minta Lacy, also a native of Tennessee. They moved to Arkansas in 1843, and settled in Randolph County, where the father tilled the soil, on rented land, until his death, which occurred in 1844. He was thrown from a wagon and killed. After his death Mrs. Burrow purchased land, and reared the nine children born to her union with Mr. Burrow (seven of whom are now living): Jeremiah (deceased); William M., G. W. (deceased), James W., living in Fulton County; Villa, widow of George Ivoty, in Fulton County, Ark.; Jane, also in Fulton County; Josiah, Robert and Tindrel. In 1879 Mrs. Burrow sold her farm and moved to Fulton County, Ark. In 1846 she married for her second husband Tindrel Burrow, a distant relative of her first husband. Mr. Burrow died in 1876, but his widow still survives him, and resides in Fulton County. She was born in 1814, is now in her seventy-fifth year, does her own housework, and is enjoying very good health. In his early youth W. M. Burrow had a poor chance for an education, but since, by close application and study, he has

acquired a good business education, and is a man well informed on the current topics of the day. At the age of twenty-six he wedded Miss Luvina Baily, of Missouri, and then began his career as a farmer. He first purchased 160 acres of land, improved the same and cultivated the soil until 1877, when he engaged in merchandising at Warm Springs, and has continued successfully ever since. His annual business amounts to about \$10,000 or \$12,000. In 1885 he erected a fine flouring-mill, with cotton-gin combined, which cost him about \$5,000, and with which he does a good business. He furnishes considerable flour to the surrounding merchants and all the farmers of the northern part of the county, also a portion of Oregon and Ripley Counties, Mo. Aside from this he is the owner of about fifty acres of land close to town. His marriage occurred in 1853, and he and wife have reared a family of seven children (five now living): Moses, Jane (wife of P. Carter), Jerry, Nancy (wife of James Jarrett), Martha (deceased), Mary T. (deceased), and Alice (wife of Lee Jarrett). On commencing for himself Mr. Burrow had no help, and has made all by the sweat of his brow. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, under Capt. Bryant, and served three years and eight months in the Trans-Mississippi department. He participated in the battles of Cane Hill, Richmond, Helena and Red River, was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, in 1864, and participated in all the battles of importance during that raid. He was slightly wounded at Ash Station, while under Gen. Joe Shelby, and surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865. He then came home and engaged in tilling the soil. He has never held an office in his life; was elected at one time school director, but paid a fine of \$10 and saved himself from filling that office. Mr. and Mrs. Burrow are members of the Predestinarian Baptist Church, and he in politics affiliates with the Democratic party. He is public spirited, is in favor of all enterprises for the good of the county, is an earnest advocate of schools, and a liberal donor to all enterprises of a beneficial character. The paternal grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and served during the entire

time. He had only been married about four months when he enlisted. His wife, the paternal grandmother of our subject, lived to be one hundred and fifteen years old, and had been a widow sixty-two years. She was born about 1735, and died about 1850. Her sister, Mrs. Patterson, died at the age of one hundred and nine years, and was buried with the honors of war. Her husband was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

J. J. Carner, another prominent stock raiser of Warm Springs Township, has followed this occupation, in connection with farming, the principal part of his life, and has been very successful. To the Blue Grass State he owes his nativity, having been born there on the 25th of August, 1835. His parents, Joel and Nancy (Sigler) Carner, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father came to Kentucky at a very early day, and the mother made her first appearance in that State in 1819. They were married there in 1823, and there the father followed tilling the soil for about fourteen years. He then removed to Posey County, Ind., and in 1837 entered eighty acres of land, which he improved, and farmed until his death, in 1839. To this marriage were born the following children: Peggie A., wife of Miles B. Frence; Elizabeth J., wife of W. H. Lane; Malinda J., wife of John D. Morehead; P. W., who lives in Ripley County, Mo., and is a farmer; J. J., and J. N., who lives in Fulton County, Ark., and is a minister and farmer. After the death of her husband Mrs. Carner was united in marriage to Mr. Joel Short, in 1843, in Union County, Ky., whither she had moved in 1839. She was born in 1808, and died on the 9th of April, 1880. Mr. Short died in September, 1853. J. J. Carner commenced work for himself at the age of nineteen, and in 1877 moved to this State, settling in this county on the 25th of November. He immediately engaged in farming, which occupation he has continued up to the present. In 1882 he entered 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land in Randolph County, and now has about seventy-five acres under fence, and fifty or sixty acres under cultivation, with fair houses and good outbuildings, etc. Mr. Carner selected for his life companion Miss Nancy J.

Ramsey, and was wedded to her in 1855. They had nine children (seven of whom are now living): T. T., living in this county; Nancy E., wife of John Bloodworth, living in Ripley County, Mo.; J. J., Jr., in Randolph County; J. N., Jr., in the same county; Sarah (deceased), Mary O. (deceased), Malinda A., Laura B. and Barba. Mrs. Carner was born on the 19th of September, 1836, and is a daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (James) Ramsey. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey were the parents of the following children: T. G., living in Webster County, Ky.; Robert (deceased), John M., James A., Jr., and N. J. Mr. Ramsey died about 1844, and Mrs. Ramsey was married again, to Mr. James Riggs, in 1848. Three children were born to this union: George W., Sylvester and Stanford Y. Mr. Riggs died in 1870, and Mrs. Riggs in 1875. The latter was a member of the Baptist Church. J. J. Carner's uncle on the mother's side was in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. J. J. Carner was school director in Kentucky for eight years, and has filled the same office in this county one term. Politically his preference is with the Republican party. He is a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, as are James J., Jr., Malinda A. and Laura B.

William Carrens, M. D. The profession of the physician is one which operates effectively in time of need in arresting and alleviating the most acute pains and ailments to which the human body is heir, and therefore deserves the most appreciative consideration on the part of the public. In this profession the gratitude of hundreds are due to the talent and skill of Dr. Carrens, who has been an active practicing physician of the county since 1884. He was born in the State of Illinois, September 7, 1849, and received his early education in the graded school at Clinton. He attended one course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, his tuition being paid with means obtained by teaching school after he had reached the age of nineteen years. For fourteen years he wielded the ferule successively in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and since 1884 has been

one of the active practicing physicians of Randolph County. He was married November 18, 1868, to Miss Martha E. Brothers, and by her he became the father of three children: Harriett A., born August 7, 1869, the wife of Thomas Phillips; Ida J., born February 25, 1872, and is the wife of Frank Steward, and J. W., born July 2, 1874, residing at home. The Doctor's wife died February 14, 1876, an earnest member of the Baptist Church; she was a daughter of John and Nancy Brothers, whose family consisted of six children: William, George, Harriett, Sarah, Robert and Martha E. Miss Lucy Spinks became the second wife of Dr. Carrens, December 14, 1876, and of their seven children four died in infancy and three are now living: James S., born May 30, 1879; Eva M., born July 20, 1881, and Bertha, born August 25, 1888. Presley and Elizabeth (Ozment) Spinks were native Tennesseans, who moved to Illinois at a very early day, and there reared a family of seven children: James J., Sarah (Harris), Eliza (Biskins), Tennessee (Odam), John A., Lucy (Carrens) and Martha. Mrs. Spinks was a member of the Baptist Church and died April 7, 1874, her husband afterward marrying Harriet Doughty, of Illinois, in 1874. Dr. Carrens was first a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, but he and wife are now attendants and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which church they joined in 1877. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and is a Republican politically. His parents, Elisha and Mary E. (Hester) Carrens, were Tennesseans, and were born, reared and married there, the latter event taking place in 1848. They died in their native State in 1855, and both were members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of three children: William, J. A., who is a farmer of Claiborne County, Ark., and Elizabeth (deceased).

R. J. Carter, cotton grower and stock raiser, Pocahontas, Ark. Mr. Carter is one of those wide-awake, thorough-going gentlemen who are bound to make their way in the world with very little help from outsiders. He is the son of Minatree and Matilda (Mock) Carter, the former a native of South Carolina, and one of the early pioneers of

Northeast Arkansas, where he died in 1857, at the age of fifty-five or fifty-six years. The mother was also a native of South Carolina, and died when about fifty-three years of age. She was partly of German descent. Of the nine children born to their marriage, three are now living, and R. J. Carter was the fifth in order of birth. He was born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1833, and grew to manhood in that and Greene Counties. He made his start in life by following the occupation to which he had been trained in early life, farming, and in 1861 was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Kuykendall. To this union were born three children, only one, Min., who is twenty-seven years of age, now living. Those deceased are Florence and Norah. In 1862 Mr. Carter entered the Confederate service, and was on duty for three years. He was at the battles of Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill, Camden and Helena. He returned to his family at the close of the war and continued tilling the soil in Greene County, Ark., for fifteen years. He then came to Randolph County, settled on 500 acres and engaged in farming and stock raising. He is also the owner of 240 acres in Clay County. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, Master Mason and a Knight of Honor. He is also a member of the Baptist Church. Min. Carter, son of R. J. Carter, was born in Clay County, Ark., in 1862, was reared on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he entered the State University at Fayetteville, Ark., where he attended one year. He then entered Batesville College, where he graduated in 1884 with the degree of B. S. Returning to Pocahontas, he engaged as a salesman in the store of R. N. Hamil for two years. He then embarked in the drug business for himself, and this continued until April, 1889. He was married in November, 1888, to Miss Mazie Esselman, a daughter of Dr. Esselman, of Pocahontas. Both are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry A. Clark, merchant and farmer, Elm Store, Ark. This gentleman owes his nativity to Boone County, Ark., where his birth occurred on the 26th of December, 1852, and is the son of G. W. and Fannie (Arnold) Clark, natives of Virginia

and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Mr. Clark came to Arkansas in 1850, settling in Carroll County, but after a residence there of about four years, moved to Marion County, where he bought 200 acres of land. He tilled the soil there until 1865, when he moved to Independence County, Ark., and settled close to Batesville. He remained there only two years, and then moved to Randolph County, where he bought wild land on Janes Creek. He moved from there in 1878 to Elm Store, where he died on the 30th of October, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was married in 1834 to Miss Arnold, who bore him ten children, seven now living: James, Annie, wife of W. M. Campbell, of Oregon County, Mo.; Sarah, wife of T. M. Brown, of Marion County, Ark.; E. B., H. A., R. B. and G. W. Mrs. Clark died on the 27th of April, 1887, at the age of sixty-nine years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Clark was a successful farmer, and in his political views affiliated with the Democratic party. The paternal grandfather of our subject came from England with his brother when quite a young man. They both accepted positions as overseers on plantations in Virginia. The brother was killed by negroes and thrown into a log heap to burn, but was found in time and taken out. The grandfather moved from Virginia to Tennessee, and thence to Alabama, and was one of the earliest settlers of Jackson County. The maternal grandfather was also an early settler of Jackson County, Ala., and was one of the wealthiest men there during his time. He was originally from the State of Tennessee, but died in Alabama about 1858. H. A. Clark's early opportunities for an education were rather meager, and he attended his first school in 1866. He then attended the free schools of his section from 1868 to 1875, and obtained a good practical education at Thomasville Academy, Oregon County, Mo. After leaving school, and on the 23d of August, 1875, he came to his present place, and engaged in merchandising, which he has continued ever since in a very successful manner. In connection with this he also operates a farm of 250 acres on Eleven Points River. Mr. Clark's wife, to whom he was mar-

ried on the 28th of February, 1877, was formerly Miss Ellendar A. Kirkpatrick, of this county, and they are the parents of four children, three now living: C. Newton, Adolphus G. and Elmer. The one deceased was named Henry Perry. At the commencement of his business career, Mr. Clark had but very little to commence with, but by close application to business, and by his honorable, upright course, he has attained an enviable position, and is now one of the leading business men in the county. At present he is the owner of 700 acres of land and a fine residence where he now lives, also owns his store, and his annual sales amount to about \$15,000. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

M. F. Collier, of the law firm of Lomax & Collier, is one of the prominent men who make up the strength of the Arkansas bar. He is a native of Ohio County, Ky., born in the year 1849, and is the son of H. H. Collier and Susan F. (Allmon) Collier, also natives of the Blue Grass State. The father was a shoemaker in early life, but later followed agricultural pursuits, and is now engaged in merchandising at Prairie Grove, Ark. He emigrated to this county in 1860, settling in the northern part of the same, where he remained until 1881, and then moved to his present home. He was appointed United States census taker of Randolph County, and is quite a prominent man. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. M. F. Collier was reared on a farm in the county, and there remained until nineteen years of age, when he came to Pocahontas. He was there engaged in a packing house as a laborer, and later was made hostler for the firm. Some time after this he was employed as salesman in the store of Mr. Hecht, where he continued three years. He was made book keeper for the same man at Jacksonport, Ark., remained with him two years, and then returned to Pocahontas, where he took charge of the books in the main store. At the end of four years' service in that capacity, he took an interest in the real estate business, and studied law. He was admitted to

the bar in February, 1886, and formed a partnership with Mr. Lomax, with whom he has remained up to the present time. He commands the confidence of the people and the respect of his law brethren, and is an acquisition to Pocahontas. He selected Miss Sophia E. Richter, a native of Louisiana, for his wife, and was wedded to her in 1876. They have an interesting family of five children: Eugene L., Alma, Beryl, Thomas and Laurane. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is Sunday-school superintendent, and takes an active interest in church and Sunday-school work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Council, also of the Eastern Star, and the K. of H. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He owns some town property, and considerable land. The firm makes a specialty of real-estate business, and their extensive practice is but a natural result of their individual and confederate action.

Captain Wibb Conner, Pocahontas, Ark. A glance at the lives of many representative men whose names appear in this volume will reveal sketches of some honored and influential citizens, who have resided many years in this county, but among them none are more worthy or deserving of mention than Capt. Wibb Conner. On his father's side he is of Irish descent, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish origin. Capt. Conner was originally from Wayne County, Mo., where his birth occurred on the 13th of December, 1837, and is the son of John B. and Jane H. (Robinson) Conner, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. The grandfather Conner was a native of Ireland, but came to America and settled in Virginia, and afterward on Green River, Ky., in 1806. He followed the occupation of a farmer, also wielded the ferule for some time, and was a brave and gallant soldier in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather, David Robinson, was a native of North Carolina, and was an early settler of the Duck River Country, now in Tennessee. John B. Conner (father of the subject of this sketch) was reared on a farm, but at an early age went as an apprentice to the gun and black-

smith trade, which he learned of Col. Wooly, who, in 1815, organized an exploring expedition to go down the Mississippi River, and up the Red River. John B. Conner accompanied him, and while on the Red River all sickened and died except Mr. Conner and one companion. They started on foot to come through to Kentucky across the country, but while on the way the companion died and Mr. Conner was left alone. He got back as far as Greenville, Mo., but stopped there and started a shop in 1816, and passed the remainder of his days in Wayne County, in that State. His death occurred in September, 1850, at the age of fifty-six years. The mother of Capt. Conner died in 1845, at the age of forty-seven years, and was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a man who took a great interest in politics, and was prominent in public affairs. He held the office of sheriff of Wayne County, Mo., for four years, and served in the General Assembly two terms. They reared a family of children: Benjamin F., died in Wayne County, Mo., leaving two children; Frances M., wife of John O. Bettis, of Wayne County, Mo.; Philip A. (deceased), left a family of three children; Samuel W., died at the age of twenty-one years; Wibb, and Rachel E. (deceased), wife of Noel Estes, of Wayne County. Capt. Wibb Conner, when nine years of age, was left motherless, and when thirteen years of age his father died. He remained on the home place with his brothers until eighteen years of age, when he went to Greenville, Mo., and engaged as a clerk in a store. At the age of twenty he embarked in business for himself in general merchandising, and continued this until the war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in Reeves' company, and was attached to the Second Missouri Cavalry, serving in the Confederate army until the 25th of May, 1865. He entered the ranks as a private, and came out as a captain of Company H, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry. After the war he came to Randolph County, Ark., settled on a farm five miles north of Pocahontas, and there carried on farming and milling until 1867. He then moved to Pocahontas and was there engaged as clerk in a store for some time.

In March, 1867, he moved to St. Louis, commencing in the hotel business, but a few months later returned to Pocahontas, and again engaged in the mill business, which he ran until 1875. The mill was burned down, and Capt. Conner came to Pocahontas and acted as salesman in a store until 1878. He then was elected sheriff and collector, and served in that capacity for four years, after which he engaged in the real estate business for two years. In 1886 he was appointed, under President Cleveland, special agent of a general land office, and assigned to duty in Florida, where he remained until the 1st of April, 1889. He then returned to Pocahontas, where he now lives, retired. He was first married in October, 1861, to Miss Eliza Bollinger, a native of Randolph County, and to them was born one child living, Samuel A., who now resides at Cressview, Fla., and is a telegraph operator. Mrs. Conner died in February, 1868, and Capt. Conner took for his second wife, on the 15th of December, 1868, Miss V. Ellen Martin, a native of Randolph County, Ark., by whom he has six children: Kate W., Carl, Philip A., Elfreda, P. Mabel and Jennie Ellen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and K. of H. He is the owner of 500 acres of land, besides town property here and in Florida. He is a temperance man, and is active in church and educational matters.

Eli Creason, farmer and stock raiser, Warm Springs, Ark. On the 15th of August, 1840, there was born to Henry and Elizabeth (Smith) Creason a son, Eli Creason, whom we now take as the subject of this sketch. His birth occurred in Marshall County, Ky., and although his educational advantages were not of the best, still he had a fair showing with the other country boys of his day. By reading and observation in later years, he became fairly well educated, and is well posted on the leading topics of the day. His parents were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Illinois, were married in 1839, and reared a family of nine children (seven now living): Eli, Nancy (wife of R. H. Southerland), Elizabeth (deceased), William, James (deceased), Milas, R. H., John W.,

Adaline (wife of Hicks Mathews). One child died very young. Henry Creason was born in 1820, and has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He and wife reside in Kentucky, and are sixty-nine and seventy years of age, respectively, and are in the enjoyment of exceptionally good health. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Creason is a Democrat, although indeed he takes very little interest in politics. Eli Creason was employed on his father's farm up to the age of twenty, after which he commenced farming for himself, on rented land in Kentucky. He made but one crop in that State, and then, in 1860, moved to Arkansas, and settled in Izard County. Five years later he returned to Kentucky, but during that time he spent about three years in the Confederate army, and was wounded in a skirmish at Augusta, Ark. He participated in the fighting in and around Little Rock before and after the evacuation of the Confederates, and finally surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865. He then returned home, and moved, in December, to Kentucky, where he remained seven years. He then came to Randolph County, Ark., entered land, and remained on the same until 1881, when he sold out and purchased his present property, consisting of 172 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He has an excellent frame house on the same, has good barns, out-buildings, etc. When he returned from the war, Mr. Creason was out of money, had no property, and was "dead broke" generally. Notwithstanding all this, he went to work, and by industry and perseverance, coupled with a determined spirit, has become one of the leading farmers in this portion of the county, all the result of his own labor. Previous to the war, he was united in marriage in 1859, to Miss Nancy Gibson, of Graves County, Ky., and they are the parents of five children (three now living): W. H., born November 16, 1860, and now resides in Warm Springs Township; Eli M., born September 27, 1862, and died July 19, 1881; George W., born April 7, 1865, and now resides in Warm Springs Township; James A., born October 15, 1868, and also a resident of Warm Springs

Township, and Robert L., born October 6, 1881; and died November 8, of the same year. The mother of these children was born May 28, 1841; she was a daughter of Emanuel and Martha (Perkins) Gibson, both natives of Kentucky, of which State they were early settlers. They reared a family of eleven children, ten now living: Marion, Caroline (wife of John Prevett), Nancy (the wife of the subject of this sketch), Martha (wife of Job Thompson), G. W., Daniel, Harriet (wife of Simpson Hammons), Jackson, John and Louisa (wife of Franklin Smith). Mrs. Gibson died in 1878 or 1879. Mr. Gibson had been married previously, and was the father of two children: Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Gibson, and Rhoda, deceased wife of David Sullivan. Mr. Gibson died in 1877; his wife was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Creason are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat in his political preference.

Hon. Patrick Henry Crenshaw, attorney, Pocahontas, Ark. Mr. Crenshaw by virtue of his ability as a lawyer, and his victories at the bar, is eminently worthy of a place in our record of successful men, and the history of his life is an important part of that of his State and country. He was born near Athens, in Limestone County, Ala., on the 8th of May, 1849, and is the son of James W. and Elvira (Winston) Crenshaw. The father was born in North Carolina, but when a child moved with his parents to Alabama, and settled near where the town of Athens is now situated. At the age of fourteen, he enlisted in the army and served as a private, under Gen. Andrew Jackson, in his campaign against the Creek Indians, taking part in the battles of Talladega, Emuckfau and Tohopeka, or the Horse-shoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa River. In the last named battle the company to which he belonged was the front of the assaulting column, and his captain the first man to mount the works. After the close of the War of 1812, he went as a naval cadet to Annapolis; and after the close of his term there served some time in the United States navy, after which he resigned, and after traveling over the greater portion of North and South America, set-

tled in Missouri, but after his marriage with Elvira Winston he returned to Alabama, moving thence to Memphis, Tenn., about 1852. In about 1854, while in Boonville, Mo., with her daughters, who were going to school there, Elvira Crenshaw was taken sick, and went for a time up in Coldneck County, but died in a short time. James W. Crenshaw continued to live in Memphis until 1856, when he married Susan A. Harris, in North Carolina; and the pioneer spirit again taking possession of him, he in the last named year, with his family, consisting of three daughters, and the subject of this sketch, his eldest daughter, Virginia, having previously married James W. Harper, of Boonville, Mo., moved to Arkansas and settled in Lawrence County, about six miles east of Powhatan, bringing with him about forty slaves; but the health of both whites and blacks being bad in the river bottoms, he moved into the hills, on Eleven Points River, in Randolph County, about nine miles southwest of Pocahontas. Then the troubles of 1861 came, and James W. Crenshaw was elected as the delegate to the State convention from Randolph County, and was a member of that body when the State seceded; he voting against secession, but being an earnest believer in State's rights, when his State seceded he then adhered to the Southern cause; though he was too old to bear arms in its behalf. In February, 1863, he was arrested by the Federal troops, on a charge of carrying mail for the Confederate forces, and was treated with great harshness, and cast into an old jail at Pocahontas, where he was compelled to remain for several days without either fire or blankets; after which some of the soldiers, who had been detailed to guard him, conceiving a friendship for the old man, prevailed on their officers to take him to their headquarters, where he was treated with great kindness; and shortly after, finding that the accusations were false, and had been made solely for the purpose of making capital for the accuser, he was discharged, and allowed to return to his home. The kind treatment, however, came too late, for the first exposure brought on a violent cold, which resulted in pneumonia, and on the 4th of March

(his birth day), he died at his home in Randolph County. Freeman Crenshaw, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, but emigrated early to North Carolina, thence to Alabama, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He also served in the army, under Jackson, in the same company with his son, participating in the same battles; and after the troops were mustered out of service returned to his farm in Alabama, where he lived until his death, which occurred a few years before the Civil War. Freeman Crenshaw, though a farmer by preference, was also a skillful mechanic, and on one occasion, while in the army, at the request of Lieut. Jackson, fixed his favorite pistol so as to make it sure fire, the repairs he did being to case-harden the frizen and fix the hammer, so as to go back farther when cocked, thereby to give the mainspring additional strength. Gen. Jackson, after he had thoroughly tested it, speaking of the last named change remarked, "She goes to hell for fire, but she brings back a blank full." Mrs. Dorothea Winston, the maternal grandmother of Patrick Henry Crenshaw, was a daughter of Patrick Henry, making the subject of our sketch the great-grandson of the renowned patriot and orator. Mrs. Winston named our subject after her father. During the latter years of her life Mrs. Winston, being left a widow, lived with her son-in-law, James W. Crenshaw, and died at his house in Memphis, Tenn., and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, of that city. Our subject, Patrick Henry Crenshaw, received the greater portion of his education at home, and in private schools, going one year to the Cooper Institute in Boonville, Mo. He had always attended the Methodist Church, though a member of none until he began to study earnestly the foundation and origin of the various churches. This investigation led him to join the Roman Catholic Church, into which he was baptized by Rev. Father James S. Okean, at Pocahontas, in February, 1869, and confirmed by Bishop Edward Fitzgerald, of Little Rock. Like all boys of the South, who were large enough to shoulder a gun, he served some time in the Confederate army. After leaving school, he began life as a clerk in a

store, but through the influence of his friends, he was prevailed upon to read law, and studied with the law firm of Baber & Henderson, of Pocahontas, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar by Hon. Elisha Baxter, who was then a circuit judge, and afterward governor of Arkansas. In June, 1873, he moved to Clay County, and practiced his profession there with good success until 1886, when he returned to Pocahontas, the home of his boyhood. In 1879 he was married to Miss Sula Mack, eldest daughter of Hon. L. L. Mack, of Greene County. Of this union there has been born four daughters: Felicia Mary, Elvira Serena. Inez Alphonsus and Nona Paula. In 1881 Mr. Crenshaw represented Clay County in the house of representatives, but since that time has not been an aspirant for political office himself, though he takes a lively interest in the welfare of his country; and when occasion demands it, is ever ready to assist in canvassing his part of the State in behalf of the Democratic party, to which he has been a life-long adherent. He is a man well versed in English literature in general, of which he is quite fond, is a shrewd practitioner, a forcible and eloquent speaker, and an irreproachable man—"a man in whom there is no guile." Among his many friends he is known as an ardent lover of all kinds of field sports especially the Southern amusement of fox hunting. He says he came by these last named traits honestly, as all the Crenshaws, Henrys and Winstons were given to like weaknesses, as is shown by the number of pioneers among them. In his native State, three counties, Henry, Winston and Crenshaw, are named for his ancestors.

G. W. Crosby, M. D. Pocahontas and vicinity have a number of physicians among whom prominently stands Dr. G. W. Crosby, a native of Williamson County, Tenn. He was born in 1836, and received a liberal education in that State. He read medicine under a regular physician, and later entered the Memphis Medical School, where he attended one course of lectures. About this time the war broke out, and he then joined the medical department of the Ninth Tennessee (Confederate) Infantry, where he remained during the whole war.

He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865, having participated in the following battles: Shiloh and Perryville, Ky., where he was captured with the wounded of his regiment; being exchanged after a sojourn in prison of six months was also in the battle of Chickamauga, and in all the engagements of the Northern Georgia campaign in which his regiment participated. Returning to his home in Memphis, Tenn., to remain, however, only a short time, he then moved to Greene County, Ark., where he continued in the active practice of medicine until 1869. In the fall and winter session of 1869-70 he attended his second course of medical lectures at the Missouri Medical College, graduating at the end of the term. He resumed practice in Greene County, and there remained for two years longer, subsequently moving to Cross County, Ark., where he lived three years. In 1874 he moved to Pocahontas, Ark., where he has been in the regular practice of medicine ever since. By his marriage with Miss Hattie Kibler, which occurred in 1868 in Randolph County, Ark., he became the father of seven children: Edward, William, May, Alice, Camille, John and Ouida. The Doctor is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the son of Levi and Martha (Barnes) Crosby. The father, a native of South Carolina, was a pioneer of Tennessee, and died in Williamson County, of that State. Grandfather Barnes was born in North Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation. He also died in Williamson County. He participated in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina, and to her marriage were born seven children, the Doctor being next to the youngest. He is a Democrat in his political views.

E. Dalton is a successful merchant of Warm Springs, Ark., and was born in Ripley County, Mo., October 28, 1829, being a son of David and Priscilla (Demis) Dalton, who were born in Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father removed to Madison County, Mo., in 1812, and after his marriage, which occurred there in 1826, he located in Ripley County and settled on Government land where he remained until his death in 1859, his wife's death preceding his by two years.

He was a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife were the parents of the following children: Sarah, the deceased wife of G. W. Matney, our subject, Susanna, wife of William Cross, John (deceased), Nancy, wife of H. Davis, Ruth, the deceased wife of James Parker, Priscilla, the deceased wife of J. Bond, and David, who resides in this county. The last two children were twins. E. Dalton, our subject, only attended the common subscription schools for a short time during his youth, but this deficiency he improved in later years, and is now a well educated business man. In 1864 he was forced into the Confederate army, and was with Price on his raid through Arkansas and Missouri. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865. He has been established in business at his present stand since 1879, but from 1872 up to that date he had been engaged in that business in connection with farming. He manages his establishment in partnership with his sons, and they do an annual business of about \$10,000. He was married in 1857 to Miss Grace J. Head, a native of Missouri, the following family being born to them: John C., Nancy J., wife of W. T. Stubblefield, C. J., Mary P., wife of W. T. McElroy, Sarah M., wife of W. A. Holt, E. A. and Rufus C. At the time of his marriage Mr. Dalton was not the possessor of a great deal of property, but he now owns 500 acres of land in this State, and 800 acres in Ripley County, Mo. Besides this he owns property in Warm Springs. He is in every respect a self-made man, and his property has been acquired through unremitting toil. He is public spirited, a Democrat politically, and is one of the substantial men of the county. Mrs. Dalton is a daughter of Alex. and Elizabeth (Club) Head, of Wayne County, Mo. Of sixteen children born to them, nine lived to be grown, and four are now living: J. A., of Piedmont, Mo.; Emanuel, of Butler County, Mo.; Grace J. (Mrs. Dalton), and Melvina, wife of Isaac Pollice, of Kansas. The father and mother died in 1859 and 1860 or 1861, respectively, their demise occurring in Wayne County, Mo.

Lewis Dalton, merchant, miller and farmer. Dalton, Ark. Some of the most energetic and

enterprising business men of the thrifty little town of Dalton are identified with the growth and prosperity of the same, and none more so than Mr. Dalton. He is an energetic and thorough man of business, and has acquired a wide reputation for general business ability and for honorable dealings. Aside from this he is also one of the most extensive land owners in the county. He was born in Ripley County, Mo., in 1835, received his education in the subscription schools of those days, and only attended one school where grammar was taught. At the age of twenty-five years he commenced farming, and this continued one year. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, Company I, under Col. Adams, but served only a short time when he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned home and resumed agricultural pursuits which he has followed all his life, and in 1874, engaged in the milling business, erecting a cotton-gin and mill on the Eleven Points River. Previous to the war, January 4, 1860, he married Miss Sarah A. Stubblefield, and two children were born to this union: Acenith, who was born December 13, 1861, and Elijah who was born November 1, 1863, and is a merchant at Dalton. At the time of his marriage Mr. Dalton had cultivated his father's farm, and in 1868 he purchased 287 acres of land. Since then he has added to the original amount until he now owns 1,100 acres, all in one tract, except forty acres. At the close of the war he had very little property, and his father had nothing left except his land. Now our subject is worth at least \$30,000, all of which he has made by his own hard work and good business management, besides placing a good income in the hands of his two children. Mr. Dalton is a member of the Masonic order, and is Democratic in politics. He is the son of Elijah and Zillah (Gains) Dalton, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Elijah Dalton was born in 1807, and came with his parents to Madison County, Mo., in 1809. He was principally reared in that county, and early in life learned the brick mason trade, but did not follow this after his marriage in 1832. He commenced farming in Ripley County, Mo., and continued this occupation there until his death, which

occurred in 1884. In connection with tilling the soil he also operated a water-mill. To him and wife were born seven children (two now living): James M. (deceased), William M. (deceased), Lewis, Elijah (deceased), Zimriah (deceased), Zylphia (deceased) and Levi, who is now residing in Ripley County, Mo. Levi was assessor for that county for six years, was also collector for four years, and is one of the representative men. He follows merchandising in connection with farming, and resides west of Doniphan, Mo. When Elijah Dalton commenced life for himself, he was not possessed of a great amount of this world's goods, but he entered a farm on a strip of land between Missouri and Arkansas, that never belonged to either of the States, until about the breaking out of the late war. Mr. Dalton improved this farm and resided on it the remainder of his days. At the time of his death he was worth about \$5,000. He lost his wife in 1852. She was a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church. Mr. Dalton took for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Stubblefield, whom he married in 1862. By this union one child was born, Joseph, who lives on the old homestead in Ripley County, Mo. Mrs. Dalton died in 1865, and Mr. Dalton was married, the third time, to Mrs. Margaret Johnson, *nee* McKinnie of Ripley County. She still survives him and is now married to A. J. Ponder of Doniphan, Mo. Mr. Dalton was a Democrat in his political views, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The paternal grandfather of Lewis Dalton was a native of South Carolina, and came to Missouri in 1809. He was a minister in the Baptist Church. The maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Gains, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1765, and died in 1849. He was a cousin of Gen. Gains, of Revolutionary fame. His father was a great friend of Gen. George Washington.

Jesse R. Davis enjoys the reputation of being a substantial and progressive farmer and an intelligent and thoroughly posted man in all public affairs. He was born on the farm on which he is now residing, December 9, 1846, and is one of three surviving members of a family of seven children born to Joseph H. and Mary (Foster) Davis, both of

whom were born in Randolph County, Ark., his birth occurring November 29, 1822, and hers on the 22d of September, 1824. She died here on the 18th of February, 1854, and after her demise Mr. Davis wedded Candace R. (Lane) Chandler, widow of John Chandler, an ex-sheriff of Randolph County. She was born in the State of Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1855, and died in this county on the 7th of March, 1857. Mr. Davis followed husbandry through life, and became quite wealthy in that calling. He died March 19, 1870. The children born to his first union are Thomas M., J. F. and Jesse R., all farmers by occupation. Two children were born to his second union, Margenia being the only one now living. His third wife was Miss Fanny Staggs, a Tennessean by birth, born January 1, 1848, and died in 1884. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom only two are now living: James M. and Louisa. Jesse R. Davis has always resided in his native county, and here, of course, received his early schooling. At the age of seventeen he began for himself, and by good management and industry has become the owner of 360 acres of as good land as there is in the county. He is noted for his liberality, and owing to his many admirable traits has won the respect and esteem of all. October 12, 1871, his marriage with Miss Frances Stump was consummated. She was a daughter of George Stump, and was born in Hardin County, Ky., September 25, 1850, and died in Randolph County, Ark., August 28, 1872. Mrs. Melissa (Thomas) Rider became his second wife March 12, 1874. She was born March 31, 1851, also in Hardin County, Ky. The following are their children: Jacob T., Harry, Rufus A., Laura M. and an infant son. Mary E. was born February 6, 1875, and died March 19, 1880. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Davis is a Democrat.

William DeClerk is an example of the industrious and progressive farmer, and like all his countrymen he is prudent and frugal. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1850, and at the age of six years he was put to school and was kept at his books until he attained his sixteenth year. In his

youth he learned the intricacies of farm life from his father, a shrewd, practical tiller of the soil, but also gave a considerable portion of his attention to the miller's trade, with which he became thoroughly familiar. He was married in his native land to Miss Mary C. Frenken, whose birth occurred in 1852, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children: Joseph, and Mary, who died at the age of seven months. In 1880, with the intention of bettering his position, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City, and came directly to Pocahontas, and, as he had a comfortable sum of money with which to start in life in a new country, he purchased a farm comprising 200 acres of land, which he is putting in good shape for farming. His parents, Joseph and Agnes (Mechels) DeClerk, were born in the Kingdom of Prussia, and of their two children our subject is the elder. Grandfather DeClerk is a farmer of Germany. The father served in the regular army, and he and his wife died in their native land. The grandfather was a Frenchman, and the maternal grandfather was a miller by trade as were his ancestors as far back as they can be traced.

J. P. Dunklin, Jr., is a young man who is rapidly making his way to the front in the business circles of Randolph County, and in his general mercantile establishment, which he has been conducting since 1888, he is building up a large and daily increasing patronage. He was born in Washington County, Mo., and is a son of J. P. and H. W. (Jones) Dunklin, who were also born in that county and State. The father served as clerk of that county several years, and is now residing in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. J. P. Dunklin moved to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1869, and made his home with an uncle, a Mr. Hunter, for some time, after which he came to Randolph County, and first worked as a book-keeper in the town of Pocahontas. He next clerked in a drug store until 1885, after which he came to Reyno, where he has lived ever since. He took for his companion in life Miss F. A. Allaire, of Pocahontas, and their union has resulted in the birth of three children: William M., Onida and James E. He is a member of the K.

of H., and for two years filled the office of deputy sheriff of the county, and was marshal of Pocahontas four years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and acted as orderly for Gen. Greene, and during his service took an active part in the battles of Pilot Knob, Pleasanton, Kas., and others. His great-uncle was a member of Congress from Iowa, and was the first man arrested as a secessionist during the Civil War.

S. A. D. Eaton is a successful attorney at law of Randolph County, Ark., and although quite young in years he has already won an honorable place among the legal fraternity of the county. He was born in Pulaski County, Ind., in 1860, and there remained attending the public schools until nineteen years of age, at which time he came to Arkansas. He remained here until the spring of 1885, when he returned to Indiana and entered the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute at Valparaiso, which institution he attended during the summer of 1885-86. At the end of this time he again returned to Arkansas, and has taught nine terms of school in Randolph and Clay Counties, and during his career as an educator he diligently pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar on the 14th of February, 1889, under Judge J. W. Butler. He began his practice in Reyno on the 5th of March following his admission, has opened with a good practice, and starts out with bright prospects for the future. He is also notary public, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His father, J. W. C. Eaton, M. D., was born in the "Buckeye State," was a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, and was a successful practitioner in Pulaski and Howard Counties, Ind., for many years, and obtained considerable reputation as a successful physician. He came to Arkansas in 1879 and died in 1881, in Randolph County. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio of wounds received in the War of 1812, while commanding a privateer. The great-grandfather, Anthony Eaton, was a wealthy resident of Philadelphia and was, as far as known, a son of Gen. Theophilus Eaton.

J. C. Esselman, M. D., one of the oldest and an eminently successful physician of Randolph

County, is a native of Nashville, Tenn., born in 1841, and is the son of J. C. Esselman, a native Tennessean. The elder Esselman, after reaching manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kinkaid, a native of Missouri. He was a Whig in politics, was a great admirer of Henry Clay and was very active in political affairs. The paternal grandfather, John N. Esselman, was a captain in the British army during the Revolutionary War, was a native of Scotland and a descendant of the Campbell clan. He was an agriculturist. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Kinkaid, was a native of Kentucky, and a painter by occupation. Dr. J. C. Esselman was left motherless at the age of four years, and when seven years of age his father also died, so he was indeed left an orphan. He was reared by an uncle, Dr. John N. Esselman, of Nashville, Tenn. He studied medicine with his uncle until the breaking out of the war, when he flung aside his books and joined the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, as lieutenant of Company D. Later he was promoted to the rank of captain, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Fredericktown, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Helena, Mansfield and the entire Banks' campaign. He was at Jenkins' Ferry, and was with Gen. Price in his raid as far as Union City, Ark. When the war closed Dr. Esselman returned to Tennessee and completed his medical studies, graduating at the University of Nashville in 1866, and the same year located at Pocahontas, where he has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. Miss Eliza R. Perkins, formerly from Virginia, became his wife in 1864, and this union was blessed by the birth of four children: Kate (a school-teacher and also music instructor), Mazie R. (wife of M. M. Carter, of Pocahontas), Emma R. (deceased) and Tam. O. Dr. Esselman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor, and has held various local offices. The family are members of the Catholic Church. The Doctor has a large practice through Randolph, Clay, Greene and Lawrence Counties, and no obstacle which human exertion could overcome has prevented him from visiting the bedside of the sick and afflicted to administer

to them whatever relief a skilled and faithful physician could afford. He keeps well posted in all the medical literature of the day, and in his library may be found the latest standard works relative to the science of medicine.

Joseph H. Gamel has attained considerable prominence in the material affairs of Randolph County, for he is a man of excellent parts, and has shown good judgment and tact in the management of his mercantile business, and nets a fair annual income from his sales, his stock of goods being valued at \$2,500. He was born in Walker County, Ga., March 26, 1852, and is one of four living members of a family of six children, of whom he was the second, born to Anthony C. and Caroline (Gellon) Gamel, who were born in Tennessee and Georgia, respectively. In 1856 the family came to Arkansas, and the father has since been a resident of Randolph County. His wife died in 1862, when about forty years of age. He served for three years in the Confederate army during the war, all this time being west of the Mississippi River, and was a faithful soldier to the Southern cause. At the age of twenty-one years Joseph H. Gamel went to Cedarville and was engaged in mercantile business as salesman for eight years. Since 1881 he has been engaged in business at his present stand, and is also connected with a mercantile establishment at Maynard, the firm name being Gamel & Mock. Mr. Gamel is a successful financier, and by his honesty and fair dealing with his customers he commands a large and paying patronage. In connection with this he also owns a fertile farm, which he conducts, and for the success which has attended his efforts he deserves the respect and admiration of all, for he commenced life for himself without means, and is now doing exceptionally well. Miss Jane Mock, a daughter of Isham Mock, of Randolph County, became his wife February 3, 1876. She was born in the county on the 15th of May, 1854, and is now the mother of four children living: Hattie M., Nellie G., Joseph O. and Thomas T. William P. and Fred. died in infancy. Mr. Gamel is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. An elder brother of Mr. Gamel,

W. A., served in the Confederate army during the war.

Peter Goetz, a farmer and cotton grower, of Randolph County, Ark., was born in New Orleans, October 17, 1829, and received his education in a German Lutheran school of that city. He worked in his father's wood yard in New Orleans while young, and afterward operated a saw-mill in Kentucky, and for seven years shipped lumber to his native city. He then sold out and moved to the "Hoosier State," and, after operating a mill on Anderson Creek for about two years, he sold out and returned to New Orleans, where for two subsequent years he was engaged in managing a grocery store. He next spent two years as foreman in a still-house, then filled the same position in Mobile, Ala., for a year and a half. He then resided successively in New Orleans, Kentucky (where he built a saw-mill, but sold it soon after), Kansas, where he became the owner of considerable land, and remained seven years; then traded his property there for a section and a half of land in Randolph County, Ark. He afterward sold the whole section and a half for \$25, and then rented a saw-mill, which he operated two years, accumulating sufficient money thereby to purchase his present land, paying for it \$12 per acre. It embraced 162 acres, and he has 110 acres under fence, and is as rapidly as possible improving it and putting it in a good farming condition. When the war broke out he joined the Confederate forces, and served in the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Cavalry, for three years, under Morgan. He was in numerous battles and skirmishes, and served until the close of the war, when he returned home. He was married in Louisville, Ky., to Miss Agnes Rarick, and four children blessed their union: Peter, Maggie (wife of Oscar Garber), Lizzie F. and Charley. Mr. Goetz is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a son of Nichols and Elizabeth (Schlosser) Goetz, both natives of the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany. They were married in New Orleans, and died there. The father kept a store and lumber yard. The great-grandfather was a native German, and was foreman of some iron works. He lived to be over one hundred and ten years old.

Jesse G. Ham, M. D. Among the widely known and most successful physicians of this county is Dr. Ham, who was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1834, and was reared and educated in Trenton, Tenn., being a faithful student in Andrew College, of the latter place, for some time. At the early age of sixteen years he began clerking in a drug store, and there acquired a taste for the science of medicine. He commenced his studies under Drs. Tulafro and Leaster, and after making a thorough preparation and devoting his energies to this study for some time, he began attending lectures in the Nashville Medical College, and graduated from McDowell's Medical College, in St. Louis, Mo., in 1857. He decided to commence his professional career in the "Blue Grass State," and accordingly located at Birmingham, but moved shortly afterward to Memphis, Tenn., and entered upon an active and prosperous career there, in partnership with his uncle, Dr. Tom Peyton, who was one of the leading members of the medical fraternity in West Tennessee. After dissolving partnership with his uncle he went to the Indian Territory, and after remaining for some time in Maryville, he again made a change of residence, this time taking up his abode in the "Lone Star State." From this point he moved to Matamoras, and after a short period spent in that place he returned to Texas, first to Dallas, then to Johnston Station, back again to Dallas, and then to Fort Worth. In this place he remained until May, 1861, when he and Mr. De Eldrige, of Virginia, raised a company of soldiers, and Dr. Ham was made its captain. They went to Louisiana, but, as, according to the law no organized body of men could be received from Texas, the battalion was disbanded at New Orleans. After this Dr. Ham joined the Fifth Louisiana Regiment, Crescent City Guards, commanded by Judge Hunt, which was the third regiment of men that landed at Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered. After the first fight near the coast the command fell back to Williamsburg, where Washington's old barracks were still standing, and Dr. Ham was in the house in which Patrick Henry lived. Dr. Ham was there requested to go before the medical

board, and was made assistant-surgeon of the Regular Confederate States army, and was assigned to duty at Chiborago Hospital, Va. He remained in the medical department until the final surrender, then returned to the State of Tennessee, and moved from there to Woodruff County, Ark., where he recommenced the practice of medicine. From that time until 1880 he practiced in Jackson and Lawrence Counties, after which he came to Cherokee Bay, and here has since resided. He was first married to Miss Lizzie A. McKee, of Mississippi, and took for his second wife Miss Lizzie A. Thorne, who was a native of New Jersey. Dr. Ham is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. He is a son of James and Martha (Peyton) Ham, the former of whom was a Virginian. Mr. Ham moved to Tennessee when about twenty-five years old, and had acquired a large fortune in the gold mines of Georgia. He held a number of local offices, and was first constable, then deputy sheriff, and finally sheriff of the county in which he resided. He was also clerk of Gibson County, Tenn. He is now deceased. His father was a native of Virginia, and was a son of a native Frenchman.

R. N. Hamil, merchant, Pocahontas, Ark. In preparation of this brief outline of the history of one of the representative men of Randolph County, appear facts which are greatly to his credit. His intelligence, enterprise, integrity, and many estimable qualities have acquired for him a popularity not derived from factitious circumstance, but a permanent and spontaneous tribute to his merit. He established his business in Pocahontas in 1875, and has about the largest general store in the county. His birth occurred in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1847, and he is the son of William A. Hamil, a native of Tennessee. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Sarah E. Crepps, a native of Virginia, but she had married a Mr. Waddell previous to her marriage to Mr. Hamil. R. N. Hamil moved with his mother to Arkansas on the 18th of February, 1849, and was reared and educated in Pocahontas. When but sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Forty-Fifth Arkansas, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to

Pocahontas and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed a few years. He then commenced clerking for L. Hecht & Co., remaining with them until 1875, when he established his present business, which he has continued ever since. He employs five men in the store, and carries a large stock. He was married in Pocahontas in 1873 to Miss Gertrude Kibler, a native of Randolph County, Ark., and one child has been the result of this union: Lelia. Mrs. Hamil died in 1875, and Mr. Hamil took for his second wife Miss Blanche Kibler, a sister of his first wife, and and two children were born to this union: Earle and Nell. Mr. Hamil is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Honor. He has been a member of the board of aldermen of the city for a number of years, and takes an active part in politics. He owns 2,000 acres of land, also a farm near town, and aside from his mercantile business he also runs a cotton-gin, and is a leading business man.

A. H. Hatley is one of the representative business men of the county and was born in North Carolina on the 10th of July, 1832, being a son of Redin and Delphia (Kelley) Hatley, who were of English and Irish parentage and were born in the State of North Carolina. The Hatley family emigrated to the United States about 1770, as near as can be ascertained, and settled in North Carolina, from which State the paternal grandfather and his brothers are supposed to have enlisted in the Revolutionary War, being members of the American army. Redin Hatley was born in 1800, his wife two years later, and their deaths occurred in 1863 and 1842, respectively. The former was justice of the peace for many years in North Carolina, and although not an active politician he voted the Whig ticket. His wife was a member of the Christian Church, and of seven sons born to their marriage two are now living: A. H. and Henderson, who is a resident of this county. A. H. Hatley became the architect of his own fortune in 1851 and although his father was quite a wealthy man, being the owner of a number of slaves, he failed to educate any of his children, and as a consequence A. H. was obliged to earn his living as

best he could. On the 22d of December, 1852, he landed in Randolph County, Ark., and four years later he made his first purchase of land, which embraced 160 acres, and on this farm he has since made his home, it now amounting to 173 acres. In addition to this he owns 120 acres of land on the Current River bottom and a one-half interest in eighty acres on the bay at Peru; also a one-half interest in a general mercantile establishment, which nets from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per annum, the stock of goods amounting to about \$3,000. In 1888 he erected a fine cotton-gin at Maynard, and owns one-half of a gin in the bottoms, which annually turns out about 500 bales. In this enterprise he is one of the leading men in this section of the State, being also one of the largest property-holders. At the time of his arrival here he owned nothing, and has made his property by energy and shrewd management. He has been married twice, the first time to Miss Nancy Mitchell, by whom he became the father of two children: Julia A., who was born August 25, 1853, and James H., who was born October 14, 1855. Mrs. Hatley died August 25, 1858, six years after her marriage, and after living a widower one year Mr. Hatley married, September 18, Miss Mahulda Abbott. Elen L. (wife of Gus Reynolds, of Reno), born January 3, 1864; Mandy H., born October 15, 1866, died November 7, 1868; Naomi H., born November 29, 1869; Eli H., born October 2, 1872; August A. H., born July 18, 1875; Atlas H., born July 18, 1878, and Ivy H., born October 28, 1886, and three who died in infancy were their children. Mrs. Hatley was born in 1841. Mr. Hatley joined the Confederate army in September, 1862, enlisting in Company A, and was captured in January, 1863, at Van Buren, Ark., but was paroled after a short time and returned home. After remaining at home for about six months he was again forced into the service, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri and Arkansas. Since that time he has been engaged in the occupations named above, and is now one of the wealthy men of the county. He is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.; his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

William E. Hibbard is a leading and enterprising merchant of Randolph County, Ark., and is a member of the firm of Hibbard & Weatherford, who do a general business at Gravesville. He was born in the State of Mississippi, May 10, 1850, and is a son of Joseph and Delilah (Walker) Hibbard, the former a native of Mississippi, and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Tennessee, but made their home in Mississippi until their son, William E., was a small lad, at which time they moved to Independence County, Ark., from there to Fulton County, and in 1865, came to Randolph County, where the widow and her children have since lived, the father having died in St. Louis, in 1862. He was a teacher and a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and while a resident of Fulton County, Ark., served several years as justice of the peace. The mother is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and she and Mr. Hibbard became the parents of nine children (William E. being the fourth), and five of them are now living: George W., a farmer of Randolph County; Nancy, wife of Abijah McDaniel, also of this county; Emily, wife of James McDaniel; Sarah, wife of Robert Ballew, they also being agriculturists of this county, and William E., who acquired a good education through his own exertions, and when only a small boy began to assist his mother and brother to make a living for the balance of the family, as they had been left in destitute circumstances by the war. He worked by the day and month until twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Martha Collier, and began for himself. His wife was a daughter of Robert and Sarah Collier, and was born on the 29th of January, 1851. Their family now consists of eight children: Delilah, William H., Emma, Joseph, Adar and Ida (twins), Martha and Thomas. After his marriage Mr. Hibbard made one crop in Woodruff County, but the following year went to Fulton County, and rented land of Mrs. Sanders, but after making one crop there he returned to Randolph County, purchased a 120-acre farm on credit, and has since increased his acreage to 250, all of it being fine land, the result of industry and good business ability. In March, 1887,

he formed a partnership with Vincent Seagraves, in the general mercantile business, and the following year bought out Mr. Seagraves, and conducted the business alone until within a few months, when he and W. J. Weatherford became associated. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and is one of the most enterprising men of which the county can boast.

Isaac Hirst keeps a general grocery at Pocahontas, Ark., and was born in Greece in 1844. He was brought to the United States by his uncle when a child and grew to manhood in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Pocahontas, Ark., also receiving his education in the public schools of these places. After reaching a suitable age he worked as collector for different firms for some time, and in 1868 embarked in business for himself. Prior to this, however, during the war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and served until he was severely wounded in 1864 on Saline River, in Arkansas. He was at Greenville, Mo., Shreveport, Pleasant Hill, La., Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry and Helena, Ark., and was a participant in many skirmishes. After the close of the war he resided in Memphis, Tenn., for three years, then returned to Pocahontas and as above stated entered business for himself, in which he has successfully continued ever since. His efforts to acquire a competency have more than realized his expectations and he now owns some valuable town property. In his political views Mr. Hirst is a Democrat, and he is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. His people are of Hebrew faith, but he belongs to no church. He was married May 1, 1877, to Miss Nora Hubble, by whom he has two little daughters: Lena and Edith. His parents, Jacob and Theresa (Hanauer) Hirst, were native Germans, but after their marriage removed to Greece and still later to America, the former's death occurring in Philadelphia, Penn., and the latter's in Cincinnati, Ohio. Our subject has an uncle who resides in Memphis, Tenn., and is a member of the mercantile firm of Schollfield, Hanauer & Co.

Dr. Martin Hogan was born on Blue Grass soil November 16, 1833, and inherits Virginia blood



W. K. HARRISON.
GOLDEN LAKE, MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

from his father and mother, William and Mary (Wallace) Hogan. The father removed to Kentucky in 1808, and was married in Logan County, of that State, in 1812, and there reared a family of four sons and two daughters: Mary A., wife of Dr. Joseph Stewart, died in Arkansas; James B. (deceased), William, who died in Kentucky; John, who died in Randolph County; Maria L. (deceased) and Martin. The father was drafted in the War of 1812, but secured a substitute. He died in Logan County, Ky., in 1840, followed by his wife in 1870, in Livingston County, Ky., both being consistent members of the Christian Church at the time of their death. The youthful days of our subject, Martin Hogan, were spent in laboring on his father's farm, and his early opportunities for acquiring an education were of the most meager description. After reaching the age of twenty-one years, he entered a graded school with the determination to secure a good education, and after attending for some time at Allensville, he entered the Oakland Institute, and afterward the Franklin Institute in Christian County, Ky., where he finished his literary education, his career in these institutions of learning being marked by close application to his books and able scholarship. During the winter of 1857-58, he attended lectures in the Nashville Medical College, and in the winter of 1858-59, he was a diligent student in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated as an M. D. in 1859. He commenced immediately the practice of his chosen profession in Logan County, Ky., and after practicing in Livingston and Marshall Counties of that State until 1871, he landed in this county, where he has been engaged in farming in connection with his practice, since about 1873. The Doctor takes but little interest in politics, but devotes all his time to his profession; when he does vote, however, he supports the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he, wife and eldest daughter are members of the Christian Church. November 13, 1860, he married Miss Mary S. White, in Lyon County, Ky., her birth having occurred in that State on the 17th of July, 1840. The following

were their children: Mary C., who was born March 10, 1862, and is now deceased; William M., born December 17, 1863; Mary R., born January 4, 1867; Lou, born March 15, 1869; John E., born March 21, 1871, and is now deceased; John, born October 20, 1872; Birdie, born March 18, 1874; Lizzie M., born May 5, 1876; Lina W., born April 21, 1879; and Madison B., born February 14, 1884. Mrs. Hogan is a daughter of George and Catherine (Martin) White, to whom were born the following family: Mary S. and Samuel, Eliza A. and George M. (deceased), Elizabeth H., John E., Sarah (deceased), Sol. M., and Edna M., wife of Charles Sexton, of Kentucky.

B. F. Hollowell, M. D. Few, if any, industrial or professional pursuits have within the last few years made such rapid strides as that of the profession of medicine, and among the leading physicians of Randolph County, Ark., who have availed themselves of all new ideas and put them in practice, may be mentioned Dr. Hollowell. He was born in North Carolina in 1823 and was the eldest of seven children, three now living, born to Silas and Sarah (Farmer) Hollowell, who were North Carolinians. They moved to the State of Tennessee in 1828, and in 1832 located in Mississippi, where they died in 1867 and 1869, respectively, both aged sixty-seven years. Silas Hollowell was an active politician in his day, and was also deeply interested in the cause of religion. Their children, who are living, are Martha A., wife of John Porter, of the State of Mississippi; Julia, wife of D. J. Rogers, of Marshall County, Miss., and Dr. B. F. The paternal grandfather, Edward Thomas Hollowell, was born in the "Emerald Isle," and was an enterprising tiller of the soil. Dr. Hollowell was given the rearing and education which is accorded the majority of farmers' boys, but this work was not suited to his tastes, and he early formed a desire to study medicine. At the age of twenty years he left home and entered upon his medical studies under a preceptor in Marshall County, Miss., and after two years of faithful and diligent study he entered Oxford Institute, from which institution he graduated in 1847. The following year he moved to Izard County, Ark., where he

was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a Federal spy, and to the best of his ability kept the Union forces posted as to the doings of the enemy. During this time he continued the practice of his profession as a blind, but in 1863 he openly joined the Federal forces as a scout, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. From that time until 1870 he was a practicing physician of Greene County, Mo., after which he returned to Izard County, Ark., and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for two years. The two succeeding years were spent in Ash Flat, Sharp County, Ark., and the following year he was appointed deputy collector of this district, which position he held in a very efficient manner until 1877, at which date he was appointed United States commissioner for the Eastern district of Arkansas, and still continues to discharge the duties of this position to the satisfaction of all concerned. Since the year 1878 he has resided on his present farm. He was first married in 1843 to Miss Frances C. Box, who was born in Alabama and died in 1858, having borne two children: Sarah P., wife of James Robinson, and Stephen E. Margaret Beard, a native of Alabama, became his second wife in 1859. Eugenia, wife of John Wood; Ann Eliza, wife of John McCracken, and Joseph are the extent of their family. Dr. Hollowell was called upon to mourn the loss of his second wife in 1874; she had been an earnest member of the Christian Church for many years. His first wife was a Methodist and an earnest worker for the cause of Christianity. The Doctor was married at Ash Flat, in June, 1875, to Miss E. B. Goodwin, a native of Tennessee, an estimable lady whose education and general information well qualify her for a minister's wife. She is a member of the Christian Church and an active, zealous worker. Two children are the result of this union: Walter Cullen, in his thirteenth year, and Hubert Clayton, in his eleventh; both bright, active lads, who promise much in the way of comfort to their parents. Dr. Hollowell was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, October 28, 1868, and much of his time and attention has

been devoted to expounding the Gospel, and his efforts in saving souls have met with good results. He has always been a staunch Republican in his political views, and he has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William L. Holt, justice of the peace, Warm Springs, Ark. To the person who closely applies himself to any occupation which he has chosen as his calling through life there can be but one result—that of success. The above mentioned gentleman has been an agriculturist the principal part of his life, and success has marked his efforts. He has a farm of 240 acres, 100 being under cultivation, has a good house and barn, and over his broad acres may be seen many horses and cattle, for he is also a prominent stock farmer. He has received assistance from no one, but is simply the architect of his own fortune. His birth occurred in Randolph County, Ark., January 1, 1842, and he is the son of John and Mary (Barrett) Holt, natives of Missouri and Alabama, respectively. The parents were married in 1839. The elder Mr. Holt was born in May, 1814, and died January 12, 1862. He came to Arkansas with his father when only seven years of age, and was reared in this county. He received but a limited education, and tilling the soil was his principal occupation during life. His wife was born in May, 1818, and died March 4, 1884. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Holt was quite active in politics, and cast his last vote for Stephen A. Douglass. Although a Democrat he opposed the Rebellion. The maternal grandfather of our subject was in the War of 1812, served under Gen. Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans. The paternal grandfather was one of the pioneers of Missouri, and during his early life in Washington County, of that State, had many fights with the Indians. He came to Randolph County, Ark., as early as 1821, and many interesting and exciting times did he have with the Indians in this section. Buffaloes and many wild animals were also very plentiful. He was a hatter by trade, a prominent Mason, and was one of the leading men of the county. William L. Holt was

reared in his native county, and had only limited educational advantages, but these he improved, and is now one of the best posted men to be found in the county. He was married October 18, 1862, to Miss Nancy G. Philips, a native of Tennessee, and they have two children, W. A., engaged in merchandising at Warm Springs, married to Miss Melissa Dalton, of Warm Springs, in November, 1886, and has one child, John R., living at Doniphan, Mo., and is clerking in a store. He has been attending school for some time at that place. Our subject, W. L. Holt, was in the Confederate army, enlisting in 1862, and surrendering at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865. He was on Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, and took part in numerous engagements. He returned to his home at the close of the war, and engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has carried on in a very successful manner ever since. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace, and served two terms. He was re-elected in 1884, and has held the position since, this making his fifth term. In 1888 he was a member of the Democratic State Convention, has been school director several terms, and has held many minor offices. At the time of his marriage he was not possessed of a great amount of this world's goods, but he has been successful in all his undertakings, and is now prepared to enjoy life. He is Democratic in his politics. Mrs. Holt is a member of the Baptist Church, and he also holds to this faith.

Joseph Hufstedler, who represents the milling interests of Randolph County, Ark., is a Tennessean by birth and bringing up, and inherits the principles of the better class of citizens of that State. He was born in 1843, and as soon as a suitable age was reached he was placed in school, but after attaining his eleventh year his education was received in Randolph County, Ark. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, and served until February 20, 1864, when he left the field and came home. He was at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and in other engagements, and was wounded twice during his service. After his return home he engaged in farming, and in 1869 was appointed sheriff and collector of the county

for four years, and at the end of that time was elected treasurer on the Republican ticket, and ably discharged the duties of that office for two years. He has also filled the office of deputy United States marshal of Northern Arkansas for several years. For some fifteen years he has been engaged in the milling business, and his establishment is fitted up in good style, consequently the product which he has turned out has proved to be eminently satisfactory. Besides his mill he owns four and one-half acres of land on which is his residence, and also a farm of 200 acres. He was first married to Miss Mary Hufstedler, and after her death he wedded Miss Huldah Hufstedler, and by her has had a family of nine children: Birdie, Ella, Blanche, Lizzie D. and Kate, living, and Lydia, who died at the age of nineteen months; Earl, when one and one-half years old, and two children who died in infancy. Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the K. of H. He is a son of Joseph and Lydia (Chandler) Hufstedler, and is the youngest of their five children, three of whom are living. The father died when our subject was a small lad. He was a farmer. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Hufstedler, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and removed from his native State to Arkansas in 1854, where he died five years later. His father was a native German, and came to the United States at an early day, and first settled in North Carolina and afterward in Tennessee.

Simon Peter Hurn. Among those who deservedly rank among the progressive and rising agriculturists of Randolph County, Ark., is the above mentioned gentleman who has resided here since 1850, and is now the owner of 400 acres of as good land as there is in the county. He is one of ten children, and was born in Monroe County, Ga., April 25, 1829, and is a son of Randall and Nancy (Dunn) Hurn, natives of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The father removed to Georgia when a young man, was married there, and there resided until 1850, when he moved to Arkansas, and located in Randolph County, where he died in May, 1858, when sixty-six years of age, followed

by his widow two years later when aged about fifty-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Baptist until a few years before his death, when he became Methodist in belief. He was a life-long Democrat, a farmer by occupation, and after a lifetime of hard labor he became a wealthy citizen. His father, James Hurn, who was of Irish birth, served in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War and was a participant in many battles, being at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. He died in North Carolina. The maternal grandfather, James Dunn, was born in North Carolina, and also served in the American army during the Revolution. The children born to Randall and Nancy Hurn are as follows: James and Simon Peter, farmers of Randolph County; Paul R., a farmer of Washington County, Ark.; Mark, a farmer of Clay County, Ark.; Ezekiel, a minister of the Washington County Primitive Baptist Church; Permelia E., wife of James Sammonds of Randolph County; Nancy J., wife of Ben F. Tyler, a farmer of this county, and Leah S., wife of William Kirk of this county. Those deceased are John and Matthew, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Randolph County. At the age of twenty-one years, Simon Peter Hurn, our subject, began life for himself as a farmer, but afterward learned the butcher's and stone mason's trades, at which he worked for many years. He started without any means whatever, but by the help of his wife, who was a strict economist and an excellent manager, he has become one of the wealthy men of the county. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Connor's company, Adams' regiment of the Confederate States army, and during his four years' service he was in the battles of Saline, Pilot Knob, Big Blue and others. He was a heavy loser by the war, but afterward managed to make his losses good. Sarah Jane Alexander, a daughter of John W. and Mary T. (Mostice) Alexander, became his wife November 21, 1850. She is a native of the county and was born August 31, 1830, becoming by Mr. Hurn the mother of eight children: Matilda E., Mary L., John W., Emily J., Luther D., Peter M., Eliza Ann, Leslie B. and

Thomas F. Peter M. died when six years of age. Mr. Hurn and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the past forty years, and he has served the most of this time as steward. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. W. Ingram is a substantial farmer and miller of the county, and as such deserves honorable mention in these pages. As he was born in this county, May 8, 1839, the people have had every opportunity to judge of his character, and he has won the confidence and esteem of all. He is a son of James P. and Rebecca (Mansker) Ingram, the former having been born in Virginia, February 5, 1800, and the latter in Tennessee, March 6, 1811. James P. Ingram was removed by his father to Kentucky in 1805, and there remained until 1824, when he removed to Randolph County, Ark., and settled on what is now known as the Old Ingram Farm, on the old military road, six miles southwest of Pitman's Ferry. Here he lived from 1834 until he died, August 12, 1874, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow resided on this farm for fifty-three years, and died on the 27th of June, 1888, at the age of seventy-seven years, three months and twenty-one days. She came with her parents to this State in 1817, and lacked only a short time of having lived here seventy years. Mr. Ingram was an industrious agriculturist, and accumulated property to the amount of 1,000 acres of land. He served as constable eight years, justice of the peace six years, and county judge four years. He was married on the 12th of April, 1825, his wife being only a little over fourteen years of age at that time. Their family consisted of eleven children, the following being those who are now living: G. H., a farmer of this county; Leddie B., wife of H. H. Hatley, and J. W. Those deceased are Lurana, wife of W. P. G. Johnston, and Hannah E., who died at the age of twenty years; the rest died in childhood or infancy. J. W. Ingram commenced life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and was married then to Miss Rebecca M. Mansker, their union taking place on the 12th of April, and to them the following children have been born: M. E., wife of W. C. Smith, of this county; Martha R., wife of William Jolly, of this county; W. G.

C.; Sarah L., wife of Robert G. Johnson, being those living; and L. V. J., the deceased wife of Benjamin Phipps, and Mary L., who is also deceased, having been the wife of F. M. Ezell. Mrs. Ingram was born October 18, 1839, and is now no more, having passed to her long home April 25, 1870. Our subject's second union took place October 9, 1870, his wife's maiden name being Josie C. Mock, of this county. Five of their children died when small, and three are now living: R. G. C., who was born September 2, 1883; T. F., born May 17, 1875, and J. R., born March 22, 1877. The mother of these children died on the 28th of December, 1883, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and her husband espoused his third wife, Mrs. Mary P. (Kerley) Tilley, on the 10th of April, 1884, Laura Dean, who was born on the 16th of April, 1885, being the only one of their three children who is now living. Mrs. Ingram's first union took place on the 2d of July, 1871, and she bore her husband three children: Sarah L., born December 10, 1872, and Thomas J., born August 3, 1877, being the only ones living. Mr. Tilley was born in Tennessee, and died on the 12th of February, 1882, having been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. While serving in the Confederate army he lost all the fingers of one of his hands, and was discharged from the service. Mr. Ingram, the subject of this sketch, also served in the Confederate army, joining Company I, Shaver's regiment, on the 8th of August, 1863. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, having been with Price on his raid in Missouri. During this time he lost all his property except his land; but this he returned to, and began to improve, erecting in 1869 a cotton-gin, which he continued to operate until 1878, when it was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$3,500. On the 17th of January, 1873, he was taken ill with erysipelas, and by the 21st of that month he had lost his eye sight. He has had ten children he has never seen. He is a wealthy farmer, owning 1,460 acres of land, with some 248 acres under improvement. He has a steam cotton-gin, seventy head of cattle, twelve head of horses

and mules, and numerous other domestic animals. Although blind, this does not deter him from work, and he can readily bind wheat and oats, feed a threshing machine or steam cotton-gin. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is a Democrat. He and his wife are church members, he belonging to the Methodist and his wife to the Baptist Church.

A. W. James is a man who has been exceptionally successful in his career as a planter, and owing to his desire to keep out of the old ruts, and to his ready adoption of new and improved methods, together with energy and shrewd business tactics, he has acquired an extensive land area embracing at least 1,400 acres. Many of his broad acres are devoted to the culture of cotton, and his plantation is one of the finest in the State. He was born in Smith County, Tenn., October 18, 1826, but grew to maturity in the State of Arkansas (Phillips County), whither his parents moved in 1840. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he joined the service, and was on active duty for one year. He was not wounded while on duty, but now receives a pension for his services. In 1848 his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Slaten was consummated. She was born in 1848, and bore following children: Bartlett, Mary, Daniel, Laura, Martha and Jehu. Mr. James did not side with either faction during the late war, but after the close of hostilities he settled in Randolph County, where he has since made his home. He has always cast his vote with the Democratic party, and for the past thirty years has been a minister in the Baptist Church, but has not preached a great deal during the last few years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Brookshire) James were born, reared and married in North Carolina, and as stated above moved to North Carolina in 1840. The father served in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battle of New Orleans. He and wife both died in Phillips County, Ark., the latter being sixty years of age at the time of her death. Only two of their ten children are now living. The paternal grandfather was a North Carolinian, who died in Smith County, Tenn.

W. P. G. Johnston is one of the leading farmers of this section of the county, and the condition of his farm shows the care and attention to details which have ever characterized his efforts. He was born in Tennessee in 1833, and is a son of Gregory and Martha (Burton) Johnston, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, were married in Tennessee about 1820, and engaged in farming in Randolph County, Ark. (whither they moved in 1848), until their respective deaths in 1877 and 1875, when aged seventy-seven and seventy-three years. Six of their nine children lived to maturity, and five are now living: Rev. L. F.; L. B.; Aurena, wife of Rev. Jesse Robertson; James F. and W. P. G., all of whom are residents of Randolph County. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the father was a Democrat in his political views. W. P. G. Johnston commenced farming for himself at an early day, was married to Miss Lurana Ingram in 1852, and by her became the father of five boys and one girl, three of whom are living at the present time: James L., George G. and John F. Mrs. Johnston died in December, 1865, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Johnston wedded, in 1867, Miss Jane E. Ross, of this county, to whom were born six children: Robert G., Rufus M., Samuel P., Walter S. and Martha J., living, and one deceased. Mr. Johnston was called upon to mourn the death of his second wife in 1876, she having been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a good and faithful wife and mother. Mr. Johnston's third nuptials were celebrated on the 3d of March, 1878, the lady being a Miss Pernecia J. Lewis. Charles A., Horace B., Mary A., Ida B., Joab and Amanda E. are their children. In 1862 he joined the Confederate service under Col. Jeff. Thompson, and operated east of the Mississippi River until he was discharged after the battle of Fort Pillow, on account of sickness, and returned home, where he remained until he had thoroughly regained his health. In 1863 he again enlisted, becoming a member of Col. Baber's regiment of infantry, and was with him until the surrender of Little Rock, at which time he

was taken prisoner, and was kept in captivity for some time. After taking the oath of allegiance he was allowed to return home in 1864, and here he remained unmolested until the close of the war. He engaged in farming and erected a cotton-gin, which was the second gin put up in this section of the county. These occupations have since received his attention, and he has done well, being now the owner of 216 acres of land, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He is a Democrat, a Mason, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. Nancy Green Jones was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1829, and is the relict of Green R. Jones, and a daughter of Joseph W. and Charlotte C. (Ellis) James, both of whom were born in the State of Tennessee, the former's birth having occurred, it is supposed, in Nashville; he died in Pocahontas, Ark., when forty-three years old; the latter died there at the age of seventy-six years. The paternal grandfather was born in Scotland, and at a very tender age was taken to the United States, where, after growing to manhood, he was married to a Miss Duke, of Virginia, she being a niece of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. The maternal grandfather was a nephew of that general. Mrs. Jones has been married three times, her first husband being William Herbert Allaire, who was born and reared at Long Branch, N. Y., and was a millwright by trade. He died in 1856 at Pocahontas, Ark. His father was Alexander B. Allaire, a Frenchman, who at one time owned the present site of Long Branch, and afterward moved to White Plains, becoming a wealthy merchant of that place. His father was Capt. Allaire, of France, who married the Baroness of Breton, Denmark. The coat of arms belonging to her family is still in possession of her descendants in New York City. To our subject and her husband, William Herbert Allaire, were born three children: Fannie C., Flora C. and William Herbert, who was a cadet at West Point, graduating in the class of 1882. He is now a lieutenant at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. Our subject's second husband was William Evans, who was born and reared in New York City. During the war he was

a Federal enrolling officer, and was shot and killed in his own house, this act being in retaliation of a Confederate enrolling officer having been killed in like manner. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans a daughter was born named Lucy. His widow was married after the war to Green R. Jones, who died in Pocahontas, Ark. Mrs. Jones is an estimable lady and for the past thirty-five years has been an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Jones, a well-known resident of the county, was born on the farm where he now resides, October 27, 1835, and is a son of John and Mary (Black) Jones, the former being one of the very first settlers of Randolph County, Ark., and was the first man to locate on Jones' Creek, which took its name from him. Here his death occurred in 1842, when about sixty years of age. His wife also died here in 1838, about the age of her husband. He was a professed Christian, and had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. They were well-to-do citizens, and were the owners of a number of slaves besides other property, also a large amount of real estate; at the time of his location here the nearest postoffice was sixty miles away. Six sons and two daughters blessed their union, of which children three are now living: John, Andrew and Sarah, the latter being the wife of William Sloan. John Jones attended the early schools of Randolph County, and after his parents' death, which occurred when he was a small boy, he made his home with an elder brother, James, until twenty years of age. Although he started in life for himself with no means, he has done well, and is now the owner of a finely improved and well located farm on Jones Creek. When the war cloud, which had so long hovered over our land, burst, Mr. Jones showed his willingness to aid the Southern cause, and in 1861 enlisted in Company A, Col. Trumbull's regiment of infantry, and was in many battles, among which were Corinth, Richmond, Ky., and a number of skirmishes. He afterward joined Capt. Mitchell's company, Col. Reeves' regiment of Arkansas Cavalry, and was at Independence and Fayetteville, seeing, during his term

of enlistment, some very hard service, but was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. Mary Wells, a daughter of Hutchinson Wells, became his wife February 23, 1859. She was born on the 14th of January, 1843, and by Mr. Jones became the mother of five children: William Irvin; Armitta, wife of Charles Tisdell, a farmer of the county; Rufus, Elizabeth, and another. After the death of his first wife Mr. Jones, in 1884, wedded Mrs. Mary (Galbraith) Wayland, who was born in Anderson County, Tenn., November 5, 1841, and by her has one daughter, Ola Ann. When small, Mrs. Jones came to Lawrence County, Ark., with her parents, and was married there to Jonathan Wayland, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

Adolphus H. Kibler. This substantial and representative agriculturist was born in Lincoln County, N. C., December 9, 1820, and was educated in his native State, receiving excellent educational opportunities in Lincoln Academy, which advantages he did not fail to improve. At the early age of twelve years he entered the employ of a merchant, with whom he remained as a clerk for sixteen years, and then, tiring of the work, he turned his attention to farming, which has been his chief occupation. He remained in his native State until 1857, then emigrated west, and located in Randolph County, Ark., where he has since made his home, and by his own individual labor has become the owner of a fine tract of land embracing 320 acres. He has been honored with various offices in the county, and was first elected in 1859 internal revenue commissioner, which position he held four years. In 1878 he was chosen county treasurer, was re-elected three times, serving in all eight years, and discharged the duties of this office in a highly creditable manner, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1845 he was married to Miss Mary A. McKeraff, a daughter of John McKeraff. She was born in Burke County, N. C., in 1824, and her union with Mr. Kibler resulted in the birth of six children, four of whom are now living: Augusta, wife of H. H. Woddell, a farmer of Pocahontas; Mary Alice.

wife of Dr. Wise, of Paragould; Harriet, wife of Dr. G. W. Crosby, of Pocahontas, and George M., a farmer of the county. Those dead are Laura and Willie. Mr. Kibler and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; he is a Democrat, and has been a Mason for the past twenty-five years. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Arkansas Confederate Infantry, and was forage master of the regiment until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He is a son of Michael and Catherine (Lorance) Kibler, both of whom were born in Lincoln County, N. C., and died in North Carolina and Randolph County, Ark., in 1848 and 1859, respectively, the latter being sixty-four years of age at the time of her death. They were married in their native State, and when a young man, the father was engaged in blacksmithing; also farmed the latter part of his life, and was very successful in the accumulation of this world's goods. He served in the War of 1812, acting as drum-major, and in his political views he was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church, and were the parents of the following family: Adolphus H., Mauernia, wife of Jacob Dailey, of Benton County, Ala.; Sophronia, also living in that county, and Dr. M. H., who is a prominent physician of Northeastern Arkansas, and resides near Black's Ferry in Randolph County. Miles M. was a captain in the Confederate army during the late war, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. William was surgeon of a regiment in the Confederate army, was wounded at Murfreesboro, and was aid on Gen. Claiborne's staff. He afterward resided in Cross County, Ala., and there died. The paternal grandfather, David Kibler, was a German, who came to America about the close of the Revolutionary War, located in Lincoln County, N. C., and after a number of years removed to Iredell County, of the same State, where he spent the balance of his life. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Lorance, was born in England and also located in Lincoln County, N. C.

Marion H. Kibler, M. D., is one of the leading physicians of Randolph County, Ark., and has

been a practicing physician here since 1853. He was born in Catawba County, N. C., January 19, 1831, and until eighteen years of age passed his days in his native State: but at this time a strong desire to learn medicine caused him to commence its study with Dr. John Scurry, at Cross Plains, Ala., and he made such sufficient progress under his instruction as to justify him on entering the active practice of the profession soon after, in partnership with his instructor. While in Alabama he was the first physician to use chloroform in Benton (now Calhoun) County, as an anæsthetic, and his experiment proving highly satisfactory, it was largely adopted by other physicians. The early training which he received in this science was by no means sufficient to satisfy a person of his inquiring mind, consequently he attended a course of lectures at Augusta, Ga. Since 1853 he has been a resident of Randolph County, Ark., and his career here as a physician has long been well and favorably known to the many who have tested his healing ability, and his success is shown by the extended territory over which he goes to alleviate the sufferings of the sick. In 1863 and 1864 he was examining surgeon in the Confederate service. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Amanda J. Cain, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Cain. Mrs. Kibler was born in Alabama December 27, 1839, and died in Randolph County, Ark., May 30, 1876, leaving one daughter, Ella S., the wife of Dr. G. A. Seals. The Doctor married his present wife July 27, 1887, her maiden name being Nannie M. Hulett, a daughter of A. J. and Anna M. Hulett. By her the Doctor became the father of one child, Marion Hulett. He has always been a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Lowrance) Kibler, were prominent residents of North Carolina, in which State the mother was born. The father was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were en route from Germany to the United States. They located in Pennsylvania, and afterward in North Carolina, where Michael grew to manhood and married. He spent his life in that State, and died in 1848, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a black-

smith and a farmer, a Whig in politics, and in his religious views was a Lutheran. Four of his six children are now living: A. H., ex-treasurer of Randolph County, Ark.; Minerva, wife of Jacob F. Dailey, a prominent merchant of Piedmont, Ala.; Sophronia, at Piedmont, Ala., and Dr. Marion H. The two deceased are Miles Michael, who was a lieutenant in the Confederate army, and was killed at Richmond, Va., and W. R., who was a surgeon in an Arkansas regiment, was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., and died from the effects of the wound several years after the close of the war.

Rev. D. N. King, minister and farmer, Warm Springs, Ark. Although young in years Mr. King has already done much good in the world by administering to the spiritual wants of his fellow-men and by living a life of such consistency and purity as can not fail to have its effect on the rising generation. His birth occurred in Georgia on the 13th of January, 1852, and he is the son of Carter and Louisa (Flanigan) King, natives of Georgia, and of Irish parentage. Carter King was a farmer and a tanner by occupation, which he followed in Georgia until 1866, when he moved to Tennessee and settled in Roan County. He there farmed on rented land until 1869, when he came to Randolph County, Ark., and settled in Warm Springs Township, where, in 1869, he purchased eighty acres. This he proceeded to improve, but one year later sold out and moved into a different neighborhood, where he died shortly afterward, in March, 1871. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Baptist Church, and was well respected by all who knew him. He served one year during the latter part of the war in the Confederate service, and surrendered in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of eleven children, six now living: D. N., Rebecca F. (wife of F. M. Thornsberry), James M., Sarah E. (wife of H. C. Croger), Joseph J. and Mary L. (wife of James Hovis). Mrs. King then married in 1873 Mr. G. A. Barrett, and by him became the mother of two children, one living. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are still living in this county. At the age of twenty years D. N. King was married to Miss Mary S. Wooldridge, of Ar-

kansas, and immediately afterward engaged in tilling the soil. He had very little property at the time of his marriage (1872), but he is now the owner of 160 acres, of which seventy-five acres are under a good state of cultivation and with good buildings, etc. He is one of the enterprising citizens of this section, and lays a great deal of his success in life to the exertions of his chosen companion. He was ordained a minister in the general Free Will Baptist Church, and began preaching the Gospel on the 8th of October, 1882. Since then he has performed the marriage ceremony for about nine couples, and has baptized a large number of converts. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of seven children: Louisa J., born on the 15th of April, 1873, and died on the 14th of September, 1874; W. L., born on the 22d of September, 1876, and died on the 6th of April, 1880; John C., born on the 25th of January, 1879; E. E., born on the 8th of November, 1881; Jasper N., born on the 10th of February, 1884; Dora L., born on the 23d of August, 1886, and one who died young. Mr. King is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a school director in his district. Mrs. King is a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. J. N. Kirkpatrick, Elm Store, Ark. To the people of Randolph, as well as surrounding counties, the name that heads this sketch is by no means an unfamiliar one, for the owner is ever to be found by the bedside of the sick and afflicted, and his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine has won for him no less a reputation than have his personal characteristics as a citizen and neighbor. His parents, E. S. and Annie (Woodrome) Kirkpatrick, were both natives of Tennessee. The father, who was born February 22, 1810, came to Arkansas in 1835, settled in Big Bottom, on White River, Independence County, and there remained one year. In 1836, he moved to Lawrence County, and settled on Reed's Creek, twenty miles northeast of Batesville, Ark., where he bought 160 acres of land, and where he reared his family. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Annie Woodrome, daughter of John Woodrome, whom he wedded in 1830. To

them were born ten children, and seven of these lived to be grown: J. N.; James E., living in Wilmington, Cal.; W. T., living in Franklin County, Ill.; A. R., living in Oregon County, Mo.; and H. C., in this county; the others are now deceased. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born on the 3d of March, 1814, and died in 1860. For his second wife, Mr. Kirkpatrick selected Mrs. Elizabeth (Goacher) Smithee, and to this marriage were born four children, only one now living—Eva J., a teacher in Conway County. E. S. Kirkpatrick was a brick and stone mason by trade, and some of the first houses in Batesville are monuments of his handiwork. When he first came to this State, he brought with him only a team, but later became the owner of considerable property and about 500 acres of land. Mr. Kirkpatrick was in the Black Hawk War, and was in the fight at Kellog's Grove, under Maj. Dement, and had his horse killed from under him in this fight. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and politically he was a Democrat. He died in September, 1876. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was also a member of the same church. The paternal grandfather, John Kirkpatrick, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. The maternal grandfather, John Woodrome, was also in the War of 1812, and was also a participant in the battle of New Orleans. The paternal great-grandfather served under Gen. Greene in the war for independence, and the maternal great-grandfather was a native of South Carolina, was in the Revolutionary War also, and served under Gen. Gates during the entire term of service. Dr. Kirkpatrick was born in Franklin County, Ill., October 30, 1831, and was educated in the subscription schools of the county, attending such schools as were available until 1856. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College, and afterward came back to Arkansas, and settled in Randolph County, where he now resides. This was in 1857, and he has since lived in the same place, practicing over a large territory, often riding thirty-five miles to relieve some suffering mortal. The Doctor resided here at the time of the war, but did not enter the service. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Sarah Catherine Wann, a native of Ala-

bama, and the fruits of this union were nine children, these now living: Robert S., Eleanor A. (wife of H. A. Clark), Albert N., Hiram T., Charles M. and R. F. When the Doctor first commenced his practice in this section, he had the modest sum of 25 cents in his pocket, and borrowed a horse to ride. By close attention to his profession, he has accumulated considerable property, and is the owner of 366 acres. He has also his town property, consisting of business house and stock of drugs, and also a good deal of personal property. He is W. M. of the Masonic lodge, and in politics is a Democrat.

G. B. Kline. As far back as can be traced the ancestors of Mr. Kline have been native Germans, and in Bavaria, Germany, our subject was born in 1834. His parents, G. B. (Sr.) and Louisa (Wayner) Kline, were well-to-do land holders in their native land, and there lived and died. The grandfather was also a Bavarian, and the family is one of the oldest and wealthiest there. They are Lutherans in religious faith. G. B. Kline was educated in Germany, and when about eighteen years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing first in the city of New York. He went from there to Virginia, where he had an uncle living, and made his home with him for several years, working at his trade, that of a shoemaker, but afterward worked as a section hand on the railroad. After some time he went to the "Buckeye State," working at his trade two years, then lived successively in Virginia and Illinois. While in the latter State he heard the speeches of Lincoln and Douglass, who were then opposing candidates for the United States Senate, their speeches being delivered in the city of Bloomington. He was in Washington, Ohio, when Buchanan ran for the presidency. After leaving Illinois he went to Memphis, Tenn., and followed his trade for several months in that city, then came directly to Pocahontas from that place. Here he has since made his home. During the Civil War he espoused the Southern cause, and was in active service for eight or ten months. He was taken prisoner at Yellville, but was afterward paroled. After the close of the war he embarked in the shoemaking business

on quite an extensive scale, and for some time employed several journeymen. In addition to this work he kept a saloon for some years, and his house was always orderly. He is now the owner of some valuable town property, and has 200 acres of good land three miles from Pocahontas. He is a Democrat in his political views, and is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H. He has been married three times, his first wife being Miss Angeline Lillard, who died soon after the birth of her first child, George. His second wife, *nee* Ann Hubble, also bore him one child, Laura C., and died after about six years of married life. His present wife was a Miss Wilmoth B. Galner, and they have one child, Frederick.

James R. Knotts is a South Carolinian by birth and bringing up, having been born in Chesterfield District of that State on the 31st of August, 1827. James and Mary J. (Edding) Knotts, his parents, were also born in South Carolina, and died in Randolph County, Ark., he in 1857, when about fifty-seven years of age, and she when about fifty-five years old. After the celebration of their nuptials in their native State, they removed to Randolph County, Ark. (in 1829), and located at Cherokee Bay, and about six years later took up their abode on a farm in the neighborhood, on which James R., their son, is now residing. From their youth they had been members of the Baptist Church, and they took a great interest in church work. The paternal grandfather, James Knotts, was a native of Wales, who came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary War, and settled in Virginia. He was a commissioned officer in the Continental army during that war, being a participant in many battles, and was at Yorktown. He afterward moved to South Carolina, and there resided until his death, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was always noted for his great physical strength up to the time of his death, which occurred quite suddenly. He was a farmer by occupation. James Knotts, father of our subject, was a farmer and mechanic, though he never served a regular apprenticeship at the trade, but picked it up at odd times, having a natural taste for the work. He was quite an extensive manufacturer

of all kinds of implements, such as wagons, axes, guns and the like, in connection with which work he also conducted his farm in an admirable manner, being ably assisted by his wife, who was an excellent business manager. Of their large family of children our subject is the eldest, and three are now living: Joseph T., a blacksmith and farmer of the county; Burton, also a farmer of the county, and James R. The latter always made his home with his parents, and a few years prior to their deaths he engaged in the timber business, making several trips to New Orleans, rafting. During this time he also made two trips to Texas, and there spent one winter and also in the Indian Territory. After his return home he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and the property of which he is now the owner has been acquired through his own exertions. Although he was a heavy loser during the late war he has retrieved his losses, and is now counted among the prosperous tax payers of the county. He saw some hard service during the Rebellion; and although he enlisted to join in the Mexican War, he was not mustered into the service. He was married to Elmira, the daughter of Jesse Walrond. She was born in Virginia in 1846, and when a young girl was brought to Arkansas by her parents. Eight of a large family of children born to their union are living: James J., Harriet W. (wife of Wesley Bennett, a farmer of the county), Joseph L., Virginia, Rufus, Essie, Burley and Burton D. Mr. Knotts is a Democrat, politically.

J. T. Lomax, a member of the well-known law firm of Lomax & Collier, is a gentleman well versed in the usages and intricacies of law. He is one of the ablest of jurists, and has few peers in his comprehensive knowledge of State and international law. His birth occurred in Perry County, Tenn., in 1851, and he is the son of James and Elizabeth Lomax, and the grandson of Thomas Lomax, a native of South Carolina. The latter was reared to farm life, but for forty-one years he was county clerk and recorder of Perry County, Tenn. He is a prominent citizen, and is now residing in Tyler, Tex., in the enjoyment of comparative good health, at the age of eighty-six years.

James Lomax was also reared to the arduous duties of the farm, and is still engaged in that pursuit. He came to Randolph County, Ark., in 1857, settled in Roanoke Township, improved a good farm, and now resides in the same neighborhood. J. T. Lomax came with his parents to Randolph County, when a child, and remained on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the meantime in private schools. At the above mentioned age he began teaching school, and followed this occupation until 1882, studying law in the meantime. The two years following he taught school in Pocahontas, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1883, after which he established himself in practice at this point, and has been actively engaged ever since. The firm hold a large and growing clientage, and their co-partnership is a happy and prosperous one. They make a specialty of collecting and abstracting, and have a complete set of abstracts of Randolph and Clay Counties. Mr. Lomax was married, in 1879, to Miss Josephine V. Mitchell, a native of Randolph County. Mr. Lomax is closely identified with school matters, and has been one term county examiner. He was also mayor of the town one term. Aside from his practice Mr. Lomax is also the owner of some town property. He is of English descent on his father's side, and German on his mother's.

Erasmus D. Looney, farmer, Dalton, Ark. All his life Mr. Looney has followed, with substantial success, the occupation to which he was reared, and in which he is now engaged, farming. One of the largest land owners in Davidson Township, he is also one of its recognized leading agriculturists, and as a man, no less than as a citizen, he is highly esteemed. His birth occurred May 1, 1848, and he is the son of W. S. Looney, who was also a native of Arkansas, born in 1820. The elder Looney received very meager opportunities for schooling, but his father, being an educated man, taught his children at home, and thus they became fairly educated. W. S. Looney was married in 1834 to Miss Pollie Wells, a native of Tennessee, and the result was the birth of two children: one who died when small, and Erasmus D., the subject

of this sketch. Mrs. Looney died in 1851, and Mr. Looney was married, the second time, to Miss Catherine Garrett, and ten children were born to their union, all of whom died young. Mr. Looney was forced into the army, but being very unhealthy his son Erasmus D. took his place, and the father remained at home. When first married the latter possessed very little property, but at the time of his death he was the owner of about 1,000 acres, with about 300 acres improved. He had made all this without assistance, and was a self-made man in every sense of the term. He was a member of the Golden Circle during war times, and in his political views affiliated with the Democratic party. Previous to the war he owned a dozen negroes, besides other personal property, to a great extent, horses, cattle, etc. He was one of the wealthiest men in the county, but lost all except his land during those times. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Knox County, Tenn., and was the first white man that settled on Eleven Points, as he came here as early as 1802, and entered 1,500 acres of land. He brought three negroes with him, and for a number of years was obliged to go to Cape Girardeau, Mo., 135 miles distant, and be gone for about two weeks, to buy his groceries and other necessary articles. Their meat was obtained from the forest which abounded in bears, deer, turkeys, etc. He could not raise hogs on account of the bears. Very little farming was done in those days, as from six to ten acres was considered a good crop, and the horses and cattle lived on the cane. A number of years elapsed before there were any settlers besides himself and two brothers named Stubblefield, on this stream, and it was fifteen to twenty miles to the nearest neighbor. He had a fine orchard, and made brandy in great quantities, about 1,500 gallons per year. Erasmus D. Looney early in youth learned the mysteries of farm life, and obtained a fair education by attending the subscription schools of his day. In 1863, he joined the Confederate army, Company E, Col. Reeves' regiment of cavalry, and served until June 5, 1865, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He was engaged in a number of battles, notably Prairie Grove,

Fredericktown, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, California, Brownville, Lexington, Glasgow, Independence and quite a number of minor engagements. After the war Mr. Looney returned home, and went immediately to work to repair the losses sustained by the war. He commenced farming, and continued this occupation until 1867, when he engaged in merchandising. Previous to this, in March, 1866, he married Mrs. Frances E. Herren, *nee* Overton, of Mississippi County, Mo., and seven children blessed this union, five now living: Laura B., wife of Frank Jackson, and born January 18, 1867; William S., born December 22, 1868; Mary A., born November 7, 1872; Caroline, born November 27, 1875; Richard (deceased), born July 4, 1878; Della (deceased), born September 3, 1881; Thomas Estell, born March 5, 1882. The two who died were Della, March 5, 1873, and Richard, March 5, 1883. Mrs. Looney was born July 8, 1844, and is the daughter of James and Mary (Beacham) Overton, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Overton came to Missouri at an early day, and settled in Mississippi County. They were the parents of six children, three arriving at maturity, Richard (deceased), whose family resides in Mississippi County, Mo., Charles (deceased), and Frances E., wife of our subject. Mrs. Looney was first married to Mr. Thomas Herren, and by him became the mother of one child, James W., who lives at Cherokee Bay, Randolph County. Mr. Herren was in the Confederate army, and was murdered by Leeper's men in the last year of the war. Mrs. Looney's father died in 1865, and her mother in 1854. Mrs. Looney and her daughter, Laura B., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Looney is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county.

Stephen C. McCrary. The agricultural affairs of Randolph County, Ark., and particularly of Current River Township, are ably represented by Mr. McCrary, who comes of an old established family of this community. Hugh McCrary, his father, a Kentuckian by birth, who was a blacksmith and a farmer by occupation, was one of the early pioneers of Phillips County, Ark., and made

the second cotton scraper ever used in Phillips County. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and took an active part in the battle of New Orleans. He died in 1870 at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wilson, also died here. When two years of age Stephen C. McCrary began to fight the battle of life for himself and made his home with his relatives until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and until the close of the war was in several hotly contested engagements. After his return to Phillips County he engaged in farming, continuing until 1867, since which time he has followed the same occupation on Current River, in Randolph County. He improved a small farm, but in 1880 removed to Reyno and built a cotton-gin, grist and saw-mill (the first in the place), which he is still conducting. The capacity of his saw-mill is 8,000 feet per day, and gives employment to twelve hands, and about one-half the town of Reyno is laid out on his land, of which he has 120 acres. In 1866 he was married to Miss Harriet Susan Hite, of Phillips County, and their family comprised seven children, only three of whom are living: Sallie C., widow of J. S. Reynolds, of Reyno; Blanche, wife of James E. Casey, and John, at home. The family was called upon to mourn the death of the mother in 1879. Two years later Mr. McCrary married Elizabeth Goodwin, whose maiden name was Luttrell, and by her he has three children: Maude, Helen and Vistor. Mr. McCrary is a Mason, and his wife belongs to the Eastern Star Lodge.

Dr. Jonathan M. McGuire is worthy of being classed among the substantial residents of Randolph County, Ark. He was born in Scott County, Va., May 27, 1823, and is a son of John B. and Nancy (King) McGuire, who were also Virginians, the father a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, who after coming to Randolph County, Ark., in 1858, continued to follow these occupations until his death, which occurred in 1864, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a Mason, a Democrat politically, and the last forty years of his life was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he

was an eloquent expounder of the Christian faith. His wife, who was also an earnest member of that church, died in 1867. The following are the surviving members of their nine children: J. M., whose name heads this sketch; J. F., a farmer, residing in St. Clair County, Mo.; T. B., a practicing physician, of Kansas, and David F., a farmer, of Ripley County, Mo. Dr. Jonathan M. McGuire received a limited education in youth, and at the age of nineteen years began the battle of life for himself, and from 1824 to 1859 was engaged in husbandry in Middle Tennessee. At the latter date he moved to Arkansas, and located on his present farm of 160 acres, which is well improved, with good buildings and orchard. In addition to his farm work he is a practicing physician, and is well and favorably known throughout Northeast Arkansas, having followed this profession for the past thirty years. He has held the office of district commissioner for ten years, and is an active supporter of all worthy movements in his community. Politically he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, for President, and his last for his grandson, Benjamin F. Harrison. He was married on the 13th of October, 1841, his wife being a native of Middle Tennessee. She died in 1863, having borne the following children: James, who died in Arkansas, at the age of forty years; Nancy A. (Miller) who also died in Arkansas, at the age of twenty-six years; Mary (Shoemaker), who died in this State, at the age of twenty-two years; Nebraska Delaney, who died in Arkansas, when twenty years of age, and Thomas Cary, who is married, a farmer, and resides in Clay County, Ark. Mr. McGuire was married to his second wife April 22, 1865, she being a Mrs. A. A. Friar, of Como County, Miss., who died in January, 1882, having borne two children: America Jane, who was born in 1865, and died when six months old, and J. B., who was born in January, 1868, and is now married to Emeline Odum, of Missouri.

Hon. Hammet McIlroy, the oldest living settler of Randolph County, Ark., was born in Madison County, Mo., March 9, 1812, it being then a portion of Louisiana Territory. He is a son

of Samuel and Elizabeth (McLain) McIlroy, the father's birth occurring in Culpeper County, Va., in 1781, and his death in Randolph County, Ark., April 8, 1853. The early youth and manhood of the father were spent in his native State, and his first removal from there was to Hopkins County, Ky., where he met and married Miss McLain, whose birth occurred in South Carolina, in 1793, their union taking place in 1808. Shortly after their nuptials they removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., then to Madison County, and in 1813, came to what is now Randolph County, Ark., where they made their home until their respective deaths. The mother died December 5, 1850. Samuel McIlroy was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought the Seminole Indians. In his youth he learned the hatter's trade, but the most of his later years was spent at farming, in which occupation he was quite successful. He was a Democrat. His father, Daniel McIlroy, was born in Virginia, and was of Scotch descent. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was once captured at the battle of Long Island. Alexander McLain, the paternal grandfather, was also in that war, and was at the battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens and others. There were born to the marriage of Samuel and Elizabeth McIlroy, ten sons, seven of whom lived to maturity. Hammet was the second child, and is one of only two who are now living. He and his brother, Andrew J., worked for their father until sixteen years of age, learning in the meantime the hatter's trade, and after that time began working at their trade for themselves. In 1844 Hammet turned his attention to farming, and his labors in this direction have been attended with good results, he being now the owner of 650 acres of excellent land, a considerable portion of which is rich bottom soil. He has been an extensive trader in grain and stock, and has shipped both down the river on flatboats. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in 1850 he was elected to represent Randolph County in the State legislature, and in 1852 was re-elected to the same position. July 11, 1833, he married Miss Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Lot and Mary Davis, who came from Iron County, Mo., to this

county in 1818. She was born May 14, 1815, and died February 1, 1871, having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church for many years. Five of her ten children are now living: William, Thomas J., Archibald Y., Elizabeth Jane and Clorah T. Mr. McIlroy married his second wife on the 10th of September, 1871, her maiden name being Maria L. Cooper, who was born in Greene County, Ind., April 22, 1828, a daughter of M. Cooper, and the widow of William J. Inman. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and although they are now quite aged, they are yet hale and hearty, giving promise of spending many more years of usefulness in Randolph County. In the legislature of 1850 Mr. McIlroy heartily indorsed the compromise act as it was passed by Congress that year, and warmly supported by Clay, Webster, Douglas and others. This session witnessed resolutions introduced, some approving and others opposing the action of that honorable body. In 1860 and 1861, when the subject of secession was being warmly discussed, he opposed secession to the utmost of his ability, first because he did not think there was sufficient cause to justify such a course, and next owing to a belief that secession could not win. After the war had progressed about three years and President Lincoln had offered his amnesty proclamation, he was in favor of accepting that, and when the Confederate armies had surrendered and peace was made and the Southern States offered pardon and restoration to their constitutional rights in the Union on certain conditions, he advocated reconstruction as proposed by the Federal government, as they were the victorious party, and as such had the right to dictate the terms of peace to the vanquished.

Andrew McIlroy is one of the oldest and most prominent residents of the county, and during his entire life, which has been spent in this county, naught but good has been said of him, for he has been honest, industrious, and has kept himself thoroughly apace with the times. His birth occurred on the 10th of September, 1821, and he is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McLain) McIlroy, a short sketch of whom is given in the biography of Hon. Hammet McIlroy. Andrew McIlroy at-

tended the common country schools in his youth, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the English branches, and up to mature years his knowledge of the world was only such as could be learned on the home farm. At the age of twenty he commenced driving stock, and the following year he took charge of the stage line from Fredericktown, Mo., south to Reeves' Station, same State. Two years later he bought forty acres of land and commenced farming, and since that time has added thereto, until he now has 970 acres, all of which is the result of his own good business ability and shrewd management. He has made it a point through life never to go in debt, and he can now look back over a useful and well-spent life. His wife was formerly a Miss Sarah A. Davies, whom he married in 1844. She was born in Virginia, March 3, 1823, and has borne a family of ten children, of whom Margaret E. (Williams), Mary Susan (Lewis), James F., Dan W., Amanda C., Martha Josephine and Sarah A. are living. John A. died when thirteen years of age, and the others in infancy. Mrs. McIlroy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McIlroy is a Mason, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a Democrat. Previous to the war he was postmaster at Lima seven years, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the postoffice at that point was established.

T. J. McIlroy, farmer, Dalton, Ark. Mr. McIlroy is a practical farmer—one who believes that it is beneficial to have all his farming operations conducted in a manner so thorough as to not slight one department of labor in order to bestow more work on some other portion. This idea is carried out very completely. He is a native of the State of Arkansas, where he was born in 1840, and is the son of Hammet and Elizabeth (Davis) McIlroy, natives of Arkansas and Missouri, respectively. The father was one of the very earliest white children born in this section [see sketch of Andrew McIlroy for history of grandparents], and was early reared to farm labor. He also learned the hatter's trade, and worked in the shop until grown. He made some hats after being married, and let his sons manage the farm. His marriage occurred in

1833 with Miss Davis, and their union was blessed by the birth of ten children, seven of whom lived to be grown: William, living in Texas; T. J. (subject), Martha (deceased wife of Newton Robinett); Maria L. (deceased wife of Columbus Fry); Elizabeth J., wife of William Baker; A. Y., living in Hood County, Tex., and Clorah, wife of W. C. Bird. Hammet McIlroy received but a limited education, though, after all, one superior to most boys in those days, for he was fond of study and was a good pupil. In 1850 he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and two years later was re-elected, thus serving two terms. He never held any other office. He was opposed to the secession of the States, though he is a strong Democrat, and never served in any of the wars. At present he is residing on the farm that he purchased fifty-seven years ago. He is a member of the Baptist Church. His wife, who died in 1871, at the age of about fifty-six years, was also a member of the same church. When it became necessary for the subject of this sketch to start out in life for himself, he very naturally and wisely chose the occupation to which he had been reared, and from that time until the present his success has been such as only a thorough acquaintance with his calling and years of experience could lead him to achieve. He began tilling the soil on land purchased from his father, and when in his twenty-first year (1861) he was united in marriage with Miss Mary White, of Randolph County. To them were born seven children: W. T., a merchant at Dalton, Ark.; Nora E., wife of James Dalton; Robert L., James I. I. and Henry M. (twins), Sarah A. and Mary F. Mrs. McIlroy is the daughter of Howell and Elizabeth (Stubblefield) White, natives of this county. They were the parents of four children, three of whom lived to be grown: Henry, Mary, and Frances M. (deceased). Mr. McIlroy joined the Confederate army in 1861, and served eighteen months in Gen. Price's command. He was not in any battles that amounted to anything, but was in a number of skirmishes, and although serving only the above mentioned time, he was still enrolled at the close of the war. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5. 1865. He

then came home, engaged in farming and stock raising, and has continued the same ever since. At that time he was the owner of 130 acres, thirty being under cultivation. He is now the owner of about 500 acres, with 220 improved. He also owns considerable personal property, and makes a specialty of raising mules. Instead of cotton he raises corn, wheat and clover, and has one of the best improved farms in the county, with good barns, out buildings, etc. Mr. McIlroy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes a great interest in school affairs, and is a liberal supporter of all laudable enterprises.

Cicero D. McIlroy is a man well known to the people of Randolph County, Ark., for he was born here on the 24th of April, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Jones) McIlroy, who were natives of Madison County, Mo., and Randolph County, Ark., respectively. The father was born in the former county in 1818, and died in the latter in November, 1862. His widow survives him and resides in Randolph County. Both were church members, he being in communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and she with the Baptist. His life was given to tilling the soil, and the manner in which he acquired his possessions showed him to be an energetic and excellent business manager. His first money was obtained by making rails, and he afterward traded in stock, shipping south on flat boats. He was a staunch Democrat in his political views. Cicero D. McIlroy is the third in the family, the names of the others being as follows: Callie (Brook), Mary E., wife of John Amos, a farmer of the county; Alexander H., also a farmer, residing on the old homestead; Robert J., residing in the county; Penelope, wife of Jasper Vandergriff, of this county; Samuel B., also residing here, and Evaline, the wife of Gilleon Thompson, who is now assessor of this county. Cicero D. McIlroy received his education in the common schools, and being the eldest of the family it fell to his lot to take charge of the home farm after his father's death, but he proved to be a successful manager. In 1870, 1874 and 1875 he acted as salesman in a

mercantile establishment, being first employed by James & Schoonover and then by W. R. Hunter. His present property, which he purchased in 1880, amounts to 320 acres, and he has 100 acres under cultivation. Like the majority of his family he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. McIlroy's maiden name was Lavinia W. Ellis; she was born in Kentucky on the 18th of January, 1852. Her marriage with Mr. McIlroy took place in 1876, and to them has been born one child, Eunice D.

D. W. McIlroy. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a member of the general mercantile firm of McIlroy & Hatley, located at Peru, about twelve miles northeast of Pocahontas, between the Current and Black Rivers. They have been established at that place since 1886, and being men of enterprise and excellent business qualifications, they are doing a prosperous business. D. W. McIlroy is a native-born resident of Randolph County, Ark., his birth occurring in 1853, and he is a son of Andrew and Sarah Ann (Davies) McIlroy, who came from their native State, Virginia, to Arkansas in 1836, and settled in Randolph County, where they are still living. Doubtless no man in this county is more universally respected, for to know him is to have a high admiration for him, as he is possessed of those sterling characteristics which go to make up a valuable citizen. D. W. McIlroy received his early education in the public and private schools of Randolph County, and from his earliest recollections he has been familiar with farm work, for as soon as he was old enough he was put to the plow. After his marriage, which occurred in 1875, he removed to the farm of 204 acres in Current River Township, which was given him by his father, and on this he is still making his home. He has increased his acreage to 324 acres, and has his farm in good condition, as he has ever been ready to adopt all methods which may tend to benefit this property. In connection with his store and farm he is engaged in operating a saw and grist-mill, also a cotton-gin; and in these various enterprises he is meeting with well deserved success. He is a member of the A. F. &

A. M., has been postmaster of Peru six years, and held the same position at Lima. His wife was a Miss Martha Gross, a native of Muhlenburgh County, Ky., and by her he has a family of three children: Gertrude, Cora and Frank.

Mahlon McNabb, one of the prominent agriculturists of Warm Springs Township, owes his nativity to Kentucky, having been born in Trigg County, of that State, on the 13th of May, 1825. His parents, Elias and Margaret (Adair) McNabb, were both natives of South Carolina, but were married in East Tennessee. They came to Arkansas in 1840, settled in the southeast portion of Ripley County, and there passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1858 and the mother in 1859 or 1860. They reared a family of children: Delila (deceased), wife of Jefferson Jenkins; Acenath (deceased), wife of William Mulholland; Sarah (deceased), wife of William Dunn; Ruth (deceased), wife of Green Goff; Rhoda (deceased), wife of Madison M. Robb; Nancy (Spencer), Mahlon, Mary (deceased), wife of John Bryant; F. A. (deceased), whose family lives with subject; G. M., Enoch (deceased). Elias McNabb was a man well educated for the time and country in which he lived, and took a great interest in politics, being Democratic in his views. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. McNabb was a member of the Baptist Church. When twenty-one years of age Mahlon McNabb commenced work for himself by farming in Arkansas, to which State he had emigrated in 1850. Five years later he entered forty acres of land, and from time to time added to this until he had 400 acres in one body. One farm of eighty acres he cultivated, and in 1875 he gave his two youngest sons forty acres each, including the old homestead. He then sold the remaining 320 acres, and purchased his present property of sixty-three acres, with about thirty acres under cultivation. He was married the first time, in 1846, to Miss Harriet Lacy, and by her became the father of seven children, five of whom lived to be grown, and two are now living: Andrew J., a farmer living in this county; Charley (deceased), Isabella (deceased) wife of John P. Bigger; Elias (deceased), and Michael, who lives in Washington

County, Ark. Mr. McNabb was married, the second time, to Miss Amelia James, in 1870. She was born in De Soto County, Miss., in 1844, and came with her parents to Randolph County, Ark., in 1859. In his boyhood days Mr. McNabb had but a poor chance for an education, but after his first marriage he applied himself, read a great deal, and is now a pretty well informed man. He is an A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace of his township in 1860, and served two years. In 1862 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served until 1865, when at the close of the war he was disfranchised, and could not hold his office. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and was discharged at Morrisville, Miss., on the 16th of July, 1862, after which he came home and resumed farming. Since the war he has taken very little interest in politics.

Martin Brothers compose a general mercantile firm at Reyno, Ark., and have been well and favorably known to the people of this community since 1875. They do an annual business of \$24,000, besides which they own 10,000 acres of land, and are engaged in successfully conducting 400 acres that are under cultivation, and which they devote mainly to the raising of cotton. Their father, James Martin, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1808, and was one of the pioneer citizens of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., but in 1833 came to Pocahontas, Randolph County, Ark., and established a store on his farm just north of where the town now is. He cleared and improved a large area of land, and made this place his home throughout the remainder of his days. He served as judge of the county a number of terms, and was a man noted for his interest in public affairs, and for his liberal contributions to every charitable purpose. In the positions of honor and trust which he filled, the interests of those whom he served were always considered, and he thus gained the esteem and approbation of his constituents. Although not a member of any church, he was always strictly moral, and his honor throughout life was unimpeachable. He died, in 1863, at the age of fifty-four years. His widow is residing in Reyno, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South. He was twice married, but only one of the children borne him by his first wife is now living: V. Ellen, the wife of Capt. Webb Conner, a prominent resident of Pocahontas. James T. was a major in the Confederate army during the late war, and at the time of his death, in 1876, was a successful lawyer of Pocahontas. Joseph P., another son, was a captain in the Rebel army, and was killed at Helena, Ark. To Mr. Martin's last union the following children have been born: Henry, who died in St. Louis in 1864, while a student; Tina A., the deceased wife of A. M. Kerr, of Virginia; Julia, who died in childhood, and Andrew, Joseph, John F. and James, all members of the firm of Martin Brothers, at Reyno. Joseph was married, February 9, 1888, to Anne E. Reynolds, a daughter of D. W. Reynolds, of Reyno, whose sketch appears in this work.

John Maynard. Among the many enterprises which have made Randolph County, Ark., noted for its commercial enterprise, may be mentioned the mercantile establishment belonging to Mr. Maynard, which he has been engaged in conducting in the town of Maynard, since 1872. He was born in the "Old Dominion" in 1823, and is a son of Evan and Judith (Ragland) Maynard, both of whom were born in Halifax County, of that State, the former's birth occurring March 3, 1793, and the latter's April 5, 1803, and their deaths in 1881 and February 16, 1874, respectively. Their marriage was celebrated July 13, 1820, and in 1847 they came to the State of Tennessee, where the father entered upon the practice of medicine, and he continued this occupation until his death, although he had previously been a farmer. He and his wife were of French-English origin, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom lived to be grown: Harriet (wife of Chris Adams), John, Judith F. (wife of Robert Hart, of Tennessee), Mary A. (wife of Bluford Alexander, a resident of this State), Stith, Patience (wife of Austin Simmons, a resident of Washington County, Ark.), Evan (a resident of Missouri), Rebecca A. (wife of Jeff. Alexander, of Weakley County,

Tenn.) and Thomas (who is a resident of Randolph County). John Maynard had but very poor advantages for acquiring an education in his youth, but by close application to his books, and by contact with the world, he has become a well-informed man. He commenced the battle of life for himself, at the age of seventeen years, as clerk in a dry goods establishment, and prior to the war opened a dry goods house of his own; but his labors in this direction being interrupted by the bursting of the war-cloud, which had been for some time lowering over the country, he sold out in order to offer his services to the Confederacy, and was made first lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, being promoted to the rank of captain for gallant service at the battle of Shiloh. He also took part in a number of minor engagements, and after his company had been reduced to a few men by being killed in battle and captured, he joined the cavalry forces, and was in a company composed entirely of commissioned officers from different infantry regiments. He served as a private in a scouting company until his surrender, at Columbus, Miss., May 16, 1865. He was captured at one time by the Tennessee militia, but succeeded in making his escape the same night. After the war he settled in Jackson, Tenn., and was a clerk in a store until March 20, 1866, when he accepted a position in a dry goods house at Gonzales, Tex., remaining thus employed for three years. Becoming impressed with the belief that Arkansas afforded better inducements for a young man to succeed in life, he came to this State, and located at Dardanelle, Yell County, where he occupied the same position he had held in Texas. During 1871 he traveled through Kansas and the Indian Territory, but since 1872 he has been located at Maynard, where he conducts an excellent general mercantile store, his stock of goods invoicing at about \$6,000. He also owns 900 acres of valuable land in the county, all of which property he has acquired by shrewd business management and energy since the war. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married, February 8, 1873, to Miss Rallie W. Adams, a native of Missouri, by whom he has

three children: Lafayette, born November 18, 1873; Eugenia, born January 25, 1876, and John, born October 30, 1877. The family attend the Missionary Baptist Church.

Luke L. Miller, justice of the peace of De Muse Township, was born and reared in McMinn County, Tenn., his birth occurring in 1826. His education was received in the common schools, and in his youth in addition to learning the details of farm work he commenced the plasterer's and brick-layer's trades, serving his apprenticeship in Athens. At the age of twenty years he was married in Athens to Miss Jane Vincent; afterward moving to Chattanooga, where he spent some three years in working at his trade. At the end of that time he went to Oregon County, Mo., where he remained three years or until 1857, and then came to Randolph County, Ark., and located on a farm which he had previously purchased. Here he resided until the threatenings of war became an assured fact, when he joined Company A, Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States army, and fought for the Southern cause faithfully for three years. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, and numerous other engagements. He has since given his attention to farming, and now owns 100 acres of land, although he had previously owned many more acres, which he sold. Mr. Miller's wife died in 1872, leaving two children: Abner, who died at the age of twenty-seven years, and Eliza, also married. Mr. Miller is a Democrat, and was elected to his present office in 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In all his business relations he is noted for honorable upright dealing. He is a son of William and Eliza (Corall) Miller, who were born in Hawkins and Washington Counties, Tenn., respectively. The father was also a brick-layer by trade, and he and his wife became the parents of twelve children. The paternal grandfather was a German by descent, and was a native of Pennsylvania, his wife being of Irish lineage.

Col. B. B. Morton, editor of The Pocahontas Free Press, one of the leading newspapers in point of circulation and influence in Randolph County, is justly entitled to no inconsiderable

measure of credit for the enviable position his paper occupies among the better class of country journals in Arkansas. He was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1848, and is the son of Thomas Morton, who was born in Liverpool, England. The latter came to America when fifteen years of age, and followed mercantile pursuits through life. His wife, who was originally Miss Leonora Tooley, is still living, and resides at New Orleans. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas Morton died in 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife reared five children, B. B. Morton being the eldest. The others are Elizabeth C., widow of William Esmond (deceased), now residing in Jefferson Parish, La.; James T., now residing in New Orleans, La., where he is a speculator and real estate dealer; William H., now of New Orleans, and the captain of a steamboat, and Bettie J., wife of Stephen DeGruy, a planter, of Jefferson Parish, La. B. B. Morton received a thorough education in the public schools of Natchez, Miss., and completed his education at Washington, D. C. After this he served three years as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade, on the Natchez Weekly Mirror, and then went to New York City, where he engaged in a large book publishing establishment. At the end of two years he connected himself with the New York Herald, where he remained a number of years, filling all positions, from setting type to a place on the editorial staff. At the first outbreak of the war he returned to New Orleans, and enlisted in Wheat's battalion, Confederate army, as a private, but was promoted to first lieutenant, then to captain of Company A, and served in that capacity until the battalion was disbanded, with only eighteen able-bodied men left. He then enlisted in, and was promoted to the rank of major of, an independent battalion, and served in that capacity two months, when he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and was given command of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. Thus he served until the cessation of hostilities. He participated in the battles of Mitchell's Ford, Manassas, Hagerstown, the Shenandoah Valley campaign, second battle of

Manassas, seven days' fighting around Richmond; was then at Malvern Hill, where he was wounded by a gunshot in the thigh, and disabled from duty five months. During his second service he was in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Petersburg, and Appomattox Court House, where Gen. Lee surrendered. As soon as the war was over Col. Morton went to Farmville, Va., and engaged in a job office, where he remained one year. He then returned to New Orleans, and held different positions on the Morning Bulletin for two years, when he went to New York City, and took his old position on the Herald. Six years later he went to the Far West as a reporter for the New York Herald, and spent four years in Mexico and in the Indian reservations and in Europe. He then started a daily paper at Socorro, N. M., which he ran for two years, and then went to Lordsburg, N. M., where he started a weekly paper, which he continued one year. He then sold out, returned to New Orleans, and was there instructor in the art of colored job printing. This he continued until the 1st of January, 1887, when he came to Portia, in Lawrence County, Ark., connected himself with the Free Press, which he afterward purchased, and in April, 1888, moved his paper to Pocahontas. There he has since remained. His marriage occurred in 1867 with Miss Sallie V. Morrow, a native of Cumberland, Va., and six children were born to this union. Josie died of yellow fever when fifteen years of age. The others were named Seymour, Sanders, Thomas, James and Katie. Mrs. Morton died of yellow fever in Memphis, Tenn., in 1878, and her four children then living died within nine days' time of the fatal scourge. The Colonel had several times volunteered to attend the yellow fever sufferers, and he and his wife were living in Memphis when she took the fever and died. Col. Morton is the owner of a stock ranche in Colorado. His paper was established in April, 1888, and is Democratic in its views. It is an eight-column folio, both sides printed at home, and is published every Saturday morning.

Hon. Perry Nettle enjoys the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive farmer, but an intelligent and thoroughly posted

man in all public affairs. He has always been noted for honorable, upright dealing, and has kept the name he bears pure in the sight of all. He is a native of the county, his birth occurring on the 30th of September, 1839, and is a son of Shadrach and Elizabeth (Graham) Nettle, who were born in the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. They moved to Arkansas in 1824, and settled in what was then Lawrence (now Randolph) County, and after the State line between Arkansas and Missouri was surveyed their house was found to be in Oregon County, Mo., and thus it has stood in three different counties and two States without being moved. Mr. Nettle lived here until 1858, and after a short residence in Clay County, Ark., he returned to Oregon County, Mo., where he made his home from 1863 to 1885, and on the 5th of November, 1887, his death occurred in Lawrence County, Ark. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and always followed the occupation of farming, and in connection with hunting, in early days, succeeded in making a good living and laying up a competency for his old age. He had passed the allotted age of man at the time of his death, and was eighty-four years, seven months, and twenty-four days old. He lived on the line between Arkansas and Missouri for sixty-two years. His marriage with Miss Graham occurred in 1823, and to them was born a family of eight children: William O., born January 1, 1824, and died February 7, 1875; Levi, born May 25, 1827, and died September 6, 1856; Elijah was born November 4, 1831, and now lives in California; Francis M. was born on the 10th of September, 1834, and resides in Oregon County, Mo., on the farm on which he was born; Carter T., born October 23, 1837, died February 11, 1875; Perry; Sarah, born May 11, 1842, is the wife of James Johnson, and Elizabeth, born November 15, 1844, and died October 4, 1861. The mother of these children was born on the 10th of September, 1803, and died on the 3d of April, 1857, she having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church. Perry Nettle's early scholastic advantages were of the most meager description, but in later years he applied himself closely to his

books, and is now one of the most intelligent men of the county. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, being in Capt. J. J. Wyatt's company, Shaver's regiment, and was an active participant until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Shreveport, La. He was captured at the fall of Little Rock, on the 10th day of September, 1863, he at that time being under treatment in the hospital, and was kept in captivity for nearly a year and a half in St. Louis, Alton, Rock Island and New Orleans; he was then brought back to the mouth of the Big Red River, and was there exchanged on the 25th of February, 1865. He then rejoined his command at Shreveport, and served his cause faithfully until the final surrender, holding the rank of first sergeant of his company. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, and now has a fine farm of 200 acres, but from 1874 to 1880 he was also engaged in merchandising at Warm Spring, and at the same time dealt in stock. In 1884 he was elected to represent the people of his county in the State legislature, and filled the office during the session of 1885. He made the race again in 1886, and was defeated by the Hon. G. G. Johnson, but was re-elected to the position in 1888, and served the following year. He now attends to his farm. July 27, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary S. Mock, of this county, by whom he has the following family: Jacob L., born January 11, 1867, and died July 19, 1886; Maggie E., born June 3, 1868, was married November 16, 1885, to James F. Baker, and lives in Oregon County, Mo.; Shadrach G., born February 17, 1872; Rufus L., born July 18, 1875; W. A., born March 2, 1879, and died September 10, of the same year. Mr. Nettle is a Democrat, a public-spirited man, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Nettle is the daughter of Griffith C. and Margaret J. (Forster) Mock, who were born in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively. They were married on the 11th of March, 1838, and reared a family of eight children: Mary S. (Mrs. Nettle), born July 1, 1840; Felix G., born June 3, 1843; Leah P., wife of Joseph W. Spikes, born January 7, 1846; Marcus D. L., born April 4, 1848; Matilda J., wife of L. H. Waldron, born

March 27, 1851; Thomas D., born March 8, 1853; Rufus M., born February 15, 1856, and Isham J., born January 22, 1859, and died October 19, 1877. Mr. Mock was born on the 29th of April, 1815, and died September 20, 1874: his wife was born on the 16th of October, 1817, and died April 5, 1879. They were members of the Christian Church, and politically he was a Democrat.

S. H. Parker is an extensive farmer and stockman of Randolph County, Ark., and was born in Tennessee, April 13, 1845, being a son of C. G. and Mary (Burrow) Parker, whose native State was Tennessee. After farming in that State until 1849, he came to Arkansas and settled on Current River, where he remained two years, and in 1852 came to the farm on which our subject is now residing. Here he improved the same, and was engaged in farming and stock raising and trading until his death in 1874, being followed by his widow three years later. Their marriage took place in 1822, and they reared a family of ten children, the following being now alive: Harriett C., wife of W. C. Thompson; Mary E., wife of Ben Holland; Charles G.; Josephine, wife of Wilbur Abbott, and S. H. The latter received no advantages for schooling in his youthful days, owing to the scarcity of schools and his father's early immigration to this State. He left the home farm to join the Confederate army in 1864, and served with Price on his raid through Missouri, taking an active part in the battles of Ironton and Pilot Knob, also Independence, Little Blue and numerous skirmishes. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., in June, 1865, returned home and commenced farming for himself on eighty acres of land given him by his father. He now owns 260 acres and has 100 acres under cultivation on which are good buildings, fences, etc. He does not depend alone on corn and cotton for his income, but makes a specialty of raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. In 1868 he wedded Emily Wilson, of this county, and by her is the father of three children living: Joseph T., born November 19, 1872; John C., born December 23, 1874, and James A., born September 6, 1877. Two children died in infancy, and the mother's demise occurred January 8, 1880, her

death being deeply mourned by her family and a large circle of friends. Mrs. Amanda Halbrook, of Kentucky, became Mr. Parker's second wife, January 16, 1881, and to them were born three children. Orlie, born January 8, 1882, and Celestia H., born October 17, 1887, being the only ones living. Mrs. Parker was the widow of Freeman Halbrook, of Kentucky, by whom she bore a family of five children: Prentice, living in Kansas; Nannie, wife of Richard Abbott, of this county; Richard, of Colorado, and Emma, at home; the other child died. Mrs. Parker's parents, Edmund and Nancy A. (Neely) Mitchener, were Kentuckians, and reared a family of eleven children, of whom the following are living: William, of Missouri; Martha, wife of Robert Kidd; John, a resident of Missouri; Amanda, and Georgia, wife of John Harper. Mrs. Parker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Parker is a Democrat.

Charles W. Polk. Among the husbandmen of Randolph County, Ark., who have made for themselves an honorable name by a long term of years of steady and successful farming and upright citizenship is Mr. Polk, whose birth occurred in Tennessee in 1842. His parents, Michael and Mary (Duckworth) Polk, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, the former being related to ex-President Polk. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living: C. W., Ferraby (wife of James Wells), Rebecca (wife of Harrison Matthews), Polk, Ella (wife of Richard Polk, of Missouri) and Harvey (residing in Searcy County). Mr. Polk died in 1873, at the age of forty-one years, and his wife in 1865, aged thirty-six. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church; he was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was a Republican in his political views. C. W. Polk received somewhat meager educational advantages in his youth, and in 1879 came to Arkansas and located in Clay County, where he at once commenced farming on 120 acres of land which he had purchased some time before. The farm is well improved with good buildings of all kinds, and is supplied with the necessary stock for successfully conducting its management. His first marriage took place in 1860, it being with Miss

Effie Higgins, of Tennessee, but she died in 1863, followed by her only child, whose death occurred in infancy. After living a widower for seven years Mr. Polk was married in 1870 to Miss Martha Alexander, of Hardin County, Tenn., by whom he has had a family of six children, three of whom are now living: Emmer (wife of Joseph Cox), and Joseph and E. D. (at home). Mr. Polk was so unfortunate as to lose his second wife by death in March, 1884, and three years since he espoused Mrs. Mary Eldridge, who only survived until the following year. His next marriage was with Mrs. Nancy Jane Lewis, who had borne her first husband two children: John and Bertie. Mr. Lewis died in 1885. He was a communicant in the Baptist Church, and was a leading member of the A. F. & A. M. In 1863 Mr. Polk joined the Union army, and was a faithful defender of the stars and stripes until the close of the war, being a member of Company C, Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry. He was at Clifton, Johnsonville, Lexington, Nashville and in numerous skirmishes. After returning home he engaged in the dry goods business, but next year he began farming, which occupation he has continued up to the present time. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church and he is a warm Republican, politically, and in all matters tending to benefit his county he is one of the leaders. He is in every respect a self-made man, and is a prosperous agriculturist.

Newton J. Proctor is a substantial resident of the county, and is now living in the town of Okean. He was born in Crittenden County, Ky., September 16, 1836, and is a son of Greenberry and Lucinda (Reese) Proctor, both of whom were also born in Crittenden County, Ky., and there the father died while still in the prime of life, in 1838. He was a successful farmer, and in politics was a Whig. His wife died in 1868, at the age of sixty-four years, she having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church for many years. Newton J. Proctor, the fifth of their six children, was educated in the common schools near his Kentucky home. At the early age of fourteen years, he began life on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and after several years of faithful service was pro-

moted to the position of pilot, in which capacity he served for many years. During the Civil War, he rendered valuable aid, and was concerned in the taking of Island No. 10. He was on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers from Nashville to Tennessee, as mate. After the war, he resided at different times in Hickman, Ky., and Belmont, Mo., and was engaged in farming until 1876, when he engaged in railroading. After some time, he gave up this work, and located at Corning, Ark., and two years later went to Texas. After his return to Arkansas, he located at Okean, where he has since been occupied in the timber business. From 1882 to 1887, he was a general merchant in the town of Okean, and at the latter date engaged in the drug business in connection with farming. He is still conducting these enterprises, and as he is thoroughly posted in the details of each, he is meeting with excellent success. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served eight years at different times as postmaster of Okean.

Hon. James H. Purkins has for thirty-two years been a resident of Randolph County, Ark., and during his long residence here has become well known, and has won the respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He possesses a fine education and excellent natural abilities, and is deserving of a more extended sketch than the nature of this work will permit; suffice it to say that his life has been a success both in material affairs and in the esteem which has been accorded him among those with whom he has so long made his home. He was born, reared and educated in Essex County, Va., the former event taking place in the year 1814. From early boyhood he has been familiar with farm life, and as his father was a prosperous merchant he spent much of his time in the store. He was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Clementina Singleton, and to their marriage twelve children have been born, three of whom are now living: Eliza, wife of Dr. Esselman; Clement W. and Rena S. After residing in his native State and following the occupation of merchandising until 1856, Mr. Purkins removed to Missouri, and settled the following year in Randolph County, Ark. He entered a tract of land on Current River

which he tilled until 1862, when he entered the Confederate army, but was sent home after a few months by Gens. Vandorn and Price as a recruiting officer, and held the position of captain. In 1860 he had been elected to the State legislature, and in 1862 he was re-elected and served out his time. In 1866 he was elected senator from Randolph and Greene Counties, and was serving his constituents while the senate was in session in the State house at Little Rock in 1867, when Gen. Ord with Federal troops was ordered by Congress to disperse the General Assembly of Arkansas. He refused afterward to become a candidate for office, but in 1877 he was elected to the office of county judge. After the war he clerked for various merchants in Pocahontas, and now owns about thirty-five acres near the town, which he rents out. The most of his children died in childhood, and within one week of each other, of pneumonia. One son, James W. by name, was a Confederate soldier from the time he was fifteen years of age, but was killed at Glasgow, Mo., at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Purkins is a son of W. H. and Ann (Howerton) Purkins, who were Virginians, where they were reared and married, and became the parents of six children, of whom Hon. James H. is the only one now living. The father was a merchant and farmer by occupation, and from the time he was twenty-one years of age until his death at the age of sixty-seven years he held office under the State. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and while away from home, serving his country, his son, James H., was born, and he did not see him until he was nearly one year old. His wife died about the same age as himself. The grandfather, Gideon Purkins, and his father were both Virginians, former of whom was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died at a very old age. The great-great-grandfather Purkins was a native of England, and came to America in Colonial times. The maternal grandfather was of Scotch descent, and was born in Essex County, Va. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, being on the side of the Colonists, and until the day of his death at the age of ninety-eight years kept his uniform. Mr. Purkins, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the Baptist Church, is a Democrat

in his political views, and belongs to the Chapter and Blue Lodge in the A. F. & A. M. His first wife died in 1868, and he afterward espoused Miss Ava Payne, who died after having borne one child, James E. His third wife, who was a widow, died two years after her marriage with Mr. Purkins.

J. T. Redwine is a prosperous and successful merchant at Supply postoffice, Little Black Township, this county, and has been in business here since 1878. He first saw the light of day in the "Old North State" in 1840, his parents, Travis and Sally Ann (Harrison) Redwine, being also natives of that State, where they were reared and also married, the latter event being in 1835. Ten years later they concluded they could better their fortunes by emigrating westward, and they accordingly pitched their tent on Blue Grass soil, where they reared a family of five children to maturity, and lost one child in infancy: W. P. was born in 1836, lived to be seventeen years of age; Benjamin F., died September 9, 1862, his birth having occurred May 7, 1838; J. T.; Sallie M. (deceased); James D. (also deceased, his family being residents of this county), and L. A., who resides in Randolph County. The mother of these children died in the year 1850, she having been a daughter of Turner and Sally (Daniels) Harrison, the father being related to President Harrison's family. He was a farmer by occupation, and tilled the soil in the Blue-Grass State, from 1845 until his death. In 1851, Mr. Redwine took for his second wife Margaret Harrison, a daughter of Jesse Harrison, but five years later he was called upon to mourn her death, she having borne him three children, two of whom are living: George M., a resident of this county, and Jacob L., who resides in Conway County. Seven children were born to his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ogden, of Kentucky, six of whom are now living, their names being as follows: Lucinda A., wife of D. H. Hawkins, Jr., of this county; Mary L. E., wife of D. C. Fowler; Thomas J., Isaac D., Nancy A., wife of Samuel Stout, and Frances. Mr. Redwine was so unfortunate as to lose his third wife in 1873, and he then united his fortunes with Mrs. Martha (Pierce) Spence, who bore one child, named Lucien R.



D. C. Montgomery
(DECEASED)
INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

J. T. Redwine, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, and in 1861 espoused the cause of the Confederacy by becoming a member of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, commanded by Col. Pat. Claiborne. He served until the final surrender, and was an active participant in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Richmond, Ky., Perryville and Chickamauga. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and was granted a furlough until he was able to attend to hospital duties, to which he had been detailed. He was paroled at Macon, Ga., in 1865, and reached home in August of that year. He found employment in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., which received his attention until December of that year, when he came home and wedded Miss Sarah A. Melton, March 18, 1866. He was engaged in farming exclusively until 1878, but since that time has given much of his attention to merchandising. His stock of goods amounts to about \$4,000, and his annual sales reach the sum of \$10,000. He also has a general store in Ripley County, Mo., which nets him an annual income of about \$800. His farm embraces 133 acres, and he owns some good dwelling houses, and a store-house in Doniphan. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat. He and wife are the parents of four children: Robert L., born December 7, 1866; Satira A., born October 15, 1871, the wife of John C. Phipps, of this county; James T., who was born February 29, 1876, and Sally M., born May 25, 1882. Mrs. Redwine is a daughter of John and Martha (Swain) Melton, to whose union the following family were born: Josephine (Meek); Satira, the deceased wife of L. F. Johnson; Lafayette F.; Sarah A. (Mrs. Redwine); Rosetta, the widowed wife of Pharaoh Aton; Elsetta, the deceased wife of Jasper Swin. Mrs. Redwine was born February 24, 1842. Neither J. T. Redwine nor his wife (Sarah A.) inherited any part of their present property; they began a life partnership with limited means, having neither house nor land, and what they now have has been gained by industry, which is the foundation of almost all of life's successful voyages.

J. M. Redwine, M. D. The short sketch that here appears is that of one of the reliable and deservedly successful physicians of Randolph County, whose experience has proven him to be well qualified for the position he has chosen. He was born in Marshall County, Ky., March 30, 1852, his parents, Jacob and Mary (Thomasson) Redwine, having been born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. They both removed to Kentucky prior to their marriage, and there united their fortunes in the year 1847, becoming the parents of eleven children, eight being now alive: W. C., who resides in Clay County, Ark.; Dr. H. C., also a resident of Clay County, where he is a practicing physician and merchant; Mattie E., a teacher of this county; Jennie L., wife of M. L. Gilbert, of Dade City, Fla.; Jacob, Jr., who lives in Kentucky; Amanda J., wife of Charles Dishman, of Kansas, and Hiram G., now in a law school in the East. Jacob Redwine has always followed the occupation of farming and merchandising, and is now residing in Kentucky. He was in the Union army during the late war, and served in Company B, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, as a private, but was discharged at the end of twelve months, his term of enlistment having expired. The principal engagement in which he took part was at Spring Creek, near Lexington, Tenn., being under Col. Henry. Since the war he has resided on his farm in Kentucky, and is now fairly well-to-do. He votes the Republican ticket. Our subject, Dr. J. M. Redwine, received fairly good advantages for acquiring an education, being an attendant of the common schools of Kentucky. He first engaged in teaching school and clerking in a dry goods store, and during this time his leisure moments were given to the study of medicine, which profession had always had a fascination for him. After attending medical lectures he entered upon the practice of that profession in Kentucky, in 1876, and followed it there and in Tennessee two years. From 1878 to 1881, he practiced in Randolph County, Ark., and from that time until 1884 he was a practitioner of Benton County. He has since resided in this county, and has acquired a large and profitable practice.

and in his journeys to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, the sunshine of his disposition, as well as his medical skill, is brought to bear upon his patients, and the result is very satisfactory. He has a fertile little farm of forty acres, and in connection with his practice was engaged in farming and merchandising until within the last few years. He is a Republican politically, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married, October 28, 1879, to Miss Malena E., a daughter of John and Permelia E. (Mosely) Mabry, who became the parents of twelve children, six now living: Robert M., Mattie T. (Greer), Novella (Greer), William D., John, and Malena E. (Mrs. Redwine), the latter born on Blue-Grass soil. Dr. and Mrs. Redwine have become the parents of two children: Ethel, born September 1, 1884, and Edith, born September 17, 1887.

Dennis W. Reynolds, merchant, Reyno. For many years Mr. Reynolds has been a prominent resident of Randolph County, and has enjoyed the reputation of being an intelligent and honorable business man. He possesses that shrewd business tact and energy which are characteristic of people of Illinois birth, for he was born in Jackson County, of that State, in 1840, being a son of James M. and Elizabeth Reynolds, the former of whom removed from the State of North Carolina to Illinois, while it was a Territory. The father was a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Jackson County, Ill. He was a farmer and hunter by occupation; was a participant in the War of 1812, and two years after his wife's death, which occurred in 1857, he married Minerva Foster. He was sheriff of Jackson County for four years, and also held a number of minor offices in Arkansas. He was noted for his morality and charity, and his death which occurred in 1884, at the age of seventy years, was a severe loss to the community in which he resided. Dennis W. Reynolds is self-educated, and when only seventeen years of age he entered mercantile life at Cherokee Bay, which enterprise received his attention for three years, or until the war broke out. On the 11th of March, 1862, he dropped all his work to enlist in the Seventh Missouri Infantry, Capt. A. G. Kelsey's

company, as a private, and was afterward promoted to the rank of sergeant and then to captain, which position he held until hostilities ceased. He was at Greenville, Mo., Little Rock, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri. After being paroled he returned to his home in this county, and was one of the successful husbandmen of the county until 1875, when he established his present mercantile business at Corning, Clay County, Ark., and since 1878 has been at Reyno. Mr. Reynolds possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, and has the necessary requisites for successfully conducting it. He also manages his farm and gives considerable attention to the propagation of stock; and it may be truly said that in every enterprise in which he has been interested, and to which he has given his attention, his labors have been followed with excellent results. He has always taken a deep interest in the politics of the county, and although not an unreasonable partisan he has always been a Democrat in his political views. He is a Master Mason, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Mattie J. Wilkis, are earnest and consistent members of the Baptist Church. He was first married in 1861, to Miss Nancy Luttrell, but her death occurred the following year at the age of eighteen years. She left one son, James, who died in 1888, aged twenty-six years. His second wife was the widow of A. G. Kelsey, and had formerly been Miss Mary Ellis. She was born on Blue-Grass soil, and died in 1868, having borne two children: Madison A. and Elizabeth A. To him and his present wife have been born the following family: Leoa, Ervin and Pearl. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Reynolds conducts a millinery establishment in her own store, and her bonnets and hats are always trimmed in excellent taste and the latest style. Mr. Reynolds was the first to clear the land and build where the town of Reyno now stands, which place, by the way, was named in his honor. He erected the first dwelling house and hotel, and is now doing business in the first business house in the town.

J. H. Richardson, ex-county judge and farmer of Little Black Township, was born in the State

of Illinois on the 11th of April, 1840, and is one of two surviving members of a family of four children (the other survivor being Mary A., wife of Jackson Baker, of Pike County, Ill.) born to Emanuel and Matilda A. (Gates) Richardson, who were born in Alabama and South Carolina, respectively. The father moved to Illinois in 1836, where he purchased land and remained until 1841, at which time he removed to Schuyler County, Mo., where he also improved a farm and remained until 1863. From that time until 1865, he resided in Illinois, then came to Randolph County, where he made his home until his death, which occurred June 17, 1888. He was first married in 1838, to Miss Gates, and after her death, which occurred in 1850 or 1851, he espoused Miss Martha Lovett of Missouri, in the latter year, and by her became the father of one child that died in infancy. He was called upon to mourn the death of his second wife in 1854, and the same year he married Miss Eliza A. Wadsworth, of Pike County, Ill., she bearing him eight children, five now living: Eliza E., wife of William Lewis, of this county; John E., in Sharp County, Ark.; Jacob W., of this county; Fannie E., wife of James Hogan, of this county, and Charles B., also of this county. Mr. Richardson and his three wives were members of the Baptist Church, and he was something of a politician, taking an active interest in the politics of the county. He accumulated a fine property prior to the war, but during that time he lost heavily, and afterward had to commence anew, retrieving his fortunes to some extent. J. H. Richardson, the immediate subject of this memoir, enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of twenty-one years, being under Capt. Sam Shacklett, and served until the 6th of August, 1861, when he was severely wounded, having his right leg broken, and was sent home to recuperate. After remaining inactive until 1862, he rejoined his company, but after serving a short time, the company was disbanded, and he and W. H. Tipton went to Iowa, thence to Illinois, remaining in the latter State until 1865, when he came to Randolph County, locating within three miles of where he now lives, the summer months being spent in farming, and

the winter months in teaching school. Like his father, he has always been a Democrat politically, and in 1874 was elected to the office of justice of the peace, serving in this capacity two years, and was then chosen county assessor, filling the office three successive terms. In 1882, he was elected county and probate judge, holding the position four years, and to his excellent natural abilities, were added the wisdom and experience of a useful and well-spent life, and there was no reason to view his official career with disappointment when he retired from the bench. He is one of the heaviest tax-payers of the county, and at the present time owns 3,000 acres of land, of which about 600 are under cultivation and fence. When starting for himself, it was with very little means, but he has succeeded well in his undertakings, and deserves much credit for the way in which he has surmounted the difficulties which have strewn his path. He possesses a large fund of information, is strictly temperate, and is respected and esteemed by all for his many sterling qualities. October 3, 1867, he married Miss Martha J. Mansker, who was born in this county November 25, 1849, and to them were born the following children: H. L., born September 19, 1870; W. J., born October 30, 1872; Martha A., born January 1, 1876; Manuel G., born October 8, 1877, and Eliza L. L., born August 24, 1880. Mrs. Richardson, who died December 30, 1883, was a faithful wife and mother, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1884, our subject married Miss Rebecca E. Downey, who was born on the 22d of February, 1848. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

David C. Roberts. Prominent among the leading men of Randolph County, Ark., and among those deserving special notice for their public spirit and energy, is the gentleman of whom this notice is given. He was born in Cleveland County, N. C., July 23, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Collins) Roberts, who were born, reared and married in North Carolina, and after residing a few years in their native State after the latter event, moved to Cherokee County, Ga., where the mother's death occurred in 1854 or 1855, when

about thirty-five years of age. Here the father afterward married Rebecca Wickett, and made his home until 1882, when they came to Randolph County, Ark., where Mr. Roberts quietly breathed his last the following year. He had been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a great many years, and while a resident of North Carolina was engaged in farming; also acted as overseer at the King's Mountain Gold Mines. When the Rebellion was in progress he was a member of the Home Guards in Georgia. His father, Stephen Roberts, was an Englishman by birth, and died in Alabama. David C. Roberts was the eighth of ten children, and at the age of twenty-three years he left home and commenced farming for himself, continuing until the mutterings of war foretold the struggle that was to follow, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and held the rank of orderly sergeant. He was in the battle of Seven Pines, the seven days' fight at Richmond, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Mechanicsville, Ocean Pond, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and was then around Richmond until the final surrender. He was taken prisoner twice, first at the battle of Mechanicsville, but was exchanged after twenty days' imprisonment, and then at the close of the war at Appomattox. He was never wounded. He returned to his home in Georgia after hostilities ceased, and remained there until 1868, at which time he moved to McLean, Ky., and three years later to Arkansas, and has since resided on his present farm, which is one of the best in the county. It embraces a tract of 200 acres, and is all bottom land with the exception of about ten acres. In 1851 he was married to Miss Malinda Finley, a daughter of Aaron Finley, of Cherokee County, Ga., and her death occurred in Randolph County, Ark., in 1872, when about thirty-five years of age. She left six children (four of whom are now living): Stephen, John, Mary (wife of Ezekiel Hum, of Washington County, Ark.), Regina (wife of William McQuay, of Lawrence County, Ark.), and Martha and Leander who are deceased. In 1874 Mr. Roberts married Mrs.

Susan Deaver, of this county, and by her has five children: Rachel J., Thomas H., Jacob H., Richard T. and Lucy A. Mrs. Roberts' maiden name was Weddle, and by her first husband, Isaac Deaver, she became the mother of three children, only one of whom is living, Matilda; those deceased are Mary T. and William F. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Methodist and Christian Churches, respectively, and he is a Democrat in his political views, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

R. R. Ruff, M. D. During a professional career of over twenty-three years, Dr. Ruff has become a successful physician, and justly deserves the eulogisms bestowed upon him by his professional brethren. He was born on the 25th of April, 1831, and his youth was spent in assisting in the duties of the farm, and in attending the common subscription schools, where he acquired a fair education, but which he has since greatly improved by much study and contact with the world. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years he commenced farming, which employment received his attention until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he abandoned the plow and donned the martial trappings of war, serving in the capacity of recruiting officer for some time. He was never identified with the regular army, but was in a number of severe engagements and was captured at Huntingdon, Tenn., being paroled immediately thereafter. He returned home with the intention of remaining, but owing to the persecutions to which he was subjected he again began recruiting men, and served until the final surrender. After taking the oath of allegiance he returned home, but came soon after to Pocahontas, Ark., and while being employed here he energetically pursued the study of medicine during leisure moments, and in 1866, moved to Pittman, where he entered on the practice of his profession, continuing there with success until 1887. In connection with this he commenced merchandising in 1880, and also managed his three farms, of which 225 acres were under cultivation. His annual sales amount to some \$10,000, and he sells on time, giving a credit of from six to eight months, but

buys for cash. In 1851, Laura Eason, of Tennessee, became his wife, and their marriage resulted in the birth of five children, Leota G., the wife of J. P. Shemwell, being the only one living; three died in infancy, and one at the age of fifteen years. Mrs. Ruff departed this life in 1872, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years. Dr. Ruff took for his second wife Miss Amanda W. Legate, and by her has one child, born July 15, 1873, named Horace E. The Doctor and this wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M. His parents, John and Chloe (Eason) Ruff, were born in North Carolina, and in 1828 emigrated to Carroll County, Tenn., where he was engaged in farming, and became the owner of a number of negroes. He was an old line Whig and died in October, 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was married three times, his first wife being a Miss Hodge, by whom he had six or seven children, four sons living to be grown. His second union was with Miss Eason, which took place about 1821, in North Carolina. The following are the names of their children: James G., a physician of this county; S. D., who is deceased, his family being residents of Southeast Missouri; W. H., who is also dead, his family being residents of Forest City, Ark.; Dr. R. R., and Jackey E., the deceased wife of George M. Drew. The mother of these children passed to her long home in 1852, at the age of fifty-five years, and Mr. Ruff wedded his third wife, Martha Eason, in August, 1855, her death occurring in January, 1856.

W. R. Russell, merchant, Pocahontas, Ark. The mercantile interests of this portion of the county have been ably represented for a number of years by Mr. Russell. General merchandising, of course, necessitates the carrying of a varied assortment of goods, and in his stock Mr. Russell has a variety which cannot fail to satisfy every want of his patrons. He is a native of Randolph County, Ark., born in 1857, and the son of Marion Russell, also a native of Randolph County, Ark.

The elder Russell was a successful tiller of the soil, and when a young man was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Leonard, a native of Tennessee. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Russell joined the Confederate States army as lieutenant of Company H, Fifteenth Missouri Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Big Blue, during Price's raid, in November, 1864. The paternal grandfather, James Russell, was one of the first settlers of Randolph County, and located about eight miles north of Pocahontas, where he improved a good farm, and there remained the balance of his days. W. R. Russell was one of four children born to his parents. Two brothers are deceased, and a sister, Alice M., the wife of R. M. Bigger, is now residing in Little Black Township, Randolph County. The subject of this sketch was educated in the private schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-one commenced working for himself. He first came to Pocahontas, and engaged as salesman for Levi Hecht, for whom he clerked eighteen months. After this he farmed for three years, and then again came to Pocahontas, where he engaged as a clerk for R. Nicholas, remaining with him three years, when he established his present business, and now has a good substantial trade on a cash basis. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Mary E. Ulmer, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Ina and Pearly. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and each takes an active part in church work. He owns a farm of 210 acres, seventy-five under cultivation, and is a man who manifests a deep interest in all public enterprises.

J. C. Sanders. Among the native residents of the State of Georgia, and closely identified with its progress and development for many years were the Sanders family, a respected representative of whom is found in the subject of this sketch, who was born in that State in 1843. His parents, James and Eliza (Covington) Sanders, were born in Georgia (in 1804) and Virginia, respectively; the father was reared in his native State, and there followed the occupation of a planter until 1886, when his death occurred. The mother died in Texas in 1884, aged seventy-five years. The paternal grand-

father was born in South Carolina, and lived in Georgia. He was of Irish lineage. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, J. C. Sanders was initiated into the mysteries of farm life from the very first, and this has continued to be the calling to which he has directed his attention. While a resident of his native State he joined the Confederate army in 1861, and was in active service four years. He was at Gaines' Mill, Gettysburg, Petersburg, the Wilderness and numerous other engagements of less note, and was wounded thirteen times. He was a private in the Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment. After the war he left the State of Georgia and emigrated to Missouri, thence to Arkansas and afterward to Texas. After remaining in that State for some time he returned to Arkansas, and has here made his home up to the present time. His lands in this county amount to 400 acres, and he has 225 acres under cultivation. He was married in 1862 to Miss Jane Williams, and to their union have been born five children: Henry, Callie (who is dead), Morris (who died at the age of twenty years, in 1888), Jimmy and Tommy. His second wife was Miss Sarah Dean, who bore him four children: Bob, Charley, Alfred and Annie. Mr. Sanders has always been a Democrat in his political views.

A. Z. Schnabaum, merchant, Pocahontas, Ark. Among the many enterprises necessary to complete the commercial resources of a town or city, no one is of more importance to the community than that of the general merchant. Prominent in this trade is Mr. Schnabaum, who deals in dry goods, hardware, implements and groceries. Mr. Schnabaum is of foreign birth, Austria being his native country. He first saw the light of day in the year 1864, and after reaching a suitable age was educated in a mercantile college in his native land. He left school at the age of nearly seventeen, and in 1881 emigrated to America. He stopped in New York City for six months as a clerk; then went to Pennsylvania, where he remained but a short time, and then came to Pocahontas, Ark. Here he engaged as a clerk for R. Nicholas, remaining with him three years, and then

continued in the same capacity for Imboden, with whom he remained a few months. At the expiration of that time he engaged in business for himself, having judiciously saved his money, and now carries all the way from \$6,000 to \$16,000 worth of goods, the annual sales amounting to over \$35,000. He has from two to four clerks, and carries on a thriving business. He is also the owner of a cotton-gin, and buys and sells cotton at this place. He has never been married. He is the son of H. and G. Schnabaum, natives of Austria, who have died since A. Z. came to America. The father was a man of considerable means, and was a distiller of liquor and a drover by occupation. Mr. Schnabaum is a stirring business man and an enterprising citizen. He is pleasant and agreeable in his manners, and the large trade which he now has is fully merited.

Jacob Schoonover, retired farmer, Pocahontas, Ark. The subject of this sketch is one of the honored pioneers of Randolph County. He has been located here for a period of over twenty-nine years, and has not only become well known, but the respect and esteem shown him are as wide as his acquaintance. His fine farm of 200 acres is adorned with an attractive and commodious house, and the large mill and cotton-gin which he operates deserve special attention. He is a native of Honesdale, Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Jacks) Schoonover, both of whom are also natives of the Keystone State. Jacob Schoonover went to California when twenty-one years of age, or in 1852, by way of the Isthmus, and remained there until September, 1856, engaged in mining and teaming. He then returned to his native State, remained there about a year, and then in 1857 went to Minnesota, where he spent another year. In 1858 he came to Arkansas, settled in Marion County, and engaged in photographing, which he continued for three years, traveling in the meantime over Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri. He happened to be in Randolph County when the war broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted in Shaver's regiment, Tappin's brigade, and served until June, 1865, in the Confederate army. He was regimental quartermaster. After the close of the

conflict he returned to Randolph County, remained a few months, and then proceeded to the State of his nativity, where he sojourned six months, visiting his parents. Subsequently he returned to this county, and engaged as salesman in the store of Green R. Jones, remaining thus employed for two years. He then bought a partnership, and this continued until 1873. Three years later he was elected circuit clerk of Randolph County, and filled this position in a very acceptable manner for six years. After this he was engaged in farming and trading. He was first married in 1870 to Miss Martha J. Wear, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him the following named children: Eugene G., now in Pennsylvania; Herbert, Addie C. and Parke T. The mother of these children died on the 22d of December, 1878, and Mr. Schoonover was married the second time, on the 5th of January, 1882, to Miss Ella Bolen, a native of the Blue Grass State. Two children are the fruit of this union: Robert and Jacob. Mr. Schoonover is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the K. of H. He has ever taken an active part in politics and public affairs, and has done much to build up every enterprise for the common good.

Vincent Segraves is a successful merchant of the county, and was born here on the 26th of February, 1839, being a son of Vincent and Lavina (Lacy) Segraves, who were born in South Carolina and Knox County, Tenn., in 1789 and 1814, and died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1870 and 1871, respectively. The father left his native State when he was a young man, and went to Tennessee, and afterward removed to Illinois, and from there to Arkansas, in 1833, being one of the very first settlers of Randolph County. He was a farmer, and as such was one of the most successful men in this part of the State; in connection with this work he kept a distillery. During the War of 1812 he was a soldier, belonging to Jackson's Guard, and with him participated in the battles of New Orleans and Pensacola. He was a well-known and prominent citizen of Arkansas, and had been a life-long Democrat. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living.

Vincent was the seventh of the family, and received his early education in Randolph County. He remained on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, then commenced to farm for himself; but his labors in this direction were interrupted by the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and the following year joined Company A, of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, and was an active worker for the Southern cause until the close of the war, holding the rank of lieutenant, and taking part in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Richmond, Ky., and was with Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. He has since been engaged in farming, and in connection has followed merchandising since 1886, at which time he formed a partnership with W. E. Hibbard, but at the end of nine months became associated with J. W. Witherford. He owns fertile lands to the amount of 120 acres, and has sixty-five acres under cultivation. In 1866 he married Caroline Waddle, who was born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1842, and is a daughter of Henry Waddle. She and Mr. Segraves are the parents of nine children: Frances B., wife of Lewis A. Manning; Rufus H., William J., Emanuel W., John H., Dettie Ann, Mary Emma, Sula W. and Agnes. Mrs. Segraves is a member of the United Baptist Church. Mr. Segraves is a staunch Democrat in his political views.

G. A. Seel, M. D., of Warm Springs, Ark., and proprietor of the springs of that name, was born in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1855, and is a son of V. F. and C. A. (Houck) Seel, who were married in the State of Ohio in 1854, and moved to Kentucky about a year later. The father followed merchandising and farming in Bracken County, Ky., and was moderately successful in business. He was a man of superior education, and was able to speak three or four different languages. He served under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican War, and was with him in all the battles in which he took part. He was born in 1819, and his wife in 1816, and both their deaths occurred in 1888. He was a Democrat in his political views. He and his wife reared a family of seven children: Catherine, Peter, F. W., G. A.,

V. F., Henry, and Mary C. While growing up, G. A. Seel had excellent advantages for acquiring a good education, and to say that he fully improved his opportunities would be only speaking the truth. After attending the free school of his section until sixteen years of age he entered Higginsport high school, but left that institution at the age of seventeen, and began traveling, so continuing until he was about twenty years of age, at which time he returned to Kentucky, and remained there for nearly one year, assisting his father on the farm. He then began traveling again, continuing two years, and became familiar with some of the finest points of interest in the United States. He located in New Madrid, Mo., where he became conductor on the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad, and as such continued for four years. He then filled the same position on the Cotton Belt road for about one year, and during this time his leisure moments were spent in studying chemistry. In the latter part of 1880 he engaged in the drug business at Doniphan, Mo., and after continuing there one year he devoted his time and attention the two following years to the study of chemistry under Profs. Detmer and Stille, of the St. Louis Dairy Company's Laboratory. From there he went to Chanute, Kas., where he established a private laboratory, remaining in that place until the fall of 1885. During the two years he spent in this place he was studying medicine under Drs. Webb & Brown of the Eclectic school, and afterward underwent an examination before the Kansas medical board, consisting of eight men, and secured a certificate to practice. He became a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of that State, and after leaving there in the fall of 1885, he came to Randolph County, and located at Warm Springs, where he passed an examination before the board in 1885, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Since coming here he has graduated from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has made a special study of operative and ophthalmic surgery under the able instructions of Profs. Louis Bower, A. C. Bernays and John Glancis, being now a successful surgeon and physician. He was married, October 14,

1885, to Miss Ella S. Kibler, of Water Valley, this county, and by her became the father of two children: Leona C. (deceased), and G. A., Jr. Mrs. Seel is a native of Arkansas. The Doctor belongs to the K. of P., and in his political views is a Democrat. In 1888 he and Capt. J. J. Handwerker, of Memphis, Tenn., purchased the famous warm springs of this place, which in days gone by were used by the Indians as a health resort, this being as early as 1818, when the first settlers began to come into the region. The first hotel put up near the place was in 1840, by a man named Rice, and after his death the property fell to his heirs. In 1874, it was purchased from them by Dalton, Kibler & Waddle, who erected a substantial hotel there the same year and put up bath houses, bowling alley, etc. They also inclosed two and one-half acres with a nice fence, and in this inclosure are sixty springs, with three different kinds of water, chalybeate, sulphur and carbonate. The largest spring is carbonate water, containing 160 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas to the gallon, making it the equal of the famous chalybeate Vichy waters of Europe. In addition to this it also contains iodine and lithia. The springs are accessible by the following stage routes: Doniphan, Pocahontas, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad and the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad. The climate in the locality of the springs is fine, and the Doctor's manner of treating diseases in the way of baths can not be excelled, for hot, cold and electric baths can be secured at any time. The citizens in the locality contemplate erecting a high-school, and the place can then be utilized as a point for securing both a good education and the benefit of the health restoring waters of the springs. The country is very beautiful hereabouts, and the streams abound with fish and the woods with deer, turkeys, squirrels, quail, etc., making it a sportsman's paradise.

James F. Shaver, who is one of the successful farmers of Warm Springs Township, was born in Randolph County, Ark., in September, 1833, and is a son of John and Nancy (Cook) Shaver, who were born in Georgia. They were married in Alabama, about 1823, and in 1828 came to Arkan-

sas, settling in this county, where they purchased and also entered some Government land. Wild animals of all kinds roamed the woods at will at this time, and in some places the forests were almost impenetrable, but it can be said of John Shaver that, with the courage and perseverance which marked the lives of so many of our pioneers,

He chopped, he logged, he cleared his lot,
And into many a dismal spot
He let the light of day.

His neighbors were from ten to fifteen miles distant, and at that time wagons were a rare sight, but small trucks were made by sawing large logs in two, the wheels being of solid wood—even these rude conveyances being few and far between. The nearest flouring-mill, which was twenty-five miles away, could only be reached by crossing two rivers, and owing to the difficulty of doing this, the settlers had to resort to the old-fashioned pestle. The first flouring-mill put up in this part of the county was on the old Russell place, and was run by horse power. This was about the year 1838. He and his wife were born in 1800 and 1798, and died in 1850 and 1858, respectively. They were members of the Christian Church, and became the parents of eleven children, eight living to be grown: William, who resides in Webster County, Mo., is a minister in the Christian Church; Robert, who died leaving a family in this county; Alexander, also deceased, his family being residents of the county; Peter, Martha, widow of C. Johnson; Caroline, the deceased wife of John Johnson; Nancy, wife of Jesse Johnson, and John, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh in 1862, while serving in the Confederate army. The other children died in infancy. James F. Shaver had very poor educational advantages in his youth, and although he attended the old fashioned subscription schools long enough to learn to read, he did not attend sufficiently long to learn to write. In 1852 he married Miss Elizabeth Waddle, a native of the county, born in 1836, and to them were born the following family: Alexander, born December 23, 1853; J. H., born August 2, 1855; Louis M., born December 22, 1857; Sarah E., wife of Eli Morris, born January 2, 1859; Jacob S., born Oc-

tober 6, 1861; James F., Jr., born November 2, 1863; Matilda A., born January 14, 1866, wife of Jeff Morris; R. L., born April 4, 1868, Peter M., born December 20, 1869; William M., born August 27, 1871; Permelia E., born January 14, 1874, and Joseph A., born February 28, 1876. In 1862 Mr. Shaver joined the Confederate army; he was with Price on his last raid through Missouri in 1864, and was a participant in a number of battles and skirmishes, Pilot Knob and Blue Lick being among the number. After his surrender, which occurred at Jacksonport, Ark., in June, 1865, he came home and engaged immediately in farming, entering at first 160 acres of land, and now has eighty under cultivation. He is also engaged in raising horses and cattle of a good grade. Mr. Shaver is a public-spirited citizen, is a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, as are nearly all their children. Mrs. Shaver is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Biggers) Waddle, Tennesseans by birth, who came to Arkansas about 1832, and here married the following year. Their children were Lucinda, wife of Peter Shaver; Matilda (deceased), Sarah (Johnson), Susan (Roberts), Jefferson (deceased), Jake, Caroline (Graves), Marietta L. (Hawk), George and James (twins), and Elizabeth, wife of our subject. The parents died in 1849 and 1862, aged fifty and sixty years, respectively.

Col. Thomas S. Simington. The name that heads this sketch is that of one of the oldest settlers of this vicinity, whose entire life in this county has been such as to win him the respect and esteem of all who are favored with his acquaintance. His father, Robert Simington, was a Scotchman who emigrated to the United States when twenty-two years of age, and being of an adventurous turn of mind, and nothing daunted by the talk of Indian troubles, determined to seek his fortune in the "far West," and accordingly pushed on westward. From the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., he floated down the Ohio River on a flatboat, and made a landing at Cincinnati, Ohio, which place then consisted of two cabins, and from there went overland to Fayette County, Ky., becoming one of the very first settlers of that State. While making

the toilsome journey to this State he was frequently surrounded by Indians, having trouble with them at various times, and had frequently to depend on the block-houses for protection. After making his home in Fayette County for some time, he removed to Henry County, of the same State, where he made his home until 1827, when he removed to Jefferson County, Ind., for the purpose of educating his children and giving them the advantages of Hanover College. He came to the United States without means, but possessing the sterling characteristics of his ancestors he was very successful in his farming enterprises, and at the time of his death in 1849, at the age of seventy-six years, he was quite a wealthy citizen. He lavished his wealth freely in educating his children, was always a kind and considerate father, and his memory is still respected and revered by them to a wonderful degree. He was a staunch Whig in politics, and was in favor of colonizing the colored race. His wife, Nancy McWilliams by name, was born in Virginia, and removed with her parents to Kentucky when she was a young girl, and in that State she was married to Mr. Simington. She died in Jefferson County, Ind., about two years after the death of her husband, when about sixty-four years of age. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years he was an elder in that church, and was holding that position at the time of his death. Of the seven daughters and five sons born to their union nine lived to maturity, and four are living at the present time: Robert S., who has been a Presbyterian minister since a young man, and is now located at San Diego, Cal.; Martha R., widow of William Finley, and is now residing in Independence, Mo.; Myra, widow of Gen. Lucas, also located at Independence, and Col. Thomas S. The latter, owing to his father's liberality, received an excellent education in Hanover College, and when nineteen years of age he went to Boonville, Mo., where he was engaged in teaching school and clerking for several years. After residing in Palestine, Ill., for about three years, he moved to Randolph County, Ark., and has since been actively engaged in farming, the first few years being also spent in

wielding the ferule. He is now the owner of some of the best farming lands in the county, and is one of the prosperous citizens. He served as county surveyor prior to the Rebellion, and in 1861 was elected sheriff and collector of the county. The following year he organized a company to serve thirty days in the Confederate army, then enlisted in Company A, and was made first lieutenant. He was soon after elected lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, but after serving two years was discharged on account of disability. He was at the battles of Tupelo and Perryville, and although his loss in money matters was very heavy during the war, he has been very successful in accumulating worldly goods. January 1, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily B. Russell, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Randolph County, Ark., Col. James G. Russell. She was born in the county July 20, 1833. Her union with Mr. Simington was blessed in the birth of eight children, of whom two died in infancy and six are now living: Williamson T. and Francis L., farmers of the county; Ida J., wife of Benjamin F. Bigger of Pocahontas; Thomas F., a merchant of Eastern Texas; Minnie and Mattie, at home. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which Mr. Simington is a trustee and steward. He is one of the oldest Masons in the county, and although a Whig in politics until 1856, he has since been a Democrat. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, and is a patron of education and all worthy enterprises.

James Henry Skaggs was born on the 2d of August, 1840, near Danby, Jefferson County, Mo., and is the son of Henry Skaggs, the grandson of Stephen Skaggs, and the great-grandson of James Skaggs, who was a native of Virginia, a man of great physical strength and activity, and of whom it is said that he settled in Kentucky before Daniel Boone. Stephen Skaggs was also a native of Virginia, his birth occurring about 1764. He died in Kentucky in 1814. His wife's maiden name was Miss Nancy Andrews, who was born in the year 1766, and died in Kentucky in 1862. Henry Skaggs (father of the subject of this sketch) was born in Green County, Ky., on the 6th of June,

1807, and came to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1833, bought a tract of land of several hundred acres, and this he improved and cultivated. He devoted the remainder of his life to farming and the raising of fine horses. He died on the 9th of September, 1866. His wife, Mrs. Mary (Eagelbarger) Skaggs, was born on the 7th of October, 1814, and was a woman of superior intelligence and firmness of character. She received her final summons in Jefferson County, Mo., in September, 1866. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John M. Eagelbarger, was a native of Germany, born in 1784, and came to the United States in 1800, landing at Savannah, Ga. He came to Missouri at an early day, and here followed his trade, that of a gunsmith. He died in Jefferson County, Mo., on the 3d of July, 1829. His wife's maiden name was Unity Carlin, a sister of ex-Governor Carlin of Illinois, and a woman of great courage and determination. James Henry Skaggs (the subject of this sketch), was taught the principles of farming in early life, and in 1861 he joined the Confederate army under the command of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, served about eight months, and was discharged on account of sickness. He then followed school teaching for about six years, two of which were spent in Monroe County, Ill., and the remainder in Jefferson and St. Francois Counties, Mo. During the period of teaching he gave his spare time to the study of medicine. Later he engaged in dealing in live stock and in merchandising, which he continued two years. In 1870 he came to Clay County, Ark., and followed farming and buying stock. He selected for his companion in life Miss Eliza James, and was united in marriage to her in 1873. They had two children, both of whom died in youth. Mrs. Skaggs died on the 19th of March, 1875. After that Mr. Skaggs accepted a position as collecting agent for Levi Hecht & Bros., at Pocahontas, which he held for over a year. In 1876, on the 17th of December, he was married to Mrs. Serena J. Russell, a native of Louisiana, and whose maiden name was Kilcrease. Mr. Skaggs then turned his attention once more to farming. In 1882 he was elected county surveyor, which office he filled with ability

and credit. For the past few years he has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also in the timber business, in which he has been very successful. He now owns over 4,000 acres of land and has 800 acres under cultivation. Mr. Skaggs is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 250 pounds. In middle life he was very strong and active, and was well trained in Olympic games, as was also his father. Mr. Skaggs after receiving a common-school education was for several terms under the tutorage of Mr. Robert A. Booth, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, with whom our subject, among other things, completed mathematics as far as calculus. He has taken an active part in public affairs, and is alive to the interests of his country, is willing to do his part in forwarding all enterprises for public good, and is an important commercial factor of Randolph County.

Will H. Skinner, druggist, Pocahontas, Ark. Holding the leading place among the druggists of the town of Pocahontas is the above-mentioned gentleman. The business he now conducts was established by him in 1886, and he has built it up to its present enviable position by upright and honorable dealing, by understanding the wants of the public and anticipating them; also by keeping nothing but the best and most reliable goods, so that whatever is purchased at "Skinner's" can be implicitly relied upon. This gentleman was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and is the son of Alfred and Mary (Virtue) Skinner, the father a native of the "Buckeye State," and the mother of Maryland. Alfred Skinner was a manufacturer of and dealer in saddles. He was a gentleman of education, was well versed in law matters, and being a leader in politics was called upon by the people to fill many offices of trust in the county and township. He and his wife were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. They reared to maturity a family of eight children, all living: Mary C., a stenographer at Baltimore, Md.; Helen M., a teacher in Baltimore; Nola, in Washington, Ohio; Fannie, also in Washington, Ohio; Anice P., wife of C. L. Ferguson, of Columbus, Ohio; Will H., Laura, a teacher in Baltimore, Md.;

Alfred, a harness and saddlery merchant and manufacturer, of Washington, Ohio. The father of these children died May 22, 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother died in May, 1871, at the age of forty-eight years. Will H. Skinner was educated in the public schools of Washington, Ohio, and graduated at the age of eighteen. Immediately afterward he commenced the study of pharmacy, which he continued in his native town until 1885, when he came to Pocahontas, Ark., and established himself in the same business. He now has the largest trade of that kind in the county, and in connection with drugs he keeps books, stationery, paints, oils, tobacco, cigars, and in fact everything necessary for a first-class store. Mr. Skinner is a member of the present city council, and is one of the representative citizens of the county. His paternal grandfather, Judge William Skinner, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the oldest business men of Washington, Ohio, where he established the harness and saddlery business, and was succeeded by his son, Alfred Skinner, who in turn was succeeded by *his* son, Alfred Skinner, now a prominent manufacturer and trader in that line. The firm of which the younger Alfred Skinner is a member is widely known in that part of the State of Ohio.

H. A. Slaughter, M. D., is one of the very foremost among the professional men of the county, and has won an enviable reputation as a practitioner of the "healing art." He possesses advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding his profession, and is gifted with a full share of the sterling characteristics of the native Kentuckian. His birth occurred on the 14th of August, 1839, and he is the tenth of twelve children, five of whom are living, born to the marriage of French G. and Mary W. (Anthony) Slaughter, who were born in the Blue Grass State and the "Old Dominion," respectively. The father followed busbandry throughout life, and although he had an excellent knowledge of the law, having studied it in his early manhood, he never practiced. He held many different offices in Nelson County, Ky., such as justice of the peace and sheriff, and died

in that State in 1871 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife also died there, she having been an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. The paternal grandfather, James Slaughter, was a Virginian, who died in Kentucky. Dr. H. A. Slaughter received the rudiments of his education in Winslow, Graves County, Ky., and from the time he was eighteen years of age until the breaking out of the war he was engaged in farming. He then enlisted in Company L, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, but after serving faithfully for two years he was discharged on account of disability, and after returning home located in Kenton's Station, where he spent about three years. He also studied medicine during this time under Dr. David Yandall, and afterward pursued his studies in the Louisville Medical College. From 1868 to 1870 he resided in Ballard County, Ky., and then took up his abode in Randolph County, Ark., where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, the large extent of territory over which he travels speaking louder than mere words can do of the estimation in which he is held by the public as a member of the medical fraternity. Politically he supports Democratic principles; he is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Christian Church.

John F. Spikes, who is one of the substantial and progressive agriculturists of the county, was born here on the 20th of February, 1836, and is one of a family of seven children who were born to the marriage of Joseph Spikes and Permelia Waddell, who were born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1806 and 1805, and died in 1853 and 1864, respectively. They were married in their native State, and moved to Arkansas, being among the very first families to settle in what is now Randolph County. Mr. Spikes was engaged in farming and trading, and in every enterprise to which he turned his attention he met with good returns. He was sheriff of Randolph County for many years, and was filling the duties of this position at the time of his death. He was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John F. Spikes received fair educational advan-

tages in his youth, and made his home with his mother until a short time before her death, when he started out in life for himself. After the war he was left without means, but as he inherited some of his father's excellent business qualities, coupled with his energy and enterprise, he has succeeded far beyond his expectations, and is now the owner of 840 acres of some of the best land in the county. When barely twenty-one years of age he was elected constable, and served in this capacity for eighteen years, then positively declined to serve further. In 1874 he was elected county sheriff, and at the end of the term, although solicited by many to again become a candidate, he declined to put up his name. Although he is a non-partisan, he has always supported the men and measures of the Democratic party. He is a Mason, and he and his wife, whom he married February 7, 1863, and whose maiden name was Martha E. Mock, are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Spikes was born in Randolph County in 1840, and is a daughter of Matthias Mock. To their union eight children have been born: Amanda P. (wife of Franklin Tiner, a farmer and teacher of the county), Mary J., James C., William A., John W., Sulah M., Thomas F. and Joseph A., all at home.

Samuel E. Spikes. Among the families who were early settlers of the State of Arkansas, was that of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy member, although the exact date of their settlement is unknown. He himself was born on the farm where he now lives, May 15, 1840, and is one of three surviving members of a family of four children born to William and Mary L. (Masters) Spikes, who were born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and near Charleston, S. C., in 1784 and 1802, and died in 1855 and 1881, respectively. At the time they located in Randolph County, Ark., the settlers were very scarce, and the nearest neighbor was eight miles away. He cleared a farm on which he resided until his death, and in addition to managing this farm he carried on the cooper's and wheelwright's trades which he had learned in his youth. He was a successful financier, but was rather improvident and spent his money freely,

laying up but very little for a rainy day. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had been a member for many years, and in his political views was a Democrat. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary L. Masters, was first married to a Mr. Alexander, and with him moved to Arkansas, where he was afterward drowned. She then wedded Mr. Spikes, being his third wife, and by him became the mother of the following children: Samuel E., Elizabeth C. (widow of George Kerzey), Mary P. (widow of Madison Gallich), and two others deceased, one of whom was L. F., who died while serving in the Confederate army. Mr. Spikes' first union resulted in the birth of six children: Joseph W., who was the third sheriff of Randolph County, and died in New Orleans; Jesse, John William, Martha and Nancy, all of whom died in the same county, except Nancy who died in Texas. Samuel E. Spikes enlisted, in 1862, in Capt. B. Shores' company, Col. Adams' regiment, and served until the close of the war, being a participant in the battles of Cane Hill and Delhi. After his return home he was married to Miss Mary Frances Stone, a daughter of Rufus Stone. She was born in Tennessee, May 6, 1847, and died in Randolph County, Ark., December 24, 1882, having borne a family of eight children, seven now living: William R., Samuel E., Mary C., Martha J., Fannie E., Robert A. and Francis M. A daughter named Eliza A., was born April 9, 1870, and died November 24, 1887. Our subject started in life without means, but by his own energy and good management he is now one of the wealthy residents of the county. He is a Mason in good standing, and is a Democrat in his political views. After his marriage, his mother made her home with him until her death.

Mrs. Alice L. Surridge, widow of Robert Surridge, and a lady of culture and refinement, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., and is the daughter of A. W. W. Brooks, one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of Randolph County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Surridge came to Arkansas with her parents when a child, was reared on a farm and received her

education at Warm Springs high school. When twenty-one years of age she was united in marriage to Mr. Robert Surridge, a native of Missouri, born May 8, 1862. Heaven blessed this union with three children: Sudie, Lena and Robert Caldwell. Mr. Surridge was engaged in the grocery business at Pocahontas, and was an excellent business man and, above all, thoroughly honest. He continued in this business until his death, which occurred February 28, 1889. It is sad to think of death in connection with the young, and especially so with regard to Mr. Surridge, who, with his wife and little children around him, was full of business and enterprise until the grim destroyer entered and laid him low. Mrs. Surridge is the owner of 350 acres of land, and also considerable town property.

James F. Sutton is a farmer residing near Pocahontas, Ark., and was born in Tennessee February 18, 1828. He is one of six sons and six daughters born to the marriage of Forester and Mary (McNiece) Sutton, who spent the greater portion of their lives in Marshall County, Tenn., and there resided until their respective deaths. James F. was the eldest of their children, and remained in his native State until 1852, at which time he settled in Southwest Missouri; three years later he came to Randolph County, Ark., and here has made his home up to the present date, with the exception of the time spent in the army. He joined the Confederate forces in 1861, becoming a member of Company H, Col. Shaver's regiment of infantry, and was a private until the surrender of Little Rock, Ark., and was on the Infirmary corps until the battle at Cane Hill. He returned to the duties of farm life after the battle of Little Rock, and has pursued the occupation of husbandry on his 160-acre farm ever since. This land he purchased prior to the war, paying 12½ cents per acre, and he now has seventy five acres in an excellent state of cultivation. While he has never held any office of public trust, yet he is a man who does all in his power to assist in the improvement of his county; is a liberal supporter of worthy movements, and is a strong advocate of free schools. Politically he is a Republican. His marriage with Miss Anna Noblin occurred in 1849,

and by her he became the father of eleven children, five of whom are now living: G. W., who resides in the county; F. M.; Mary E., wife of John Kincaid; Samuel T. and Benjamin F. His wife and eldest three children are members of the Baptist Church. Prior to the Rebellion he served in the State militia as first lieutenant, and has held the same position since.

Richard Sweeza. In giving a history of Randolph County, Ark., the name of Mr. Sweeza deserves honorable mention, for he has always been industrious and enterprising, and has ever aided enterprises which tend to the interests of the county. He was born near where he now lives, on the 1st of February, 1837, and is one of two surviving members (the other survivor being Nancy Jane, the wife of Joseph Thomas, a farmer of the county) of a family of nine children born to Richard and Matilda (Bigger) Sweeza, both of whom were born in Missouri, former's birth occurring in Carter County. They were reared to maturity and married in that State, and after the celebration of their nuptials they resided in Carter County several years, then came to Randolph County, Ark., being among the very first settlers of the county. The country was full of Indians and wild animals at that time, but Mr. Sweeza began to clear a farm, and followed this occupation in connection with blacksmithing throughout life, accumulating thereby a large amount of property. He died in 1841, when a comparatively young man, his widow afterward becoming the worthy companion of Randolph Cook, of Illinois, and her death occurred in that State, in 1855. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sweeza were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was of French descent. Richard Sweeza, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his early education at home, and made his home with his stepfather, Mr. Cook, until the opening of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company C, of the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was on active duty east of the Mississippi River until the close of the war. He was in twenty-three regular engagements, among which were the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Perryville,

Atlanta, Nashville, Missionary Ridge and many others. He was wounded by a musket ball in the upper lip, at Atlanta, and also at Ringgold Gap by a shell striking the lock of his gun and bursting. At Atlanta he was taken prisoner, but was re-taken by his friends ten minutes later, and in this engagement his whole command was captured with the exception of twenty men. He saw some very hard service, and after the war he returned home with the consciousness of having been a brave and faithful soldier. Like his father before him he has always been engaged in farming and blacksmithing; and although he commenced life for himself with little or no means, he has succeeded well, and now owns 200 acres of excellent land. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Louisa Jane (Russell) Bigger, a daughter of Col. James G. Russell, and the widow of Ransom Bigger, who was killed during the war. She died in 1870, an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and three years later Mr. Sweeza wedded Mrs. Sarah A., the widow of Marion Russell. She was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., December 14, 1834, and both are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being a steward in the same. He is a Democrat politically, and is one of the enterprising men of the county.

John S. Tanner, merchant of Kingsville, Ark., needs no introduction to the people of Randolph County, for his connection with its affairs dates back to 1875, and although his name has never been thrust before the public for purposes of notoriety, he is one of the county's most successful young business men. He was born in Fulton County, Ark., March 1, 1864, and is a son of William W. and Sarah Ann (Reeves) Tanner, both of whom were born in Obion County, Tenn., the former's birth occurring in 1832, and the latter's in 1834. They were married in that county, and moved from there to Fulton County, Ark., being among its earliest settlers, but in 1875 came to Randolph County. The father had been familiar with merchandising from earliest boyhood, but a short time prior to his death, which occurred on the 16th of October, 1888, he had retired from the active duties of business life, and left af-

fairs to the management of his son. He was also engaged in farming, was a Mason, a Democrat, and while in Tennessee held the office of constable, and after coming to Arkansas was justice of the peace for several years. He served in the Confederate army throughout the war, and was a participant in a number of important engagements. His widow now resides in Kingsville, Ark., and both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Of their nine children our subject is the third, and eight of the family are now living: Mary F. (Blackwell), Nancy W. (Baker), John S., William S. (who is deputy clerk of Randolph County), Sarah A., Emma J., Ida B., Arthur A. (who died when in his third year) and Lula. John S. Tanner's early scholastic advantages were received in his native county, and were such as the common schools afforded, but these advantages he improved to the utmost, and he is now acknowledged by all to be one of the bright, energetic and enterprising young men of the county. In later years he finished his education in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and was one of its most substantial students. February 3, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Nora Ann Fuller, a daughter of Albert Fuller. She was born in Grayson County, Ky., and is the mother of two children: Nellie G. and Guy W. Mr. Tanner and wife are in communion with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and as far as his political views are concerned Mr. Tanner has followed in the footsteps of his father, being a stanch Democrat.

Samuel W. Thompson, although just in the prime of life, has made his way to the front ranks among the energetic farmers of this county, and owing to the attention he has always paid to each minor detail, he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring on the 9th of December, 1845, and he is a son of William and Mary (McLean) Thompson, who were also well known here. The father was born in Virginia, March 3, 1815, and when a child only seven years of age, he was taken to Knox County, Tenn., by an uncle, whence, after remaining there a short time, he came to Arkansas, and became interested in farm-

ing and wagon making, which occupations he followed for many years. After the war, he farmed exclusively, and was school commissioner for years, also county and probate judge, and was filling the latter position at the opening of the Rebellion, being appointed to the same position after the cessation of hostilities. He was a well-known and respected citizen, and he and his wife, whose native State was Missouri, having been born there in 1816, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Her death occurred in this county in 1856. He died November 23, 1883. During early times, meetings were held in their house in lieu of a public building, and for years he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school. He was a lifelong Democrat and Mason, and was an active worker for all causes tending to the good of the county. His father, who was born in Ireland, at an early day came to the United States and settled in Virginia, but afterward returned to Ireland, and was never afterward heard from. The maternal grandfather, William McLean, was a Virginian, who removed to Kentucky, thence to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and afterward to Randolph County, Ark., and in the latter county took up his abode on the farm on which our subject is now residing. To William and Mary Thompson eleven children were born, of whom the following are living: John B., a resident of Washington Territory; David D., a farmer of Randolph County, Ark., and Samuel W. The latter acquired a fair knowledge of the English branches in the common schools of his native county, and remained at home assisting his father until 1863, when he enlisted in Capt. Connor's company, Confederate States army, Cavalry service, and was on active duty until June 5, 1865, when he was discharged at Jacksonport, Ark. He started for himself with no means, but now has 320 acres of some of the best land in the county, and is considered one of its best farmers. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1874 was elected county assessor, also to the office of justice of the peace, and filled both positions with much credit to himself for four years. December 20, 1866, he was married to Maria E. Adams, a daughter of William H. Adams. She was born in Bedford

County, Tenn., April 20, 1849, and is the mother of six children: Beatrice, Hettie E., William A., Edward, Eugene and Marion E. Willie, Augustus and Luther are deceased. Mr. Thompson is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the K. of H.

J. P. Throgmorton, M. D., who is numbered among the successful members of the medical fraternity in Randolph County, Ark., came originally from Henry County, Tenn., where he was born January 4, 1836. Richard and Elsie (Barnwell) Throgmorton, his parents, were born in the "Old North State," but were married and resided in Henry County, Tenn., where the father was killed during the Rebellion by guerrillas. He was a farmer and carpenter, and in his political views was an old-line Whig. He served several years as justice of the peace, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Church. Four of their children grew to maturity, of whom our subject is the eldest. His early youth was passed in the State of his birth, and there he was favored with a good education, being a student for some time in Bethel College, in Carroll County, Tenn., where he was a faithful and conscientious student. He remained with his parents on the farm until 1859, but that work not being at all suited to his tastes he began taking medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and there distinguished himself by his faithful application, as well as at school. After leaving that college he spent a short time in Illinois; then returned to Tennessee, and after residing there until the spring of 1865 he moved to Williamson County, Ill., and there located and pursued the practice of his profession until 1871, when he came to Arkansas and located on the farm on which he is now residing. The following year he returned to the State of Illinois on account of the ill-health of his wife, but after her death, which occurred in 1873, in Williamson County, he determined to improve his medical education, and again entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. Soon after this he returned to Randolph County, where he has since been engaged in a general practice, and the success which has attended

his efforts in healing the sick is shown by the extended territory over which he practices. He also successfully conducts his home farm, which comprises a tract of 300 acres, and he also owns another farm, in which are 120 acres. His farm is finely located and improved, and he has one of the handsomest residences in the county and a fine barn for his stock and grain, all the result of his own work. In 1864 he was married to Miss Caroline Davidson, a native of Henry County, Tenn., who died in Illinois as above stated. Two of the three children born to their union are living: Richard, and Rosa Lee, the wife of John Earley, a farmer of the county. Laura died in infancy. March 17, 1870, the Doctor's nuptials with Miss Pollie E. Barnett were consummated. She was born in Williamson County, Ill., and died July 14, 1873, having borne two children: Hiram L. (at home) and Ann E. (deceased). September 10, 1874, Isabel Lentz, a daughter of Eli Lentz, of Williamson County, Ill., became his wife. She was born in that county on the 22d of January, 1859, and she and the Doctor are the parents of the following family: Frederick E., Clara A., Helen, Viola N., James G., Edna, and Clara A. who is deceased. Mrs. Throgmorton is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; the Doctor is a Mason in good standing, and in his political views is a stanch Republican. He is one of the public-spirited men of the county, and at all times supports worthy enterprises, being especially the friend of education.

W. H. Tipton, blacksmith and farmer of Little Black Township, Randolph County, Ark., was born in Boone County, Mo., June 26, 1832, and is one of nine surviving members of a family of ten children born to Samuel and Sarah (Lynch) Tipton, whose native States were Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The father removed to Missouri about 1828, and was a successful farmer of Boone County for six or seven years, but the most of his attention was given to the trade of blacksmithing. In 1837 he moved to Macon County, and settled in Bloomington, where he worked at blacksmithing for several years, and then bought a farm on which he settled. From 1846 until the breaking out of

the war he resided in Schuyler County, Mo., but in the first year of the Rebellion he was taken prisoner by the Union army, and since that time no knowledge of him has ever come to the family. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his marriage occurred in 1827. His widow resides in Iowa, and their children are as follows: W. H., John T. (in Virginia), Samuel (in Iowa), James (in Nebraska), Harrison (deceased, whose family reside in Montana), Elizabeth (the deceased wife of Ezariah Padgett, of Texas), Mary F. (wife of H. C. Grimes, a traveling salesman, who resides in Plattsmouth, Mo.) and Sarah (wife of James Van Cleve, a farmer). W. H. Tipton started out to struggle with the world at the age of eighteen years, and although his early education was neglected he is accounted one of the intelligent and well-posted men of the county. He first went to California, where he was engaged in mining three years, but returned in 1854 via the Gulf of Mexico, and landed in New York City. From there he proceeded to Schuyler County, Mo., and began assisting his father in the blacksmith shop, continuing this until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he joined the Confederate army under Capt. McCullough, but was on detail the most of the time, being engaged in shoeing horses. After the close of hostilities he went to Illinois with Judge J. H. Richardson of this county, and remained there until 1866, when he moved to Randolph County and settled in Little Black Township, where he went to farming and blacksmithing, and has continued these occupations up to the present time. He owns 240 acres of land, and has given two of his sons eighty acres each, besides much personal property. May 31, 1855, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Wadsworth, of Illinois, and their nine children were as follows: three died in infancy; Mary E., deceased wife of B. J. Norris, of Texas; Claiborne W., who was accidentally killed, being fatally crushed by a log while he was working in a saw-mill, his death occurring January 30, 1888, in his twenty-fourth year; S. C., residing in Pocahontas; Robert E. S., at home; B. S. and Antoinette. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton are members of the Baptist Church, and

he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., his children, S. C., B. S. and Antoinette, also being members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat. Robert E. S. Tipton was born in Randolph County, Ark., September 26, 1867, and married, November 8, 1888, Miss Amelia A. Smith, whose birth occurred in Marshall County, Ky., December 11, 1867.

John W. Tweedy, farmer, Lima, Ark. To the person who closely applies himself to any occupation which he has chosen as his calling in life, there can only come one result—that of success, and a high place in the esteem of those among whom he has made his home. And Mr. Tweedy is no exception to the rule, for it has only been by industry and strict attention to agricultural pursuits that he has attained to the position which he now enjoys. He was born in Virginia February 6, 1838, and passed his youthful days on the farm in Randolph County, whither his parents had moved in 1839. He received a limited education in the public schools of this county, also in the subscription schools, and at the age of twenty-one commenced life for himself by engaging in agricultural pursuits on his own land in this county. He has since continued in the same business, which has been his life occupation. On the 1st of August, 1858, his marriage with Miss Cynthia H. Stubblefield, of this county, was consummated. She is the daughter of Coleman Stubblefield, one of the oldest settlers of Randolph County, who came here as early as 1802, and was the third man to settle on Eleven Points; the other two being Phelan Stubblefield (a brother) and William Looney (a cousin), who were there but a short time before him, as all came in the same year from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Stubblefield reared a family of children, one of whom died young: Abraham, deceased, whose family lives in this county; Nettie, deceased wife of Thomas Johnson, who is a farmer, and lives in Lawrence County, Ark.; Absalom, deceased, was a farmer, and resided in this county; Nancy, deceased wife of Thomas Rice, a farmer, who lives in this county; Elizabeth, widow of W. Spikes, another resident of this county; Lettie, deceased wife of

William White, who is also a resident of this county; Robin, deceased at the age of twenty-seven years; Martha, deceased at the age of twenty-two years, and Redmond, deceased at the age of twelve years. Before the war Mr. Stubblefield was a colonel in the State militia; he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stubblefield died in 1849, at about the age of fifty-six years, and Mrs. Stubblefield died in 1862, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tweedy were the parents of three children, all deceased: Martha, died at the age of three months; Nettie L., wife of Thomas H. Wells, died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving two children (John D. and Maud G.), and Laura D., who died at the age of three years and three months. Mr. Tweedy served three years in the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and participated in several raids made by that general. He was slightly wounded once by a spent ball, but was only disabled for a few days. In 1865, June 5th, he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., and then came home and went immediately to farming. He owned, at the close of the war, 240 acres of land, with about forty acres under cultivation. He is now the owner of 235 acres, with eighty acres under cultivation, but he gave his daughter (Mrs. Wells, now deceased), 600 acres at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been so for a number of years. She was born in 1828. Mr. Tweedy is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party. His parents, Watson D. and Martha E. (Spikes) Tweedy, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The father was reared to farm life in his native State, and remained there until about twenty-two years old, when he moved to Tennessee. Here he was married, and afterward he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1839, when he moved to Randolph County, Ark. There he died in 1873. He had been twice married, first to Miss Martha E. Spikes, and by her became the father of three children, viz.: John W., Joseph (deceased) and R. A., who lives in this county. Mrs. Tweedy

was born in 1817, and died in 1843. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For his second wife Mr. Tweedy took Miss Nancy Raspberry, of Mississippi, in 1847, and she bore him following children: James (deceased) whose widow lives in Jackson County, Ark.; Watson died at the age of twenty-one; Jane died at the age of twenty years; Marion died at the age of nineteen years; Lee died at the age of eighteen years; Amanda is the wife of John Coffman, and Mary is the wife of G. W. Morgan, and has one child. Mrs. Tweedy died in 1877. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Watson D. Tweedy had but a limited education, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He became comfortably fixed, and his honesty and liberality in all things won him a host of friends. He was never very active in politics; he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James M. Vandergriff, who is a prosperous agriculturist of Eleven Points Township, was born near where he now lives on the 1st of October, 1848, and is a son of Ruffin and Jane (Garrett) Vandergriff, who were born in North Carolina, in 1812 and 1814, respectively. They were both taken by their parents to McCracken County, Ky., in their youth, and were there reared and married, coming, in 1844, to Randolph County, Ark., where the father died January 16, 1879. He (the father) learned the blacksmith's trade in his youth, and followed it, in connection with farming, up to the time of his death. His principles were sound, and the people showed their appreciation of his efforts by electing him to the position of justice of the peace for twelve years. He was a life-long Democrat, and served a short time in the Confederate army. His widow survives him. Jacob Vandergriff, the paternal grandfather, was of German descent, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Kentucky. The Garrett family are of Scotch descent. Nine of their ten children are now living: James M.; Mary E., wife of A. Y. McIlroy, of Texas; Jasper P. and Joseph N., farmers, of Randolph County; Jacob R., a farmer, of Independence County, Ark.; Martha J., wife of Mose Lane, a farmer, of Shannon County, Mo.; Sarah C., wife

of R. J. McIlroy, of this county; Jesse A., of Erath County, Tex., and Emma E., wife of Boyd Ellis, of this county; John W. is deceased. James M. Vandergriff received his education in Randolph County, and since twenty years of age has been in business for himself, his attention being given to the blacksmith's trade as well as farming, carpentering and cabinet making. His enterprises have met with the desired result, and he now owns a tract of fertile land amounting to 200 acres. He is a Democrat, and during 1884 and 1885 he served as justice of the peace. His marriage was celebrated on the 9th of February, 1868, his wife being a Miss Elizabeth Bryan, a daughter of F. M. Bryan. She was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., March 14, 1852, and to their union the following children have been born: Ellar Jacob Milton, Myrtie, James Burley and Ada E. Mr. and Mrs. Vandergriff are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is one of the wide-awake and progressive farmers of the county.

Daniel Wyatt was born in Stewart County, Tenn., July 29, 1830, and is a son of David and Jansey Wyatt (maiden name Nickols), who were natives of the State of Tennessee, the former's birth occurring in 1804, and the latter, in 1806. They both died in Randolph County, Ark., the father November 10, 1857, and the mother July 29, 1858. They were married in Tennessee in 1823, and in 1833 moved to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and in 1837 to Lawrence County, Ark., coming in 1841 to Randolph County, Ark. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and he was a member of Randolph Lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M., and a Democrat. He worked at the blacksmith trade in connection with farming, and was successful in both enterprises. His father, Daniel Wyatt, was a very early settler of Tennessee, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, being a participant in the battle of New Orleans, at which place he died of small-pox on the 11th day of February, 1815. There were born to the marriage of David and Jansey Wyatt ten children, of whom Daniel was the fourth child; three of the family are now living: Evaline, wife of Redding Vandergriff, a physician

and surgeon, and a farmer of Old Round Rock, Tex.; Daniel, who resides in Randolph County, Ark., and Albert P., who went to California in 1859, and has been mining in the west since then. Daniel received his education in Randolph County, Ark., and worked on his father's farm until twenty-three years of age, when he located on the farm where he now lives, then consisting of eighty acres, to which he has since added 700 acres. November 10, 1852, he was married to Nancy C. Burrow, a daughter of Jesse Burrow. She was born in Jackson County, Ala., March 27, 1832, and died in Randolph County, Ark., on the 30th of September, 1868. She bore five children, three of whom are now living: Leetha C., wife of J. T. Bennett, a farmer of Cooke County, Tex.; Ella, wife of J. W. Knoy, a farmer of Kaufman County, Tex., and Marion, a farmer of Randolph County, Ark. November 10, 1868, was the date of Mr. Wyatt's second marriage, it being with Bethany J. Flanery, a daughter of John Flanery. She was born in Arkansas on the 30th of September, 1832, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died on the 25th of July, 1880, having become the mother of three children: Marvin, John, and Nancy J., who is now the wife of Charles H. Tyler, a farmer of Randolph County, Ark. Mr. Wyatt's third marriage took place September 23, 1880, his wife being a Mrs. Ellen A. Chesser (her maiden name was Ellis), whose birth occurred on December 13, 1842, in Davidson County, Tenn. They have one child: Jethro, born May 5, 1881. Mrs. Wyatt is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Wyatt belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the month of September, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Wyatt's company (C), in Col. Shaver's regiment of infantry, Confederate States army, and served eighteen months, participating in many skirmishes. In 1876 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he held for several years, and in 1880 he was elected county and probate judge of Randolph County, Ark., but did not wish to serve longer than one term. He is a member of Randolph Lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Honor,

belonging also to the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of Arkansas. He is a Democrat politically.

David R. Weakley, M. D., of Kingsville, has for the past four years been prominently associated with the professional interests of Randolph County, and is deserving of more than a passing mention in any history of the same. He was born in Dickson County, Tenn., on the 4th of March, 1847, and was the sixth of eight children, two now living, born to the marriage of David C. Weakley and Isabella Gleaves, who were born in Robertson and Dickson Counties, Tenn., respectively. After their marriage they moved to Dyer County, Tenn., in 1858, where the father became a successful agriculturist, and although a heavy loser by the war, he was a well-to-do man at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873, at the age of sixty four years. His wife's death occurred about 1853, when still a young woman, and he afterward wedded Miss Elizabeth Brigham, who is now residing in Dyer County, Tenn. He was a Mason and a Democrat, and he and both his wives were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. David R. Weakley, after attending the common schools in youth, entered Newbern College, where he received an excellent education, but left his books in 1863 to enlist in the army, becoming a member of Company B, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, in which he served until the Rebellion was quelled, participating in the battles at Guntown, Miss., and Coldwater. Desiring to enter professional life, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. R. N. Fryer, of Newbern, and applied himself with energy and perseverance to his books, and in 1871-72 attended lectures in the Nashville University, graduating in the latter year. He commenced active practice in Dyer County, Tenn., but a short time thereafter came to Arkansas, locating in Greene County, and still later in Clay County, on Blue Cane Island. His next move was to Oak Bluff, and after a residence of four years at this point he settled at Knobel Station, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, remaining until 1885, since which time he has been a resident of Kingsville, where he has established himself substantially as a prominent member of the medical profession, and it is conceded that

he has proven himself one of the skillful practitioners of the county. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has served as Master of his lodge. Politically his views are in accord with the Democratic party, and in religion he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. On the 8th of March, 1872, the Doctor's union with Miss Drusilla Curtis was celebrated. She was a daughter of Clement and Sally Curtis, of Crockett County, Tenn., and is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Marshall Weaver is a representative of a well-known family in this county, his parents, Joseph and Harriet E. (Abbott) Weaver, having come here from the State of Kentucky in 1856. Their native States were Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively, in the former of which they were married about 1835; they made their home there until about 1842, and from that time until the year 1856 Mr. Weaver resided in Kentucky. After coming to Arkansas, he purchased 320 acres of land at 12½ cents per acre, and was engaged in improving this farm until 1862 or 1863, when he sold out and returned to Kentucky. From there he removed to Butler County, Mo., and at the end of two years went back to Kentucky, and there died in 1876, his wife's death having occurred in 1852; both lie buried at Spring Creek Church, in Graves County, Ky. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the following lived to be grown: John N., who lives in Missouri; Samuel, who resides in Alabama; Asher, a resident of Missouri; Marshall, of this county; Jasper and Joseph, who died after reaching maturity. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Weaver wedded Sarah A. Proffit, of North Carolina, their union taking place in Kentucky, and four of their five children lived to be grown: A. J., of Kentucky, Thomas J., Louis G., also of that State, and George W., who died after reaching maturity. This wife died in Kentucky, in 1878, an earnest member of the Christian Church. Marshall Weaver was born February 25, 1845, and began working for himself at the age of fourteen years as a farm hand in the State of Kentucky, but removed, in 1862, to Gallatin County, Ill., where he joined the United States Army, two years later, being a member of Company C. Six-

teenth Kentucky Battalion, which was consolidated with the Twelfth Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry. He served until the final surrender, and took part in a number of battles and skirmishes, being one of the men that followed up Morgan. At Nicholasville, Ky., he was accidentally shot by a comrade, the wound being in the left leg, and spent some time in Camp Nelson hospital; he still suffers severely from his wound at times. After being discharged in August, 1865, he returned to Illinois, but only remained a short time, then returned to Kentucky, and commenced farming and blacksmithing. He was married in Cairo, Ill., in 1866, his wife having been born in Mississippi, December 4, 1850, and to them were born nine children, five of whom are now living: Eddie A., born August 21, 1870; Asher, born September 15, 1878; James L., born May 15, 1881; Robert, born November 4, 1884, and Clara B., born August 21, 1886. Those deceased are Joseph, Bettie, born April 4, 1874; Samuel and Adir (twins), born December, 25, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican politically. He is the owner of a fine farm comprising 280 acres, and has about 100 acres under cultivation, well improved with good buildings. Mrs. Weaver is a daughter of William and Diana (Dobbs) Head, who were the parents of nine children, six of whom lived to be grown, and four of whom are now living: Talitha, wife of Benjamin Hancock; Bettie, widow of Thomas Hall; Eva, wife R. King, and Mrs. Weaver. Mr. Head served in the Confederate army a short time, and died in 1862, in Mississippi. His widow moved to Illinois, and was married a second time in Cairo. She and Mr. Head were members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John Wells was born in Washington County, Mo., January 4, 1821, but has been a resident of Randolph County, Ark., since 1821. His parents, Thomas H. and Barbara (Maybary) Wells, were born in South Carolina and Virginia in 1796 and 1798, and died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1869 and 1866, respectively. They were both taken to Davidson County, Tenn., by their parents when young, and there they grew to maturity and

married, shortly after the latter event moving to Randolph County, Ark., where they resided until 1820, at that time taking up their abode in Washington County, Mo. After a short residence here they became dissatisfied and returned to Arkansas, where they spent the rest of their days. He served in the War of 1812, under Jackson and Coffee, and was at the battle of Coosa. His youth was spent in learning the tanner's and blacksmith's trades, but he afterward gave up these occupations to engage in farming, and in this he was very successful. Politically he was a life-long Democrat. He and wife became the parents of fourteen sons and one daughter. Seven sons were in the Confederate army, serving all through the war, and returned home alive and well. John Wells spent his youth in learning the tanner's trade and attending school, and in connection with farming he was engaged in tanning up to the breaking out of the war. He was in the commissary department in 1863, but afterward joined Capt. Mitchell's regiment, and was in the battles of Iron-ton and Lexington, and in numerous skirmishes. By his readiness to adopt new inventions, and by industry, he has been remarkably successful, and now owns 1,100 acres of fertile land, with about 300 acres under cultivation. July 13, 1848, he married Harriet Alcorn, who was born on the farm where Mr. Wells now lives, February 5, 1828, a daughter of Isham Alcorn. To them were born nine children: Margaret E., wife of Shelton White, a farmer of the county; Susan, wife of James McLain, of Floyd County, Tex.; Thomas H., a farmer of this county; Lola M., wife of Robert Stubblefield, of this county; Mollie J., wife of Rufus C. Dalton, of Oregon County, Mo.; Maud G., wife of Frank Rickman, residing on her father's farm, and James P. Those deceased are Maria J. and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Mason and a Democrat.

Thomas H. Wells, though now only thirty-three years of age, has won an excellent reputation as a farmer and stock raiser of Randolph County. He is a native-born resident of this county, his birth occurring in 1856, and here his boyhood days were

spent in attending the common schools, and in doing farm work. At the age of twenty-five years he was married to Miss Nettie Tweedy, also a native of Randolph County, born in 1863, and their union was blessed with two children: John D. and Maude G. Mrs. Wells died May 31, 1888. After their marriage they located on the farm on which Mr. Wells is now residing, his land embracing over 541 acres; but the most of his attention has been devoted to raising a good grade of stock, such as cattle, mules and hogs. He now has on hand 140 head of cattle, some of which are well graded, and his annual profits on his stock, which he fattens and ships, are large. Although a non-partisan in his political views, he has always voted the Democratic ticket, and supports the men and measures of his party. He is a man possessing admirable traits of character, and has taken a position of more than ordinary prominence in the material affairs of the county, and the reputation which Randolph County is securing as one of the richest farming and stock counties of the State is due to such men as our subject. Although his early educational advantages were somewhat limited, he has become one of the most intelligent men of the county, this being in a great measure acquired by reading and contact with the business affairs of life. He is a warm friend of education, and takes an active part in all movements tending to benefit or encourage school facilities hereabouts.

Henry White, farmer, Davidson Township, Randolph County, Ark. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Randolph County, Ark., for he is one of the most esteemed and successful agriculturists of the same, and is one whose honesty and uprightness have never been questioned. He is a native of this county, his birth occurring in the year 1841, and is a son of Howell White, a native of North Carolina. The elder White came to Arkansas when a young man, and was here married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Stubblefield, a native of this State. He then settled on Dry Creek, Davidson Township, entered land and made himself a home. He remained there until 1846, when he sold his farm with the intention of moving to the Lone Star State, but

was taken sick and died at the home of his brother-in-law, Joseph Stubblefield. To his marriage were born three children, two now living, Henry and Mary, wife of T. J. McIlroy. Mrs. White died within an hour of her husband, and both are buried in one grave. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. Henry White was reared by his uncle, and received but a meager education in the subscription schools of that section. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, Company K, Eighth Arkansas Infantry, under Capt. Wright, and served four years, participating in the following battles: Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Siege of Corinth, besides a number of minor engagements. At Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was wounded above the knee in both legs, and also received a severe wound in the shoulder. He was left on the field two days and nights before being sent to the hospital, and after being placed there he was taken prisoner. He was sent thence to Nashville, Tenn., and was only kept there one month, when he was removed to Louisville, Ky. Two months later he was sent to Cedar Point, Va., and exchanged. He was not able to do service, so he returned home and remained there until cessation of hostilities, engaged in tilling the soil on rented land. In 1867 he took a trip through Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas, and spent a year thus employed. In 1868 he purchased his present property, consisting of 160 acres, at Eleven Points, and has improved eighty-five acres of this. He raises corn, wheat and oats, but no cotton. He makes a business of breeding all kinds of stock, more especially mules. In 1869 Mr. White married Miss Sarah Barnett, who died the year of her marriage, and in 1882 he wedded Miss Mary L. Reynolds, of Randolph County. The result of this union was the birth of three children: Nora B., born April 13, 1884; Eeler, born December 27, 1886, and William G., born October 22, 1887. The second Mrs. White was born November 25, 1864, and is the daughter of J. M. and Minerva (Foster) Reynolds [see sketch of Dennis M. Reynolds]. Mr. White is a self-made man, and is counted among the best farmers of the township. He is a Democrat.

John C. Wisner, dealer in real estate, at Reyno. Ark., has been actively engaged in the business of real estate since 1885. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Cumberland County, Ill. At the age of seventeen he left his home to seek his fortune, and came to Randolph County, Ark.; was engaged in tilling the soil in Cherokee, being on Current and Black Rivers until 1885, at which time he commenced the real estate business and the study of law. He owns 700 acres of land, besides a large amount of live property, and has acquired his possessions by good business ability and energy. In 1870 he was married to Miss Sarah Womack, a native of Randolph County, Ark., and their union has been blessed in the birth of five children: Nannie, who is a successful teacher in the county; James M., John H., Alcie L. and Sula. Mrs. Wisner is a member of the Christian Church, and he has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the Masonic order, having been master of Reyno Lodge No. 417, for the past seven years. The success he has met with has more than realized his expectations: he has an extensive acquaintance, and enjoys a liberal patronage in his business. His parents, David T. and Rhoda (Dosier) Wisner, were born in the District of Columbia and Middle Tennessee, respectively. The father was a prosperous merchant, and while Illinois was still a territory he moved there and settled in what was afterward Cumberland County; in the year 1872 he located in Madison County, Mo., where he engaged in merchandising and milling until his death, which occurred the following year, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a man of sterling principles, and was a citizen who would be welcomed in any locality, for he possessed sound judgment, was honest to a fault, and was always interested in public affairs; his death was a loss to the community in which he resided, but his good works will always be remembered. His wife died in 1884, and of the five children born to them, three are living: Mathias, who died in Illinois; Mary A., wife of W. H. Welles, who resides in Illinois; James W., now second comptroller of the United States treasury; O. B. F., who died in his na-

tive county, at the age of twenty-four years, and John C.

Judge A. J. Witt, county judge, Pocahontas, Ark. Few men have attained the prominence in Randolph County, in a social as well as a business point of view, that has Judge Witt, who is courteous and pleasant in all his relations to the public. His birth occurred in Weakley, Tenn., on the 31st of December, 1855, and he remained in his native State until twelve years of age, when he came with his parents to Randolph County, Ark. When of a suitable age, he had been placed in private schools, where the opportunities afforded were enjoyed to the best advantage. After finishing his scholastic training, he engaged in the teacher's profession, and this continued for twelve months, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Randolph County. At the end of eighteen months, he again returned to teaching school, so continuing for nine months, after which he clerked in a store until the fall of 1882. He was then elected sheriff of the county, and served four years. After this he retired from public life, and was engaged in tilling the soil for two years. In 1888, he was elected county judge, which office he still fills. Previous to this, on the 14th of November, 1887, he was appointed to the office of postmaster at Pocahontas, which position he still holds. For his companion in life, he selected Miss Ida M. Kibler, a native of Cross County, Ark., and was married to her on the 3d of May, 1883. She is the daughter of William Kibler, a native of North Carolina. To this union were born two children, Mary Ethel, at home, and Edith Gertrude (deceased). Judge Witt is the owner of 420 acres of land and considerable town property. He has always taken an active part in school work, and in everything pertaining to the good of the county. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the K. of H. He is the son of Isaac H. and Mary C. (Shelton) Witt, and grandson of Charles Homer Witt, a native of East Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation. Isaac H. Witt was a native of East Tennessee, and his wife of Weakley County, Tenn. The maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Shelton, was a native of the same State, was a tiller of the soil, and was also a minister in the Baptist Church, be-

ing one of the pioneer preachers. The Witt family were among the first settlers of Gibson County, Tenn. The father of Judge Witt is a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church, but he has always carried on farming in connection with his ministerial duties. He emigrated to Randolph County in 1868, and settled in Warm Springs Township, where he is residing at the present time. He was one of the first Baptist ministers of this county, and is still preaching at the present time. The mother died on the 30th of August, 1888, at the age of fifty-six years. They reared a family of eight children, Judge Witt being the eldest. The remainder are named as follows: Christiana E., wife of P. W. Kidd, of Warm Springs Township; Cora E., wife of James W. Shaver, of the same township; Caleb E., now living at Portia, Ark., and is a successful M. D.; Marion J., who died at the age of seventeen years; I. R., wife of James Williams, of Clay County, Ark.; Lulu S., a teacher, residing at home, and William J., at home.

C. W. Woolley is quite an extensive cotton grower of Current River Township, Ark., and was born in St. Francis County, of the same State, in 1849. He remained in his native county until 1861, then came to Randolph County, and soon after moved to Jackson County where he remained until 1869, after which he again came to Randolph County, making his home here three years, taking up his abode for the following seven years in Boone County. His next change of residence was to the Lone Star State, and from there he returned to St. Francis County, Ark., a year later. The next year he again moved to Boone County, and the following year located permanently in Randolph County, this being in the year 1885. He has an excellent farm, and his land will average one bale of cotton to the acre, this being his principal product. His views of Arkansas as a stock country are quite enthusiastic, and he is giving that branch of farming a great deal of attention at the present time. Mr. Woolley is not an unreasonable partisan, but has always been a Democrat in his political views, and he belongs to the A. F. & A. M. He is a son of J. L. and Serena (Walls) Woolley, the former of whom was born in Alabama, was a



James Leroy Wiley
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farmer by occupation, and died in Boone County. He was a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, and was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Rebellion. C. W. Woolley, our subject, was

married in Boone County, Ark., to Miss Arkansas Barbee, who was born in Carroll County, Ark., in 1860. They are rearing an adopted child named Mamie Russell.

CHAPTER XX.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY—LOCATION, BOUNDARY, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—THE EXPEDITION OF DE SOTO INTO MISSISSIPPI COUNTY—TOWNS—SETTLEMENTS BY LOCAL NAMES—SECRET SOCIETIES—MILITARY AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTY—THE UPRISING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE—OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—POPULATION—LOCAL STATISTICS—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—LEVIES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

"Culture's hand
Has scatter'd verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurp'd the scene."



THE county of Mississippi, in Northeast Arkansas, is bounded north by Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties in Missouri, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Dyer, Lauderdale and Tipton Counties in Tennessee, south by Crittenden, and west by Poinsett and Craighead Counties in Arkansas. It has an area of about 865 square miles, including its lake and river beds. It is watered on the east by the Mississippi and tributaries emptying therein, on the north central by Pemiscot Bayou, and on the west by Big Lake at the northern

extremity of the county; Little River, the outlet of this lake, and by Tyronza Lake and Bayou.

Besides these there are many other and smaller lakes. As the county has been subject to overflow, its soil is composed of alluvial deposits, has great depth and is therefore exceedingly fertile.

What is now Mississippi County once formed a part of Arkansas County, then of Phillips and next of Crittenden, and was finally erected into a separate county by the Territorial legislature November 1, 1833.

Its original boundaries extended as far west as the St. Francis River, and embraced 1,000 square miles. The first county seat, which was located

NOTE.—The above early history of Mississippi County has been furnished by the Hon. H. M. McVeigh, of Osceola, from his manuscript history of the early settlements of Arkansas, a work on which he has been employing his leisure hours for the last three or four years. During this time he has examined and studied the original sources of Arkansas history, and personally interviewed all the surviving old settlers with whom he could get an audience, writing down their recollections. His work was undertaken solely for the purpose of preserving that valuable matter which was about to perish through the death of old settlers and loss of records.

opposite the Chickasaw Bluffs, was called Corn-wall. This place was on the site of an old Spanish encampment and has long since disappeared, and Osceola, the present county seat, was adopted soon after. The latter was first incorporated January 12, 1843, and again October 4, 1875.

Although this county, from its isolated situation, and from being cut off from direct communication with the rest of the State (the sunk lands of the St. Francis preventing communication with counties immediately adjoining it), may not be as well known as others, it nevertheless has a history, dating as far back as the year 1541. At that time its present territory was inhabited by races of people almost civilized, living in walled towns and cultivating immense fields of Indian corn. Of course the walls of their towns were made of wood, and both have long since disappeared; but there remain even at this day evidences of the fact that the country was once densely inhabited. The enormous mounds, the great amount of Indian relics of all kinds scattered over the surface of the country, such as arrow and spear heads, pottery, etc., and human skeletons, which are continually being plowed up, amply confirm the statements of the historians of De Soto's ill-starred expedition of the density of the population of this country. The advent of De Soto is the real beginning of the history of what is now the State of Arkansas. The march of this leader to the Mississippi River was marked by deeds of unmitigated cruelty and oppression, which can not be read even at this day without a feeling of horror and indignation. After seven days' travel through an uninhabited desert from Alabama, the expedition came in sight of an immense river, which is thus described by the "Gentleman of Elvas," an eye witness and the historian of the expedition. "The river," says he, "was almost half a league broad. If a man stood still on the other side, it could not be discerned whether he was a man or not. The river was of great depth and of strong current; the water was always muddy; there came floating down continually many trees and timber which the force of the water swept rapidly toward its mouth."

If the reader is acquainted with the lower Mis-

issippi, he will have conclusive proof that these statements are not exaggerated. It stands to the credit of De Soto that he discovered the Mississippi, but such was a mere undesigned incident of the main object of his search, namely, wealth, and to this he could not possibly lay any claim. Perhaps no idea was more remote from his thoughts than the credit of having made this discovery. Seeking for gold, he would perhaps have been better pleased had the stream been a thousand miles out of his line of march, but finding it in his way he halted his command and went into camp where the city of Memphis now stands, and at once began preparations for crossing the river, which was appropriately given the name of Rio Grande. The work of building flat-boats was commenced, and for nearly a month his men labored industriously, plying the axe, saw and hammer with as little fear as at the same place in our own day, though around them were the warlike Chickasaws, and on the Arkansas side, in plain view, thousands of menacing Indians.

At last eight scows were finished, furnished with sails and oars, and bearing crosses. Then loading their boats, the adventurers fearlessly launched out into the stream, and bending strongly on their oars, soon approached the shores of Arkansas, the people of which curiously noted the advancing fleet, but contrary to expectation, permitted the flotilla to land and disembark without a fight.

Ferdinand de Soto, the first governor of Arkansas, and his escort, landed about the latter part of May, 1541. An overwhelming weight of authority is to the effect that he immediately ascended the Mississippi. The expedition passed through the province of Aquixo, which embraced a large part of what is now Crittenden County.

The Indians had as a rule fled at the approach of De Soto, though a few were killed and some taken prisoners. Three days' journey from Aquixo was the province of Casqui, included within the limits of what is now Mississippi County. Tyronza Bayou was crossed on a bridge hastily constructed. Upon reaching the first town of Casqui many men and women were captured, and the place plundered. There was another town a mile and a half away.

The country round about was described as high and dry, though bordering near the river. The historian speaks of the walnut trees, mulberry and plum trees, some red, and others of a grayish color, and that the fruit trees seemed to be planted in orchards. The venturesome tourists traveled two days through this province of Casqui, which was filled with towns.

At last they came to a large Indian village, containing more than four hundred dwellings, the name of which is unknown. Here the Spaniards were kindly received by the inhabitants.

The Casqui Indians of that day are generally conceded to be the Kaskaskias, afterward known as Illinois Indians. Mr. Bancroft has placed the village as high as Little Prairie, a short distance above the Arkansas State line. Mr. Milburn, in his lecture on De Soto, locates it in the northeastern corner of Arkansas.

The county seat of Pemiscot County, Mo., Caruthersville, is in Little Prairie. Guided by distances on a map it is about eighty miles on an air line from Memphis to Little Prairie; it is really over 100 miles by any traversable land route on the west side of the river. A command of foot soldiers encumbered as that of De Soto's evidently was might have ascended as high as Barfield's Point, in Mississippi County, in five days' marching, a distance of about eighty-five miles from Memphis. It is true the country is level, and fortunately for De Soto unusually dry at the time of his expedition, but the surface is in many places wet and swampy, and everywhere, even to this day, covered with cane and undergrowth except where under cultivation. To avoid the dense cane as much as possible De Soto would have been obliged to do what is still done by the people of this country when traveling up and down the river by land—keep as near the banks as possible; and in following this course Barfield might have been reached in five days; otherwise numerous natural hindrances might have occurred.

It must be borne in mind that in identifying the places visited by De Soto, in the limits of what is now Mississippi County, it is not possible to pretend to mathematical exactness. That the province

of Casqui was partly, if not wholly, in Mississippi County, is fixed beyond doubt, and it seems clear that the first large town reached, in May, 1541, was at, or near what is now known as Barfield Point. Here, and in the surrounding country, the relics of bygone ages speak distinctly of a large and prosperous community. Here archaeology throws its light upon the narrative of the Portuguese eye-witness of De Soto's expedition. Here, within the memory of living men of to-day, once stood immense mounds, encircled by trenches, but which have within the last forty years caved into the Mississippi River. On the largest of one of these an old settler by the name of Buford had erected his house, with a garden.

For many years hundreds of human skeletons have been lost in the Mississippi at this point, and a short distance south, in building the State levees, human skeletons were constantly being disinterred by the workmen.

Within the memory of living inhabitants, this country was high, dry and less alluvial than it is now. The clearing up of the country lying on the tributaries of the Mississippi above, the caving of the banks, and the New Madrid earthquake of 1812 have changed it into an overflowed country. Tradition handed down by the early settlers tells that formerly this country was little subject to inundation. This is confirmed by the large mounds still existing intact, in the overflowed and uninhabited parts of the county.

After recruiting themselves two days at this village of Casqui, De Soto's Spaniards proceeded to the chief town of this people and residence of the Cacique, or chief of the province, which appears to have been situated in the same neighborhood, or, as is believed, near Blythesville in the country known as Chickasawba, about fifteen miles west of Barfield, on Pemiscot Bayou. The latter is an arm of the Mississippi—a broad, beautiful sheet of water.

This is still a high, dry body of land, now inhabited by about 2,500 industrious, thrifty people. Near the bayou, and a short distance from Blythesville, is an enormous artificial mound.

There are no hills in the river bottom below Cape Girardeau, and if, as is highly probable, Chickasawba was the locality where the town of Casqui, chief of the Casquins was situated, it was on the mound just mentioned where De Soto erected his great cross fifty feet in height. As a circumstance tending to confirm this view, Mr. Joseph Fassit, an old citizen of the county, states that a large wooden beam was taken from that mound a few years before the late war. Remembering that the region now being described was undoubtedly visited by De Soto; that Bancroft, the most painstaking of American historians, locates the site of these towns in about the same region; and that William Henry Milburn fixes them in the northeast corner of Arkansas, one will be better able to judge the facts here stated.

The Spaniards were received at this town in a very handsome manner. The Cacique, attended by a large retinue personally, gave them a formal welcome, and then conducted them into the town, where they were provided with good quarters and a supply of food.

It was now about the beginning of June, and besides excessive heat the inhabitants had been afflicted by a long drought which threatened to cut off the crops. They were an agricultural people, just as their successors of to-day, and those living there at this time have annual frights on the subject of droughts at about the same period of the year. The church at Blythesville has often been vocal with prayers and supplications for rain, about the 1st of June. The chief, seeing the kind of men the Spaniards were, concluded that their God must be greater than his, and asked De Soto to petition for rain, that the crops might be saved. The Indians had been continually engaged in prayers and incantations, but heaven seemed deaf to their entreaties. De Soto agreeing to their request, the great cross was erected upon a high mound, and the Indians assembled around it in vast numbers, silently and reverently gazing on the sacred symbol. Spaniards and Indians, to the number of two thousand, gathered and knelt around the cross, and amid the forest the sublime strains of *te deum laudamus* broke the stillness

of that hot, dry day in June, 1541. Though not the kind of services to which the good people of this section are now accustomed, it was Christian worship, and is strongly suggestive of Sunday, and the religious exercises peculiar to that day.

A knowledge of the locality, the highlands of Chickasawba, and the great mound and the broad sheet of water to the north, brings this scene of Spanish soldiers and hospitable Indians, congregated together 348 years ago, like a picture to the mind. Soon they were breaking up and dispersing from their religious assembly, Spaniards and Indians mingling together conversing by signs, Indian maidens and children shyly looking at the splendid specimens of Spanish manhood, in their helmets, breast plates and arms glittering in the sun, as they sauntered in groups through the town. No doubt there could be seen the thoughtful, uneasy looks of the old men and women of the tribe, feeling instinctively the far reaching effects that must follow this armed invasion by a superior race from beyond the sea. The Cacique presented two blind men to De Soto, and asked him, nothing doubting, to restore them to sight, from which circumstance can accurately be inferred what the natives actually thought of the bold cavalier, mistaking him doubtless for something little, if any thing, below a god. De Soto caused another cross to be made and set up in the highest part of the town, and then proceeded to explain to the savages, the mysteries of the Christian religion. It is stated that a plentiful shower of rain soon blessed the parched fields of these Indians.

From the town of Casqui the Spaniards advanced to Pacaha, but a day's march, and the limit of the journey northward. Here, on June 19, 1541. De Soto and his men found the chief town situated on a lake, with a stream of water flowing through it, and into the Mississippi. "He lodged," says the Portuguese narrator, "in the town where the Cacique used to reside, which was one great, walled, and beset with towers, many loop-holes being in the towers and walls. In the town was a great store of old maize, and quantities of new in the fields, while within a league and a half were great towns all walled. Where the governor was lodged

was an extensive lake, that came nearly to the walls, entering into a ditch which went round about the town, and wanting but little to completely environ it. From the lake to the great river was made a weir, by which the fish came into it, and these the Cacique kept for his recreation and sport. With nets that were found in the town all took as they would, and no matter what was taken, no want was perceived. There was also a large supply of fish in many other lakes thereabout."

Let it be remembered that this region of country abounds in lakes, and that, on the map attached to Part II, of the Historical Collections of Louisiana, drawn and printed at an early period during the last century, Big Lake, on the borders of Mississippi County, Ark., and Dunklin County, Mo., are marked as the extreme northern limit of De Soto's expedition; thus the reader will have some solid reasons to believe that the movements of De Soto in 1541, in this county, have been properly traced. The country in and around Big Lake, or Mich-i-gam-ias, its Indian name, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, still bears upon its surface traces of a wide but now extinct population; and precisely such a ditch as described by the Portuguese narrator can now be traced near the home of Mr. Sam Hector, of Big Lake.

There is no doubt that the lake spoken of in the extract just quoted, is other than Big Lake, the ancient Mich-i-gam-ias of the early French explorers. It would be tedious to give a detailed description of this locality and of the conduct of the Spanish brigands under De Soto during their forty days' stay at this place.

After robbing and plundering the unhappy people of Pacaha, or Big Lake, they proceeded in a southwesterly course, in search of a land called Colgoa, where gold was reported to be plenty.

After the remnants of the ill-starred expedition had effected their escape from the limits of the present State of Arkansas, the aborigines were left to their own devices, without making even a passing acquaintance with a single European of whom there is in any account, until in June, 1673, 130 years after the Spanish rule, they were visited by a small party of French, led by one of the

noblest and most self-sacrificing men that ever blessed by his presence, example and teachings any people—Father James Marquette, the first explorer of the Mississippi.

The first village visited by Marquette in the limits of the State, was that of the Mich-i-gam-ias. This was, it is thought, located at or near Barfield Point.

On the autograph map of Father Marquette, on which he delineates the Mississippi as far as he explored it (extending no farther than the village of Arkansa), this village is placed at about the same distance below the mouth of the Ohio, that the Ohio is placed below the mouth of the Missouri. In his narrative he says he found the Ohio about forty leagues below the mouth of the Missouri. If the distance by the river was measured he was much mistaken, for it is 194 miles. If by an air line he was about correct, it being some 120 miles, or forty leagues. On an air line from the mouth of the Ohio to Osceola is about 100 miles; by the river, 160. Marquette, it must be recollected, did not know but judged the distance from his knowledge and experience in such matters, and of course could not be very exact. The village of Michigamias was about ten leagues above Arkansa, which latter was on the east side of the river. In a foot note to Marquette's account of the former place, the writer on the authority of Charlevoix states that the Michigamia dwelt on a lake, not far from the St. Francis River. Big Lake is within fifteen miles of the St. Francis River, and on the ancient French map, already referred to, it is called Lac Michagamias. The same lake is mentioned by Smyth in his tour down the Mississippi, in 1774, as Michagamias lake or river. Marquette on his map marks this village on the west bank of the Mississippi, but shows another settlement immediately back from the river, with the same name, and about eighteen miles west from the village on the river. It is therefore concluded that Big Lake was the main settlement, and that the village on the river was a settlement of the same people.

In 1682, when La Salle came down, Arkansa was on the west bank. Marquette does not speak of

a single river below the Ohio, though if he had passed the St. Francis or White Rivers, or seen or heard of the Arkansas, or had passed the Chickasaw Bluffs, he would have been almost certain to have mentioned or marked them on his maps. Marquette learned from the Indians that the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico; such however was his strict veracity, that he would not extend on his map the line marking the river a mile beyond what he had seen with his own eyes. As with his intelligence and learning he would not have passed a mighty stream like the Arkansas without seeing it, especially if the village of Arkansa, as has been assumed, was located at or near its mouth, he could not have traveled the distance between the mouth of the Ohio and that of the Arkansas and then made the mistake of putting the Arkansa village the same distance below the Ohio, that he put the Ohio below the Missouri.

Marquette, after preaching the gospel to the Indians in this county, on the 17th of July of the same year, 1773, bade them an affectionate farewell, and returned to the French settlement in Illinois. The report that he carried off his discoveries resulted in the expedition of La Salle and his faithful lieutenant, Henry De Tonti.

La Salle, under the orders of Gov. Frontenac, fitted out an expedition consisting of some fifty odd French and Indians, proceeded to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and to take possession of the entire country in the name of the French king.

On the 24th of February, 1682, he with his command threw up a fort and built a cabin, on the first Chickasaw Bluff, the present Fort Pillow, to which he gave the name of Prudhomme, after Peter Prudhomme, one of his men, who, after being lost eleven days while hunting, at length came up in a half starved condition and rejoined his comrades at this fort, where La Salle was awaiting him.

Here La Salle erected on the bluff a great cross, and the arms of France, and took possession of the country in the name of his king. This fort was known to the French inhabitants of Louisiana as late as 1825 as Fort Prudhomme. These men must have hunted all over the present area of Mississippi County.

During the eighteenth century there is little or no information to give of occurrences in this locality. In the spring of 1722 the French historian, Charlevoix, passed down the Mississippi, stopped for a while in this country, and visited the Indians. Catholic missionaries and French trappers and traders constantly visited the country from the post on Arkansas River and carried on a lively trade with the Indians. And here and there, there may have been a cabin home in the wilderness, but no permanent settlements of any kind were made.

In 1785 the Spanish governor at New Orleans sent an officer and a company of men to New Madrid to take command of this section of country, which was included in his military district. The main business of this officer was to rigorously enforce the Spanish revenue laws, in exacting tribute from all American boats descending the Mississippi.*

In the country called Canadian Reach, of which Barfield Point is the center, a few French and Spanish traders carried on a lively trade with the Indians from the back country. There is no knowledge of a single clearing for farming purposes owned by a white man in this country during the last century.

At the time of the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, in 1803, the country between the mouth of the St. Francis and the town of Cape Girardeau was occupied by remnants of the Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Cherokees and Chickasaws, in all about 500 families. These Indians often attacked boats descending the river, plundering them and even committing murders.† The Indian population of Mississippi County was located about Barfield, Chickasawba, Big Lake, Little River and Shawnee Village, generally the same places where the white settlements were first made.

*Mississippi County was included in the New Madrid district until 1799. In that year New Madrid was attached to Upper Louisiana, now the State of Missouri, and Mississippi County fell to the jurisdiction of the Spanish commandant, Don Carlos de Villemont, at Arkansas Post, then a town of about 150 inhabitants, and protected by a garrison of Spanish soldiers. The inhabitants were French-Canadians.—*H. M. McVeigh*.

†Martin's History of Louisiana.

The first two white settlers in this county, of whom there is any knowledge, were a man named Carsons and William Kellums; they were hunters, and lived and hunted peaceably with the Indians. Carsons' Lake Township and Kellums' Ridge took their names from these men, who were here as early as 1812, at which time the country was visited by the great earthquakes, generally known as the New Madrid earthquakes.

An Arkansas journal published soon after this event gives the following account of how the Indians sought to avert the danger of the shocks by reviving an almost obsolete religious rite among the aborigines, in imploring the Great Spirit to avert his wrath. These Indians lived in the country now known as Mississippi County.

"After a general hunt had taken place to kill deer enough for the undertaking, a small hut was built to represent a temple or place for offering sacrifice. The ceremony was introduced by a preparatory cleansing of the body and face. After neatly skinning their deer, they suspended them by the fore feet so that the head might be directed toward the heavens before the temple, as an offering to the Great Spirit. In this attitude they remained for three days, which interval was devoted to such penance as consisted in absolute fasting, at night lying on the back on fresh deer skins, turning their thoughts exclusively upon the happy prospect of immediate protection that they might conceive dreams to that effect—the only medium of intercourse between them and the Great Spirit—and lastly, gravely and with much apparent piety, imploring the attention of the Great Spirit to their helpless and distressed condition, acknowledging their absolute dependence on him, entreating his regard for their wives and children, declaring the fatal consequences that must ensue by withholding his notice, namely, the loss of their wives and children, and their total disability to master their game, arising from their constant dread of his anger: concluded in the full assurance of asserting that their prayers were heard. Their object was accomplished by a cessation of terrors, and game becoming again plentiful and easily overcome. On the lapse of three days thus dedi-

cated, believing themselves forgiven for every unwarrantable act of which they were sensible, and that the offering was accepted, they finally began with a mutual relation of their respective dreams, and the scene is changed to joy and congratulation, by proceeding ravenously to devour a sacrificed deer to allay their fast."

Chickasawba, Shawnee Village and Tyronza Bayou are localities bearing Indian names. As early as 1828 the principal white men living in this county were the three Brackens, father and two sons; John Troy, county judge from 1836 to 1838, and for whom Troy Township is named; Thomas J. Mills, the first representative after the county was formed in 1833; Edwin Jones, the first county judge; J. W. Whitworth, its first clerk; E. F. Loyd, first sheriff; S. McLung, coroner, and G. C. Barfield, its first county surveyor, after whom Barfield Point takes its name (Mr. Barfield was a member of the Territorial council from Crittenden, when Mississippi formed a part of Crittenden County, in 1827); John C. Bowen, who was sheriff from 1836 to 1848; James Williams, or "Cedar Jim," as he was called, on account of his physical endurance; Elijah Buford, from whom Buford's Lake takes its name, and Peter G. Reeves, a once noted hunter. These were here before 1828, and with the exception of Carsons and Kellums were the earliest white people in this county of whom there is now any account. Judge Charles Bowen, who resided in that locality at that time, still survives, a hale, hearty, vigorous old man, full of years and of honors, having been sheriff of the county for sixteen years, a brave officer in the late war, a member of the constitutional convention of 1874, and county judge in 1877-78.

After hunting and trapping, the principal occupation of the early pioneers was chopping and selling cord-wood to the steamboats. The advent of the little stern-wheel steamboat, "Orleans," in the winter of 1812, sailing from Pittsburg to New Orleans, was the herald of the Anglo-Saxon population to Arkansas. The boat created a demand for cord-wood, which was supplied by the first settlers. They were hardy, industrious, honest men, and soon had their cabins on the river, sur-

rounded by little clearings that gradually expanded into plantations. Joseph Hearn, who came to this county in 1834, says that from the lower end of this county to Mill Bayou there were not more than half a dozen clearings, all on the river. He knew of no one living in what are now the back settlements. A man named Hudgens lived where Osceola now stands, and a little above him on the river was Thomas J. Mills, the first representative. A Mr. Penny settled on what was afterward Col. Elliot H. Fletcher's plantation, now Fletcher's Landing, on Mill Bayou.

Col. William L. Ward, representative in 1844-45, was living in Canadian Reach, and had been there for many years. Mr. Riley Hearn, brother of Joseph, speaks of the Indians who lived on Big Lake; he remembers Big Knife, Keshottee and Corn Meal. There were some fifteen or twenty living on Big Lake in his recollection.

The Indians in later years remained on Big Lake, Chickasawba and Little River. These settlements are still the frontiers of the wild hunting grounds of the sunk lands of the St. Francis.

As late as 1861 Indians of different tribes continued to linger in and around Chickasawba settlement, which takes its name from Chickasawba, an old Indian chief, well remembered by the pioneers of this county, and especially by the venerable Judge Charles Bowen, who has seen him carrying wild honey in a skin flung across his back, tramping to Barfield to sell it. Judge Bowen says there were about forty Indian families living in the neighborhood of Chickasawba as late as 1836. These Indians would occasionally cultivate a little corn and a few vegetables, but depended mainly on fishing, hunting and trapping for a living. The Judge is authority for the statement that the great mound at Barfield has caved into the river in the past forty-five years. Here he has seen the unmistakable remains of an ancient fort. The land in this vicinity and below for four or five miles was open, free from cane, and known as prairie. On a tree about six miles from Barfield he remembers seeing a hand carved in the wood, well executed, and pointing directly the way to Barfield; it was supposed to be an Indian device indicating

the way to the Indian village at the mound and fort. In 1815 the famous Lorenzo Dow passed by this country on a government boat. He claimed that this country was inhabited by Indians, and white people degenerated to their level.

Mr. Sam Hector, a truthful, upright citizen of Big Lake, who is proud of his Indian blood, lived in 1833 at an Indian village called Chil-i-ta-caw, the site of Kennett, Dunklin County, Mo., not far from Big Lake.

When he settled on this lake in 1837 the Indians occupied the country, chief among whom were Corn Meal, John East, Moonshine, John Big Knife and Chuck-a-lee. The latter killed an Indian named Keshottee on an island in Little River, still known as Keshottee's Island. He thinks the Indians gave the name to the Bayou now called Tyronza. Corn Meal told Mr. Hector there had been an Indian town on his (Mr. Hector's) place, and several along the banks of Little River. Where these villages were said to have been located he has often seen apple and peach trees growing in the woods. About the year 1830, an Indian named Little George killed a Mrs. Burns near Jackson, Mo. The Indian was supposed to have been hired by some one interested in an estate, of which the lady was an heir. He came to her house and asked for provisions, receiving the best she had, and when she turned from him, he thrust a large knife to her heart, causing instant death. The assailant immediately fled. The whites proclaimed that they would exterminate the entire Indian population if, within a certain number of days, Little George was not produced, dead or alive. The Indians knew the whites were in earnest; they made diligent search, and at last came up with him near the foot of Buffalo Island in Mississippi County. As he was attempting to escape, Corn Meal and Keshottee fired upon him, and he fell; and then before he was dead, they cut off his head, and one of them, on a fleet horse, bore it night and day to the whites at Jackson, and flung it down in their midst. Thus, the threatened extermination was prevented.*

In and around Mr. Hector's place on Big Lake

*Mr. McVeigh's narrative ends here.

pieces of pottery and brick ware are often plowed up. The same material is found all along the banks of Little River, and there are everywhere through this part of Mississippi County relics of a once dense population, which no doubt was that now known as Mound Builders.

There are no towns in Mississippi County that can properly be so-called except Osceola, the county seat, and this pleasantly situated village, with a population at the present time of nearly 1,000, is located on the Mississippi River, about midway between the northern and southern limits of the county. It was one of the earliest settlements in this territory, but existed for many years as a small collection of huts on the river bank. About 1840 J. W. DeWitt was postmaster, when he kept the affairs of his office and the mails in a cracker box, each patron helping himself. Mr. DeWitt was also the first school teacher in this county, having his school at a point near the northern limits of Osceola.

The first municipal election in the place was held November 20, 1875, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Leon Roussan, mayor; John O. Blackwood, recorder; Alex. Goodrich, Berry Henwood, B. F. Jones, Daniel Matthews, F. M. Petty, aldermen.

On November 24 the council appointed W. M. Speed, marshal; J. W. Clapp, treasurer.

At the date of incorporation of Osceola it contained a population of about 250 people and some half dozen business houses. The business interests at present are represented by the following firms and business men: Physicians—H. C. Dunavant, R. C. Prewitt, W. D. Jones, J. E. Felts; lawyers—H. M. McVeigh, Hugh McVeigh, G. W. Thomason, S. S. Semmes; general stores—James Liston, N. L. Avery & Co., J. K. P. Hale, L. A. Morris, A. Goodrich, G. R. Brickey & Bro., Simon & Co.; druggists—Charles H. Gaylord, Ben H. Bacchus; saddlery and harness—N. G. Cartwright; liverymen—Borum & Bro., T. N. Tucker; blacksmith and wagon-maker—Mack Murry; saloons—C. O. Faber, B. F. Butler, Buck Hall, James Perry; jeweler—Charles Jewell; publisher—Leon Roussan, proprietor of the Osceola

Times; shoemaker—Robert Geotz; hotel—Planters' House, Mrs. Summers, proprietress.

Osceola is in the midst of one of the finest farming regions in the State; broad and fertile acres stretching north, south and west, with over 10,000 acres under a high state of cultivation. The productiveness of these lands is noted, and the farms are well supplied with improvements. Society is of a higher order than is usually found in a town of this size, and many of its citizens are college graduates. Under these favorable conditions the county seat of Mississippi may well be pointed to with pride, as here are centered refinement, culture, education and taste.

Its thrifty business men, taking advantage of its commercial opportunities, have built up a large and constantly growing trade, so that it now ranks second in commercial importance among the towns on the Mississippi River between Cairo and Memphis.

New stores and dwellings are constantly being erected, and with good or even fair crops the present promised prosperity will more than be secured.

Osceola has a good school, four church organizations, and several secret societies.

Blythesville, a village of about 200 population, is situated in Chickasawba Township, and in the center of what is known as Chickasawba settlement. The first postoffice was established in 1879 with H. T. Blythe as postmaster. The business interests are represented at the present time by the following firms and business men: General stores—L. W. Gosnell & Co., N. L. Avery & Co., H. C. Davis & Bro.; groceries and provisions—J. M. E. Sisk; Z. T. Williams & Co., W. P. Adkins; drug stores—Dr. J. T. Jones, W. H. Oglesby; physicians—J. T. Jones, W. H. Oglesby, E. D. Rhea, J. N. Mize; blacksmiths—A. J. Bishop, B. V. Flemens; carpenters—R. N. Ornaby & Co., Eison & Co.; cotton gin, saw and grist mill—H. T. Blythe; postmaster—H. T. Blythe; justices J. H. Scruggs, A. J. Moody.

Since the organization of Blythesville, in 1878, it has been rapidly advancing and is now the second largest village in Mississippi County. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, fertile and pro-

ductive, with about 4,500 acres under cultivation; some 1,300 acres in this community are never overflowed in any ordinary flood. The woods are filled with valuable timber, and only await mills and transportation to become the source of great wealth. The open land in this section is under a high state of cultivation, while thousands of acres still in the timber, now available to settlers, are unsurpassed in the State.

The people of the township are intelligent and enterprising, and will extend a cordial welcome to settlers from any part of the United States, possessing similar traits of character.

In the settlement known as Cooktown is one of the largest Indian mounds in this county; it has long been known that in this vicinity was an immense Indian population in former times, and indeed, Indians have been located here within the memory of living men. Many curiosities and relics have been unearthed, and as the mound stands in the center of cultivated fields, it is easily accessible to visitors, to whom it is always an object of interest and wonder.

Hickman Bend, a section of river front extending from about three miles above Barfield to the northern border of Mississippi County, is one of the most desirable sections hereabouts. There are about 1,300 acres of land under cultivation, and the bend is being rapidly opened and improved. The shipping point at Brolaski has a store and postoffice, which give the people a convenient outlet. Too much can hardly be said in praise of this magnificent country, as its productiveness is proverbial, a bale of cotton to the acre being a small average yield. Settlement is greatly desired, one planter stating that he would gladly welcome fifty families, and provide good accommodations for them all. This bend and the township in which it is located take their names from Dr. Hickman, an old pioneer who settled at an early day, and who is still remembered for his sterling qualities, his tender-hearted kindness and generosity.

Barfield, the most extensive business point in the northern part of Mississippi County, is located in Canadian Township, on the river front. It is

surrounded by a fertile country, with some 1,200 acres under cultivation. It has two stores, and landings, and in the vicinity there are three saw-mills. The lumber business of this county is in its infancy, but the success and prosperity of these mills assure the development of great wealth from surrounding valuable timber in the near future.

The mail for these river points is carried by boats, and Barfield has a mail daily.

Elmot is a postoffice five miles above Osceola, in Fletcher Township. It is the outlet for an excellent country, which is being rapidly improved and settled. The Government has been making extensive improvement along the river from and in the channel below, and this has given Elmot a rapid rise. The open land in this section is a continuation of the Osceola settlement, extending along the river in unbroken fields of the choicest land for nearly ten miles. Within a short distance on the river front are three stores and several landings, which have local names. Ed. Williams, proprietor of a general store, is also postmaster of Elmot.

Nodena, a postoffice kept by Maj. Ferguson, is situated twelve miles below Osceola, on the river front. It consists of the plantations of Maj. Ferguson and Col. Craighead, which places rank among the finest in the county, having about 2,000 acres under a high state of cultivation.

Golden Lake, which also includes Idaho Landing, is located eight miles above the county line. Here the postoffice is kept by J. W. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes established this landing in 1883, the original landing, Crowell, on which he had resided since the year 1878, having been washed away. This place is the outlet of the Frenchman's Bayou settlement; from that source it derives a large trade.

At both landings there are about 500 acres under cultivation, the places containing three general stores, three cotton gins and one saw-mill. From this point there is a tramway to a saw-mill, five miles inland, owned by R. E. Lee Wilson, which ships large quantities of lumber annually.

Pecan Point, situated in the extreme southeastern part of Mississippi County, on the river front, embraces a rich and fertile tract of land,

with about 2,000 acres under cultivation. It occupies a commanding position on a point, and is one of the most beautiful places on the river front.

It was originally settled and brought under a state of cultivation by Felix Grundy, Jacob McGavock and J. M. Bass, all of Nashville, Tenn. The business and postoffice are conducted at the present time by R. W. Friend, who has been located here a long time. He enjoys a lucrative trade, and owns a large proportion of the cultivated land.

Frenchman's Bayou, in the southern part of the county, about twenty-five miles southwest of Osceola, is a most attractive stretch of country, extending for about six miles, and embracing an area of 3,500 acres, under a high state of cultivation. This locality is noted for its general condition of improvement, many of its buildings being in advance of other sections of the county. The land has long been noted for its fertility, and the annual crops here show in an indisputable manner the wonderful growing qualities of the soil. The people are courteous, cultivated and enterprising, welcoming all industries that promise to contribute to the general good. The neighboring wood-lands are filled with valuable timber, only awaiting transportation and the saw-mill to become sources of wealth.

Along the bayou there are five general stores, conducted by T. B. Jones, W. H. Pullen (also postmaster), Ward & Jones, F. Musick, Adams & Co., and one drug store, by Dr. J. C. Joyner. A school, church, a Masonic lodge (Frenchman's Bayou No. 157), and McGavock Lodge No. 2,754, Knights of Honor, are also here.

Secret societies seem to occupy public attention quite as well in Mississippi County as elsewhere in the State. The following lodges are among the representatives of numerous fraternities and orders:

Kallorama Lodge No. 990, Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Osceola, was organized January 29, 1885, with the following charter members: S. S. Semmes, Mrs. F. M. Semmes, Mrs. O. J. Hale, H. L. Kline, Mrs. I. H. Kline, A. J. Nolty, Mrs. Amelia Nolty, D. A. Richardson, Mrs. M. E.

Richardson, Mrs. L. A. Wynne, Mrs. J. A. Wood, P. B. Sexton, G. F. Stowell, Mrs. M. A. Stowell, Robert Dean, W. B. Haskins, G. A. Bolick, J. O. Blackwood, T. N. Tucker, Mrs. T. F. Tucker, C. H. Gaylord, B. O. Harrison, Mrs. Eloize Harrison, Mrs. S. B. Blackwood, G. L. Gould, E. M. Ayers, Mrs. S. F. McVeigh, W. D. Jones, Mrs. Lizzie Conley. This association is a mutual beneficial insurance company, and its object is to promote social intercourse among its members. The present membership is thirty-two, with the following officers: S. S. Semmes, P. P.; Mrs. F. M. Semmes, P.; Mrs. M. G. Morris, V. P.; Mrs. Lizzie Clure, C.; C. H. Gaylord, S. and F. S.; N. L. Avery, Treas.; Mrs. L. A. Wynne, guard.; Mrs. M. F. Avery, guide; Mrs. S. B. Price, sentinel; Mrs. O. J. Hale, S. S. Semmes, N. L. Avery, trustees; H. C. Dunavant, medical examiner.

Monroe Lodge No. 2,167, Knights of Honor, of Osceola, was organized April 6, 1880, with the following charter members: J. O. Blackwood, John Mathews, John B. Driver, D. H. Lawrence, T. C. Edrington, W. M. Dunkin, J. W. Pennell, W. J. Bowen, H. C. Dunavant, C. H. Gaylord, G. R. Brickey, John Waller, T. A. Blackwood, J. L. Edrington, W. S. Hayes, F. B. Hale, A. Goodrich, W. F. Williams, G. F. Stowell, F. M. Tucker, Ed. H. Mathes.

The object of this association is the same as that of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. It has a present membership of twenty-seven, and is presided over by the following officers: A. Goodrich, D.; S. S. Semmes, V. D.; W. P. Hale, A. D.; R. Goetz, C.; C. H. Gaylord, R. and F. R.; G. R. Brickey, treasurer; D. Lawrence, guide; B. F. Buller, guardian; H. C. Dunavant, medical examiner; A. Goodrich, S. S. Semmes, G. R. Brickey, trustees.

Samaritan Lodge No. 18, A. O. U. W., Grand Lodge of Texas, was organized in December, 1884, with a charter membership of twenty-five. It is still in working order, with a membership of ten. C. O. Faber being M. W.; S. S. Semmes, R. and F.

Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., was organized November 6, 1867, with the following charter members: William A. Ferring, W. M.; R. G. Hardin, S. W.; B. F. Bennett, J. W.;

B. Harris, Treas.; E. W. Rowlett, Sec.; J. F. Davies, S. D.; T. C. Morris, J. D.; J. R. Acree, tyler. Members: J. G. Layton, W. S. Sugg, J. B. Kelley, J. W. Ozell, J. C. Clark, W. J. Kent, M. F. Warren, J. M. Able, James Stewart.

This lodge, which has always been one of the most flourishing in the State, has a large membership, now numbering eighty, presided over at the present time by the following officers: Benjamin H. Bacchus, W. M.; W. F. Williams, S. W.; F. B. Hale, J. W.; R. M. Fletcher, Sec.; J. K. P. Hale, Treas.; Elliot Williams, S. D.; S. C. Edrington, J. D.; John Barney, tyler.

The lodge is noted for its acts of charity, and the brilliancy of its members in Masonic knowledge. From this two other lodges have originated, No. 134 at Chickasawba, and at Frenchman's Bayou.

Osceola Royal Arch Chapter No. 57 was organized March 1, 1871, with the following charter members: George A. Dannely, B. A. Williamson, F. C. Morris, A. K. Nash, W. A. Ferring, J. F. Davies, J. S. Mahan, C. C. Morris, George Faford.

The Chapter enjoys a membership of nineteen at the present time, is in good working order, and is presided over by the following officers: J. K. P. Hale, H. P.; J. E. Felts, P.; C. Bowen, S.; C. H. Gaylord, Sec.; W. P. Hale, Treas.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Osceola was organized for benevolent purposes, February 20, 1882, with twenty-six active members, and a large honorary membership. The first year of its existence its labors were directed wholly to church work, proving quite successful. This society, in January, 1883, was incorporated by the circuit court of Mississippi County, and immediately purchased a lot and entered into contract with Capt. E. M. Ayers, to erect a building 40x60, to cost \$1,200. In October, 1883, the hall was formally opened, and from that time on, the entertainments given under the auspices of the society have been prominent features of the social life of the community. It is claimed that this was the first corporate body of women in the State of Arkansas.

The Ladies' Aid Society is not denominational,

the following churches being represented in its membership: Episcopal, Methodist, Catholic and Christian; neither is it a "charity" organization, though ever eager to spend and be spent in the service of suffering humanity, whenever occasion requires.

The society has passed successfully into its eighth year, with Miss F. H. Fletcher, president; Mrs. Clara A. Roussan, vice-president; Mrs. R. C. Prewitt, treasurer, and Mrs. Leon Roussan, secretary; and with unabated zeal, will, no doubt, continue to do much to dispel the social and mental stagnation consequent upon a long residence in a small and isolated community.

Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, A. F. & A. M., of Blythesville, was organized October 12, 1875, with the following charter members: Samuel Thompson, A. J. Bishop, T. H. Robinson, Noah Sawyer, John Long, R. D. Almond, Martin Norman, J. F. Ruddle, T. P. Davis, W. W. Mann, R. D. Carr, R. G. Hardin, H. T. Blythe.

This lodge is in good working order, has been constantly growing in strength, and now has a membership of over forty. It is presided over at the present time by the following officers: J. A. Scruggs, W. M.; Reginald Archillion, S. W.; W. R. Simpson, J. W.; B. J. Rook, S. D.; T. E. Hendricks, J. D.; A. Harris, Treas.; Rollo Archillion, Sec.; J. D. Rutledge, Chaplain; J. W. Conley and George W. Miller, stewards; W. W. Morris, tyler.

At the commencement of the Civil War the people of Mississippi County, though loyal and patriotic, finally decided to go with the State, and were a unit in favor of the cause of secession. The war spirit ran high, affecting rich and poor alike. If there was any Union sentiment in the county (and there was at first), it soon succumbed to the influences in favor of a separate Confederacy.

Three companies of nearly 100 men each were immediately organized, being commanded by Col. Charles Bowen, Capt. Elliott H. Fletcher, and Capt. Robert Hardin, and were at once placed in active service. Only a few of the men forming those companies were alive at the end of the

war. Of Capt. Fletcher's company, some twelve or fourteen are now living, mostly around Chickasawba, and all are men of character and well-to-do citizens. One of these, Hon. James F. Ruddle, was representative of the county in the legislature of 1875. Capt. Elliot H. Fletcher and his brother, Thomas, a youth of sixteen years, were killed in the battle of Shiloh. The first lieutenant of this company, William H. Ferring, was badly wounded in the same battle. He survived the war, and was elected county clerk in 1866-68.

After the battle of Shiloh, Capt. Bowen returned to Mississippi County to recruit a new company, but as the Federals had taken possession of the river he found it impossible to cross his men, and from that time on, wrought good service at home clearing the county of lawless bands of robbers.

There were no regular battles fought in this county, though it suffered greatly from predatory raids by Federal cavalry from Missouri and Kansas. Business of every interest was suspended, and people lived in constant apprehension of being raided, captured and killed.

In 1864 Col. Burris, in command of a regiment of Kansas cavalry (Federal), made a dash through this country, taking several prisoners, among whom were Capt. Charles Bowen and Col. Elliot Fletcher. This company was pursued by Capt. McVeigh, in command of some seventy men, but they escaped to Missouri and no engagement was fought.

This and similar marauding expeditions formed the principal war history of Mississippi County.

The Federal troops stationed at Fort Pillow often came into Mississippi County, and, on one occasion, supplied themselves with material for building barracks at the fort, by taking away the houses of Osceola.

With the general surrender of the Confederate troops, the soldiers returned from the war, and in a short while had resumed the habits of peaceable citizens; but it was a long time before they could shake off the habits of soldiers. It was not unusual for them to go with pistols buckled on, often to church, and it was not until the law against

carrying pistols began to be rigorously enforced, that the old soldiers found out the true meaning of the terms of the surrender.

In 1868 Mississippi County was under martial law, and a regiment of State militia was quartered upon the people. Upon the withdrawal of the militia, the people again returned to their industries—though large numbers of the best citizens had fled from the county—and again the prospects of the county began to brighten, only to be again disturbed and disorganized by an insurrection of the blacks in 1872.

A rising of the negroes in that year was called the Blackhawk War, and was an event of considerable importance in the history of Mississippi County.

The colored people formed into secret societies throughout the county and often marched in armed bands to Osceola and other points, making speeches and causing a great deal of excitement, but there was no collision between them and the whites until fall, when, during a term of court in the county, the negroes, forming quite a formidable band, were attacked by the whites, under Capt. Charles Bowen, and immediately dispersed. Prior to this Judge Charles Fitzpatrick, who had been appointed by Gov. Clayton as president of the board of registration of Mississippi County, in an altercation with Sheriff Murray, killed the latter in the streets of Osceola.

This caused public sentiment to run high, but Judge Fitzpatrick immediately gave himself up, was bound over to appear at the next term of court, and then released. After the engagement between the whites and blacks Judge Fitzpatrick escaped. There were a good many negroes killed, how many was never known, and a number escaped to adjoining counties.

The first representative of Mississippi County after the admission of Arkansas into the Union, in 1836, was P. H. Swain, from whom Swain Township received its name.

Crittenden and Mississippi Counties were represented in the State senate by W. D. Ferguson in 1836-37-38, and in the session of 1840 he was still in the senate, P. H. Swain being representa-

tive of this county. In 1842-43 A. G. Greer was the senator and W. M. Finley the representative. In 1844-45 Peter G. Reeves, previously mentioned as a noted hunter, represented Mississippi and Crittenden in the State senate, and Col. William L. Ward was representative. In 1846-48-50-51 G. W. Underhill was senator and Col. Elliot H. Fletcher representative. In 1850-53, Underhill, senator; Thomas J. Blackmore, representative; 1854-55, Thomas B. Craighead, senator; Joseph C. Harding, representative; 1856-57, T. B. Craighead, senator, Thomas M. Harding, representative; 1858-59, T. B. Craighead, senator and T. B. Craighead, representative; 1860-62, Craighead, senator, John R. Acree, representative; in the legislature of 1863, the county was not represented. In 1864-65, T. Lamberton, senator, no representative, nor in the special session of that year. In 1866-67, O. R. Lyles, senator, William W. Sawyers, representative; 1868-69, D. H. Goodman, senator, A. M. Johnson, representative; 1871-72, J. G. Frierson of Cross, senator, L. D. Rozzell, representative.

In the famous legislature of 1873, which revolutionized the State government, relieving the people from disfranchisement, J. G. Frierson was senator; and the First district, composed of Craighead, Cross, Jackson and Mississippi Counties, was represented by Roderick Joyner of Poinsett, W. H. Cate, of Craighead, H. M. McVeigh, of Mississippi, and F. W. Lynn, of Jackson. In the extraordinary session of 1874, Frierson was senator, and J. F. Davies was elected to fill the unexpired term of H. M. McVeigh, who had been appointed by the governor prosecuting attorney of the Eleventh judicial district. In 1874-75, J. T. Henderson, senator, and J. J. Ruddell of Chickasawba, representative; in 1878, Benjamin Harris, senator, J. H. Williams, representative; in the session of 1879, B. Harris, senator, and J. O. Blackwood, representative; 1881, J. B. Driver of Mississippi, senator, and H. M. McVeigh, representative; 1883, Driver, senator, and F. G. McGavock, representative; 1885, John W. Stayton, senator, and Joseph Bradford, representative; 1887, Stayton, senator, and H. T. Blythe, representative; 1889,

Ben Harris, Jr., senator, J. K. Hale, of Osceola representative.

The men who served the county as representatives from the organization in 1833 to 1889 were, in the main, persons of excellent ability, and did much toward shaping the destiny of their State. They were not all men of education; some of them may have been very illiterate; but they were possessed of honest hearts and strong, natural sense. Those who were members before the late Civil War experienced none of the difficulties which confronted their successors after that conflict.

Thos. B. Craighead and Col. Elliot H. Fletcher were, perhaps, the two most brilliant of those whom this county sent to the legislative assembly before the war—men qualified by natural ability and scholarly attainments to fill with credit any position in the gift of the people. Craighead was an able lawyer, and a fine orator. Fletcher was a born ruler of men, and the magnetism of his manner, the clearness and elegance of his conversation, and his varied knowledge on all subjects, made him a welcome companion in every circle.

The public buildings of Mississippi County consist of a large two-story frame court-house, with the county offices in the lower and the courtroom in the upper story, and a frame jail with iron cells, both of which are located on Broadway street, at Osceola, the county seat. The court-house was erected in 1882-84, under the administration of S. S. Semmes, county judge, and cost all told about \$8,500.

The population of the county in 1840 numbered 900 whites and 510 slaves; total, 1,410. It then contained 3,042 neat cattle, 76 sheep, 5,022 hogs, and produced 107,615 bushels of corn, 3,908 bushels of potatoes, and 22,500 pounds of cotton. It had one store, and one school with 25 scholars. This was taught by J. W. DeWitt, who was county clerk from 1836 to 1840.

From 1840 to 1861 the county growth was slow and gradual. Its population in 1854 was only 2,266, of whom 541 were slaves. In that year were produced 192,200 bushels of corn, and in 1850, 200,250 bushels of corn, 455 bales of cotton, and 21,273 pounds of butter.

The population at the outbreak of the war had not materially increased, being in 1860 only 3,895, and the effects of the Civil War upon the county may be judged from the fact that in the ensuing ten years the population had decreased, being in 1870, 3,633.

But little progress in population and wealth was made until the adoption of the constitution of 1874. From that time all restrictions upon the right of suffrage were removed, and an economic State government, with A. H. Garland as governor, soon restored public confidence. Then the county began to grow, especially from 1877 to 1881. The census of 1880 showed that the county had doubled its population since 1870. In the year 1877 the temperance wave struck this locality and swept it like a whirlwind, and from Osceola the agitation spread throughout the State. Great and permanent good was effected by the worthy movement in Mississippi County. But very little drunkenness will be observed among the people at this time.

The only serious drawbacks to the county's prosperity in late years were the disastrous floods of 1882-83-84. These floods checked for a while all growth and development hereabouts. Many farms were temporarily abandoned, and new clearings were left by those who had settled on the public lands. The effects of this disaster have passed away, and the people seem to have forgotten them. The county is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period in its history. There are almost as many Northern people in the county as those of Southern origin, and they live together upon terms of perfect peace and mutual respect. Ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers may be seen together at almost any time, apparently without a thought of the days when they met each other on opposite sides in deadly conflict.

Mississippi County was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of Arkansas, approved November 1, 1833; and the following is a list of the names of the county and legislative officers, with the dates of their terms of service annexed, from the organization to the present:

Judges: Edwin Jones, 1833-35; Nathan Ross,

1835-36; John Troy, 1836-38; Fred Miller, 1838-40; Nathan Ross, 1840-42; H. A. Phillips, 1842-44; W. L. Ward, 1844-46; H. A. Phillips, 1846-48; E. M. Daniel, 1848-56; J. H. Williams, 1856-58; J. H. McKinney, 1858-60; J. W. Alris, 1864-66; J. H. McKinney, 1866-68; C. L. Moore, 1868-72; L. M. Carrigan, 1874-76; Charles Bowen, 1876-78; J. E. Felts, 1878-80; E. A. Garlick, 1880-82; S. S. Semmes, 1882-84; E. Bevel, 1884-86; L. D. Rozzell, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: J. W. Whitworth, 1833-36; J. W. DeWitt, 1836-40; J. P. Edrington, 1840-44; A. G. Blackmore, 1844-50; H. A. Phillips, 1850-54; D. D. Dickson, 1854-58; M. W. Nanney, 1858-62; M. W. Nanney, 1864-66; W. A. Ferring, 1866-68; J. B. Best, 1868-74; J. K. P. Hale, 1874-80; B. H. Bacchus, 1880-84; Hugh R. McVeigh, 1884-88; J. B. Driver, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: E. F. Lloyd, 1833-36; J. C. Bowen, 1836-48; Charles Bowen, 1848-62; Charles Bowen, 1864-66; John Long, 1866-68; J. B. Murray, 1868-72; J. B. Driver, 1872-78; W. B. Haskins, 1878-86; W. S. Hayes, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: Uriah Russell, 1836-38; T. L. Daniel, 1838-42; John Gibson, 1842-50; W. C. Dillehay, 1850-54; C. W. Bush, 1854-56; D. Matthews, 1856-58; C. W. Burk, 1858-60; D. Matthews, 1860-62; H. C. Edrington, 1864-66; D. Matthews, 1866-68; J. H. Edrington, 1868-72; J. H. Sheddon, 1872 to August, 1874; J. L. Driver, August, 1874-78; J. W. Uzzell, 1878 to January, 1884; G. F. Stowell, from January, 1884; James Liston, 1884-88; C. H. Gaylord, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: S. McLung, 1833-36; T. L. Daniel, 1836-38; J. Williams, 1838-40; Thomas Sears, 1840-42; Richard Pearson, 1846-48; J. Cunningham, 1848-50; T. Williamson, 1850-52; E. O. Cromwell, 1852-54; J. V. Lynch, 1854-56; W. D. W. Bond, 1858-60; L. W. D. Bond, 1860-62; D. Matthews, 1864-66; John Pedigo, 1866-68; H. C. Rosa, 1872-74; A. W. Lucas, 1874-78; G. E. Pettey, 1878-80; J. M. Lawrence, present incum-

bent, first elected in 1880, and has served continuously since.

Surveyors: G. C. Bartfield, 1833-36; J. G. Davis, 1836-38; A. G. Blackmore, 1840-44; J. D. B. Sherman, 1846-48; G. Pendleton, 1848-50; William Dillingham, 1850-52; E. G. Sugg, 1852-54; W. B. Wood, 1854-56; A. H. Fisher, 1856-58; A. Faucette, 1858-60; William Femsite, 1860-62; J. W. Uzzell, 1864-66; W. H. Craighead, 1866-68; J. W. Uzzell, 1868-72; F. L. James, 1872-74; J. H. Rainey, 1874-76; James Anthony, 1876-77; J. T. Burns, 1877-78; B. H. Bacchus, 1878-80; George Benton, 1880-82; J. H. Caruthers, 1882-84; T. H. Musgrave, 1884-86; R. H. Clay, 1886-88; Reginald Archillion, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: H. C. Edrington, 1868-72; P. Mitchell, 1872-73; John Rainey, 1873-74; L. Ward, 1874-76; D. D. Dickson, 1876-78; W. M. Speed, 1878-80; J. A. Lovewell, 1880-82; J. R. Riggins, 1882-86; B. L. Hill, 1886-88; T. W. Davis, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

In 1887 the National government constructed a strong and massive levee, from Bear Bayou to Craighead Point, covering a distance of about twenty miles, and protecting the finest section of farming country in the county. The county has now in contemplation the continuation of this levee to its northern limit, which will immediately make available for cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of rich and fertile lands; it will increase the taxable property of the county, and open up large areas for settlement. Thus, with the completion of this levee system to the southern limit of the county (which will probably be done during the next few years), Mississippi will be thoroughly protected from the river floods, and may then expect to see the opening of an era of prosperity to which it is justly entitled.

The enumeration of school children of Mississippi County in 1886, showed the presence of 2,582 children of school age; in 1887, 2,809. There are twenty-nine school districts in the county, and the present enumeration would probably exceed 3,000 children of school age.

The county schools are generally in good con-

dition, and the directors have ample money to secure good teachers. Mr. Leon Roussan, the present county examiner, is exerting himself to raise the grade of both teachers and schools.

There is a high school in Osceola which ranks among the substantial institutions of the State. At Blythesville the directors are about to build a new school building, and then hope to raise the grade to a point that the people of Chickasawba need.

School service, however, throughout the county can only be spoken of in terms of praise, as there seems to be a feeling among the directors that the people will only be satisfied with the best, and as they have recently voted high taxation for school purposes, this county may be expected to take a leading place in educational matters.

The first Baptist Church of Mississippi County was organized in Osceola, about 1870, by Elder H. H. Richardson, of Clear Creek Association, Illinois, acting as missionary, and was composed of the following constituted members: J. K. P. Hale and wife, Melissa A. Hale, Charles G. Evans and wife, Martha Evans, Mrs. Rhoda Housman, John E. Felts and wife, Eliza Felts, all of whom exhibited their church letters from regular Baptist churches, and in regular form. In 1880 they built a substantial and ornamental building, and now have a membership of about sixty.

There are Baptist churches at Chickasawba and other places in Mississippi County.

The Methodists have an organization at Osceola, several churches in the southern part of the county, and four in Chickasawba Township. Blythe's Chapel, Shady Grove, New Hope and Clear Lake.

There are four organizations of the Presbyterian denomination in Mississippi County, all growing in strength, membership and importance. These are located at Osceola, Nodena, Pecan Point and Frenchman's Bayou. The present pastors are Revs. Boggs and Lloyd.

The colored people have numerous organizations of various denominations throughout the county.

The Catholic Church of Osceola, the only

church of this denomination in Mississippi County, was built in 1879. It is a frame building, 44x24 feet, weatherboarded outside and sealed inside; it is sixteen feet to the top of ceiling and sixty-four feet to the top of the cross; and cost, seated, \$2,000. It was built with the proceeds of a fair and by private subscription, raised through the exertion of a committee of ladies. The congregation numbers about thirty-five communicants, who depend upon the transient visits of a priest to administer to their wants.

From the distress and poverty entailed by the most disastrous war in modern times, Mississippi County is rapidly passing to the period when it will become one of the most prosperous counties in the State. No one who studies the facts in the case can question this. Here is a county "rich beyond compare;" a county with timber resources almost without limit; with agricultural possibilities not surpassed, probably not equaled, by any other county in the State, in the production of that wonderful product—cotton, and nowhere else can there be added to this such facilities for fruit raising, for early and late vegetables, for the cereals and grasses, as in this favored section.

What most impresses a chance visitor to this locality is the large number of self-made men—men who came here a short time ago with absolutely no resources, who are now, after a few years' cultivation of this productive soil, living in comparative affluence. This is undisputed evidence that it is one of the most promising counties for emigration that the South can show.

Mississippi County has an immense wealth of timber awaiting the advent of capital and labor to put it in the markets of the world. All these advantages are so apparent, that settling here has long passed the range of speculation, and success and prosperity are positive rewards of moderately directed energy and industry.

Reginald Archillion, has been employed as farmer, school-teacher and surveyor during his residence in the county, and resides upon his wife's lands on Clear Lake. He is a native of

Indiana, his birth having occurred in Madison County, in 1855. He is the eldest of two children born to Anthony and Maria Archillion, and in the county of his birth he continued to make his home until nine years of age, afterward entering school at Evansville, Ind., where he remained until fifteen years of age, his father having passed to his long home two years previously. At the early age of thirteen years Reginald began depending on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and although quite young he perceived that if he wished to make a success of his life a good education was very essential; accordingly he continued to attend school until seventeen years of age, the last few years being spent in Richmond. He also attended the schools of Huntington, Ind., one year, and was also engaged in studying law in that place until he was twenty years of age, at which time he went to Louisiana, and two years later to Texas. On the 7th of February, 1880, he came to Osceola, Ark., soon after engaging as a farm hand for A. B. Young, at Osceola, but spent the winter months up to a few years ago in teaching school. He is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M.; is now filling his second term as county surveyor, having been elected first in 1887 to fill a vacancy. In 1881 Mrs. Rebecca (Cutwright) Hetherington, a native of Indiana, became his wife.

Rollo Archillion, like his brother, Reginald Archillion, is an energetic and enterprising young agriculturist of Mississippi County, and now owns an excellent little farm of eighty acres, situated about one mile south of Blythesville, which property has been in his possession since 1887. At that time but twenty-five acres were under cultivation, but he has since made many improvements in the way of repairing the house, building fences, and clearing up the land; he has opened up five additional acres, and expects soon to have his entire farm under the plow, which can be readily done. His father died when he was an infant, but, through his own determination and the assistance of a kind and willing mother, he succeeded in attending school until about sixteen years of age; then, in company with his brother Reginald, he started for

the South with the expectation of bettering his condition, and after working in Louisiana for some time he went to Texas, in which State he remained for very nearly two years. After another short period spent in Louisiana he came to the State of Arkansas, and settled in Mississippi County at Clear Lake, where he spent some time in tilling the soil, and was there united in marriage to Miss Elma A. Conley, a native of the county and a daughter of one of the old and worthy settlers of this region. Mrs. Archillion owned an interest in a farm on Clear Lake, on which they located after their marriage, and during their two years' residence at this place Mr. Archillion taught school. At the end of this period (in 1883) they concluded to go to the Lone Star State, where they both engaged in pedagogy for three years; then returned to Mississippi County, Ark., where they have since made their home. Mr. and Mrs. Archillion are the parents of two children, Maud and Mabel. The mother has been for a number of years a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Archillion is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M. He is a young man whose activity and energy will one day place him among the foremost agriculturists of the county, for everything about his place indicates thrift, which is one of the prominent characteristics of its owner.

Jesse Ashburn is recognized as a careful, energetic agriculturist of this community, and by his advanced ideas and progressive habits has done no little good for the farming interest hereabout. Originally from Huntsville, Ala., he was born in the year 1823, and is the son of Byrd Ashburn who, shortly after the birth of his son Jesse, loaded his family and effects on a flatboat at Huntsville and floated down the Tennessee River to the Ohio, on that river down to the Mississippi, and thereon to the mouth of the Hatchie River. He then sailed up that river to the mouth of Indian Creek, where he disembarked and took up land in Tennessee. Here he opened up a fine farm, but later sold out and moved to near Randolph, where he remained one year. He then moved with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, direct to

Frenchman's Bayou, settled about a fourth of a mile from where his son Jesse now resides, and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1847. His wife survived him eleven years. Jesse Ashburn has lived in this settlement ever since, with the exception of about five years spent in Missouri, whither he had moved in 1863. During the war he took part with neither side except to suppress a few guerrillas who were plundering indiscriminately in Missouri. For many years after his residence in Arkansas, there was no market, and but two settlements on the Bayou—one family by the name of McClung and another by the name of Owens—but they left no descendants here. The first school taught was at Owens' house, and McClung's son taught the first term. Mr. Ashburn attended, and the only book used was the spelling book. This was about the year 1836. The few settlers lived on corn bread and bear meat, this being the regular diet. The woods were full of animals, and privation and hardship were the order of each day. Once in a while a little coffee was secured from the boats on the river, but it was scarce and high. Most of their clothing was homespun, although they sometimes secured a little shirting from the boats, and their shoes were made of leather tanned by themselves. Caps were made of otter hides. The first cotton was raised about 1849 or 1850, but was not cultivated as a crop until a few years before the war, after which it was raised with great profit along the river front. It has been noticed that as the land is improved and cleared up the whole surface becomes dryer. Even in the last ten years there has been a very noticeable improvement. Mr. Ashburn has in his field now, under a fine state of cultivation, land that the water used to stand on as high as his waist. His marriage with Miss Emily Adkinson, occurred in 1846. She is the daughter of John B. and C. A. (Watts) Adkinson, the father a native of Georgia, but who passed his last days in Missouri, and the mother a native of Tennessee. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ashburn were born six children: Andrew J., John David, who married Miss Higgins, of Mississippi County, Ark., and is the father of six children; Savannah, who married

Joe N. Hays, and now lives on the Chickasawba, they have two children: Lavina J., married to J. R. Music, of Mississippi County, Ark.; Thomas J. and A. Forrest, at home. Mr. Ashburn is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 251, of Frenchman's Bayou, and has been a member and a main pillar in the Missionary Baptist Church for the past nine years.

N. L. Avery, who is one of the important factors in the business growth and prosperity of Osceola and Mississippi County, is justly entitled to more than a passing notice in this volume. Since his identification with this city as a business man, no one has been more active and enterprising, or has done more in the mercantile line to increase and extend the trade and influence of the place. His stock is large and complete, and the patronage drawn to him results largely from liberal and polite treatment. His native State is Tennessee, and he was born in Memphis, January 1, 1853. His parents, Hamilton and Henrietta (Polk) Avery, were natives of New York and South Carolina, respectively. His father came to Memphis about 1845, was engaged in the book business for a few years, and then became editor of the Memphis Bulletin, remaining thus occupied for several years. He was then appointed wharf-master, but on account of ill-health he resigned that position, and spent two years in traveling. He returned to Memphis in 1859, and soon afterward died there. His mother is still living, and makes her home in Memphis. The paternal grandfather died at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years. The paternal grandmother is still living in that city, and is seventy-eight years of age. The maternal grandparents died when N. L. Avery's (the subject of this sketch) mother was a child, and her grandfather was a brother to President James K. Polk. N. L. Avery passed his boyhood days in attending the public and private schools of Memphis. At the youthful age of thirteen he engaged as messenger in a steamboat office, but subsequently entered a drug store with Mansfield & Higbee of that city. In 1868 he engaged in a wholesale dry goods establishment (Joyner, Lemmon & Gale), remaining thus employed until

1882. He began as an errand boy, and was successively promoted to the highest position, being at his retirement manager of and buyer for the notion department. In 1882 he came to Osceola and established his present business in that city, with a capital of \$750. In 1888 he erected the large, fine store-house which he now occupies. In the same year Mr. Raphael Semmes [see sketch of S. S. Semmes] was admitted as partner in the firm, which probably does the largest business on the Mississippi River between Memphis and Cairo. Mr. Avery owns a large tract of land, 1,000 acres, six miles west of Osceola, and is farming about 400 acres. The firm are the owners of a large tract of land in Phillips County. They have a branch store at Blythesville, which has a large and extensive trade. Mr. Avery is the owner of a block in town, and also other property in the same place. By his marriage with Miss M. F. Pullen, daughter of B. K. Pullen, of Memphis, on November 3, 1875, he became the father of seven children: Hamilton King, Norman L., Jr., Walter Graham (died in infancy), Charles L., Bennie Pullen (died in infancy), Eugene R. and Percy P. Mr. Avery's family are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a fair type of the self-made man, having risen from the lowest to the highest offices of a large store; and at last, after years of earnest, honest work, we find him starting for himself, with a capital of but \$750. In six years he had built that business up from \$5,000 in 1882 to \$100,000 in 1889, at the same time managing a branch store, doing an annual business of \$30,000. This is a creditable showing for a young man, even in this community of almost universally self-made men.

E. M. Ayres. It is a fact recorded in history that the first English immigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with most progressive views of government, liberty and laws, and who sought out homes in the New World in obedience to impulse prompted by lofty ambition and an earnest desire to benefit the race. From these ancestors sprang men who subsequently became eminent in different localities. A worthy native of that State is Mr. Ayres, who is one of the prominent planters of Mississippi County, Ark., and resides two miles

west of Osceola. He was born in Buckingham County, Va., in 1840, and is the seventh in a family of nine children born to John W. and Mary (Masey) Ayres. The parents were also natives of Virginia, where they spent their entire lives, the mother dying about 1848 and the father in 1857. The latter was a well-known planter in his native State, and the family was widely known and universally respected. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The paternal grandfather was a farmer and miller, and was also a very prominent Methodist Episcopal preacher, having married every couple in his county for a period of twenty years. E. M. Ayres learned the rudiments of farming in his native State, and attended the common schools until sixteen years of age. He remained at home until the age of twenty-one years, and in 1859 went to West Tennessee, where he engaged as overseer for his brother-in-law, John W. Chambers. At the breaking out of the late war he threw down the implements of peace to take up the weapons of warfare, and enlisted in Capt. Dean's command, afterward joined to the Fourth Tennessee Regiment of Infantry under Col. Nely. He was assigned to the Mississippi division, and soon secured permission to organize a company, which he at once did, namely Company A, united with the Forty-seventh Tennessee Infantry. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and during that most destructive engagement his company was almost totally annihilated, only eighteen out of the 108 returning. Mr. Ayres then joined the Henderson Scouts, under Capt. Tom Henderson, and operated in the Mississippi Valley. He was in the battles of Corinth, Parker's Cross Roads, Franklin, Tenn., and Murfreesboro, where he received a severe wound in the hand. The company then made a campaign into Mississippi, and surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865. During his time of service Mr. Ayres had three horses shot from under him, was captured several times, but always succeeded in making his escape. He was in many close engagements, was a fearless and daring soldier, and saw a great deal of the war. In 1865 he came to Mississippi County, and engaged in the saw-mill business with Dr. Hardin, of Nashville. Here he sawed the timber to put up the first

store-house built in Osceola after the war. Mr. Ayres continued this business in a successful manner for over twenty years, and supplied the lumber to build most of the frame houses in this county. He has made a great deal of money by strict application to business, and the energetic and thorough manner in which he has taken advantage of all methods, tending to enhance the value of his property, has had a great deal to do with his obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. His wife was originally Miss Sallie Bowen, whom he married in 1867. Her father, Arthur Bowen, is one of the well-known settlers in this county. From time to time Mr. Ayers has bought large tracts of land, and is now the owner of about 6,000 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. He has made all the improvements on his place, and has assisted in opening 2,000 acres for cultivation. During his residence in Mississippi County he has seen many changes, and he speaks very highly of this section. The result of his marriage with Miss Bowen has been nine children, three of whom are deceased: Lizzie died at the age of two years; Charley died at the age of two years, and Lelah died at the age of fourteen years. Those living are Willis, who lives at home and is fourteen years of age; Arthur, twelve years of age; Clay, ten years; Louis, eight; Sallie B., six, and Eddy, two years in 1889.

Benjamin H. Bacchus, a prominent druggist and farmer of Osceola, Ark., is a native of Kent County, Md., born at Chestertown on October 15, 1848, and of the six children born to his parents, William and Harriet (Greenwood) Bacchus. Benjamin H. was the fifth in order of birth. The parents were natives of Maryland, and the father for a long time was a miller and farmer of that place. The mother died in 1856, and in 1859 the father married Miss Susan Arthur. He died in 1872, having during the latter years of his life lived in retirement. Benjamin H. Bacchus passed his youth in Chestertown, and received an exceptionally good education in public and private schools, supplementing the same by a two years' attendance at the college at Chestertown. He then took a course of instruction at Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's

Business College, at Baltimore, and left that institution fully equipped to enter upon any pursuit. He followed the teacher's profession for one term, and in 1867 went to Memphis, where he engaged in the cotton and oil business. At the end of one and one-half years he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and commenced farming at Elmot, where he continued until 1880. In 1878 Mr. Bacchus was elected county surveyor, and in 1880 he was elected clerk of the supreme court, *ex-officio* clerk of the county and probate courts, and recorder. So well did he fill this position that he was re-elected in 1882. In 1887 he was elected mayor of the city of Osceola. At this time the city was heavily in debt, and its warrants were worthless; but at the expiration of Mr. Bacchus' term of office the debt of the city was wiped out, and the warrants were worth their face value. In July, 1885, Mr. Bacchus engaged in the drug business in Osceola, and in 1888 he erected a fine store-house, into which he moved in February, 1889. The new quarters are neat, tasty and ornamental, and contain a complete line of fresh drugs. Mr. Bacchus selected Miss Katie M. Williams as his companion in life, and was wedded to her in 1871. She was born in Mississippi County, and is the daughter of James H. Williams, who was formerly from Tennessee, and one of the old settlers of Mississippi County. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bacchus were born seven children: Alice W., Lallie C., Lena S., Benjamin H., Jr., J. Greenwood, Minnie Avery and Mary Kate. Mr. Bacchus is a member of the Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Bacchus of the Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Bacchus is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 27, Osceola, occupying an official position. He was school commissioner of the county from 1872 to 1880, and takes a decided interest in all school matters.

G. C. Baldock, a popular and enterprising farmer at Frenchman's Bayou, is the eldest of three children born to Derastus and Mary Jane (Hill) Baldock, and was born in Tennessee in 1855. The elder Baldock was a farmer, and followed that occupation until the outbreak of war, when he enlisted in the army and gave up his life in 1862. After the father's death the family went to reside

with Mr. Addison M. Hill, Mrs. Baldock's father, who was one of the best known citizens of Tip-ton County, Tenn., and a pioneer of that county, upon whom the citizens of that section still look with veneration and respect. G. C. Baldock began life for himself when nineteen years of age, and rented the land upon which he made his first crop. He continued farming until the year 1880, when he sold out his place and moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he settled on Frenchman's Bayou. In 1887 he bought 200 acres of fine land in that section, and at the present time has eighty-five acres under cultivation, besides making extensive improvements which will make the land average about one bale to the acre. He also owns a herd of fine stock cattle and horses, and over 100 hogs. January 17, 1882, Mr. Baldock was married to Miss Rosie P. Notgrass, a charming lady of Tennessee, and by this marriage has had three children: Mary Peete, Ella Maud and Derastus Norton. He is active in school matters, and has served as school director, believing that education should be within the reach of every child. Mr. Baldock is a pleasant and hospitable gentleman, whose genial manner has won for him a large circle of stanch and influential friends. He is a successful farmer, a valued citizen, and stands high in the estimation of the surrounding community.

Barton Bros. & Co., an enterprising firm at Golden Lake, Ark., consisting of T. A., W. P. and Ida M. Barton, began business here as the successors of T. A. Barton, in 1886. In 1873 Mr. T. A. Barton came from the State of Mississippi, and entered into commercial life at Golden Lake. At that time (1881) the business at this point was slight, and many business men would have given up the venture as a failure, but with that foresight that has always marked his success, Mr. Barton saw that the prospects in the future were very flattering, and he continued his business. He kept adding to his stock from year to year, as the business increased under his good management, and in 1886 he was joined in partnership by his brother, who had previously worked for him as clerk. Their business consists of one of the finest cotton-gins on the Mississippi River, with a capacity of fifty

bales per day, a saw-mill with a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day, and a general merchandise store that enjoys a large patronage. Altogether they did a business last year of \$30,000, which will be largely increased this year. The firm also have large land interests in Mississippi County, owning in various tracts about 500 acres, from which they are cutting the timber to supply their saw-mill, and in addition to this they have 500 acres of land under cultivation, in Frenchman's Bayou, besides a branch store and fine saloon at that place, and a tramway from the river to Frenchman's Bayou, a distance of six miles, which penetrates the timber region. The Barton family are natives of North Carolina, where T. A., the eldest of a family of seven children, was born in 1851. The parents were J. T. and Mary M. (Adams) Barton, of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. Thomas A. remained with his parents on the farm, and attended school until his twentieth year. In 1873 he was married, in Tennessee, to Miss Ida Parker, of Mississippi, and after his marriage moved to Arkansas, where they settled in Poinsett County. He remained in that county one year, and met with a great many losses during that time, afterward moving to Mississippi County, where he farmed for six years prior to entering business at Golden Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Barton are the parents of six children: William Arthur, Ida Ellen, Veta May, Joseph T., James and Quincy G., and Mr. Barton is a member of the K. of H., in which association he carries a \$2,000 policy. William P., junior partner of the firm, was born in North Carolina in 1857, and was the fourth child of the family. He moved first to Poinsett County, and later on came to his present home, in company with his brother, Thomas, with whom he has been associated in business since the firm commenced operations. He was married, in December, 1887, to Miss Mary Musick, of this county, and they are the parents of one child, a girl, named Tennessee Block. Among the many enterprising and prosperous citizens of this county, certainly none are more worthy or deserving of success than the members of the firm of Barton Bros. & Co. Upon entering Arkansas their arrival was heralded by

misfortune and financial ruin, but out of the chaos of their deplorable condition they rose equal to the occasion, and paved the way to their present fortune. Shortly after commencing their business, a fire consumed the store, and the fruit of their patient industry was engulfed in flames; but again they put their shoulders to the wheel, and to-day they stand living examples of those two virtues, pluck and perseverance. Through all the vicissitudes of their earlier life in Arkansas, they still preserve and enjoy good health.

William Bishop. A lifetime of hard, earnest endeavor in pursuing the occupation to which he now gives his attention, coupled with strict integrity, honesty of purpose, and liberality in the right directions, have had the result to place Mr. Bishop among the truly respected and honored agriculturists of the county. He was born in Missouri, in 1818, and as his father was a successful tiller of the soil, Mr. Bishop was reared to farm labor until about the age of seventeen years. In 1836, he made a visit to Arkansas, having relatives living at Osceola, which was then a small collection of log huts; but soon moved back to Missouri, where he continued to reside until 1844, when he returned to Arkansas. In this State he has since resided, and has lived in Mississippi County the principal part of that time. He first visited the county on a hunting trip, but being favorably impressed with it he located here, and has since made it his home. In 1850 he entered land, but soon sold it, and afterward settled several tracts, which he sold after making a few improvements. In 1844 there were but four families in what is now Chickasawba Township, and the township had also an Indian population of about 100. After a few years Mr. Bishop made a permanent settlement on forty acres, where he has since made his home. His marriage with Miss Bryant occurred at an early date, and to them were born two children: Andrew Jackson, a blacksmith at Blythesville, and Virginia, wife of Mr. Carney, and residing in Little River County, Ark. Mrs. Bishop died, and Mr. Bishop took for his second wife the Widow Golden, by whom he has one living child: William Oliver, who is married and lives at home. When first

settling in the county, Mr. Bishop experienced many hardships and trials. He was compelled to go to Hornersville, Mo., a distance of about forty miles by water, for their meal, and the people depended but little on tame meat, and subsisted chiefly on game. About the end of 1850, there was a store started in the settlement that is now called Cooktown. Mr. Bishop still resides on the original forty acres that he settled years ago, and has this wholly under cultivation. Though now quite advanced in years, Mr. Bishop is remarkably well preserved, as the "ravages of time" have had but little effect on him. He has been a witness to the complete development of this section. He was never very active in politics, but has held the office of constable of this section, and was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Bowen.

A. J. Bishop has been a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., all his life, his birth having occurred here in 1846, he being the eldest of two children born to William and Diadema (Bryant) Bishop, who were natives of Scott County, Mo., and came to Mississippi County, Ark., at an early day. [For further history of their lives see sketch of William Bishop.] A. J. Bishop received a fair knowledge of the English branches in the schools of his native county, and was reared to a knowledge of agricultural life on his father's farm in Chickasawba Township. After his mother's death, which occurred when he was about eight years of age, his father married again, and he remained with him until he attained his seventeenth year, when he began learning the art of photography, at which he worked for eight years, traveling through the country and on the river. At the age of twenty-five years he engaged in teaching school, and wielded the ferule for four terms in Mississippi County, after which he commenced rafting lumber from Big Lake down the St. Francis River to Helena, continuing this occupation two years. He was married about this time to Miss Maggie Brown, a native of the county, and a daughter of Jack Brown, an old pioneer of this region. In 1869 he began keeping a store on Big Lake, but returned to Chickasawba Township and opened a wagon and blacksmith shop at Cooktown, locating at the end

of one year in Jonesboro, where he was engaged in blacksmithing. Sickness in his family made this a disastrous move, and at the end of one year he returned to Chickasawba Township with only \$1 with which to start anew. In 1884 he opened a shop in Blythesville, which he is still successfully conducting, and is doing a constantly increasing trade. In 1888 he purchased 120 acres of land one mile from Blythesville, on which property he has erected some good buildings, and has five acres under cultivation. He expects to rapidly continue his improvements until he has reduced it all to a state of cultivation, which day will not be far distant if Mr. Bishop evinces his usual energy and perseverance. He, like many of his neighbors, is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M. He is an intelligent and enterprising man, and in all his operations is meeting with substantial evidence of success, results which all concede he fully merits. His union with Miss Brew has resulted in the birth of four children: William Andrew, Major Green, Aurora Lurena and Robert Thaddeus. Mrs. Bishop is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hon. Henry T. Blythe, a prominent citizen of Blythesville, was born in Virginia in 1816, being the fourth in the family of ten children of John and Elizabeth (Cobb) Blythe, natives of Southampton County, Va., where the father followed farming. In 1826 the family moved to Henry County, Tenn., bought a farm and were among the pioneers to that county. The father put many improvements on his place, and made it his home mostly till his death in 1839. The mother survived him several years and died about 1845. Henry T.'s paternal grandfather, also John Blythe, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to Virginia from that country before the independence of the United States. He served a portion of the time in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandmother was a native of Virginia. This man was one of four brothers, one of whom, David, was the grandfather of Thomas H. Blythe, who died in California in 1883. Our subject was reared on the farm in Virginia till ten years of age, when the family moved to Tennessee, and there he at-

tended the common schools till eighteen years of age, when he went to Mississippi, spending about six years in the early settlement of the northern part of that State, a part of the time being among the Indians. In 1841 he returned to Tennessee and settled in Lauderdale County, where he followed farm labor. About twelve years later he came to Arkansas and located on Crooked Lake, Mississippi County, settling on a farm in the woods, and cleared about sixty acres, erected buildings and made many improvements. This was his home till 1873, when he moved on a tract of land previously purchased in partnership with Mr. Moseley in 1864. This is the tract upon which he now lives, and where the town of Blythesville has since been built. Upon the small clearing then made he at once built a steam saw-mill and gin—the first steam mill in this section. He has since added about 300 acres to this place, and now has a fine tract of 500 acres of some of the best farming land in the county. Of this 185 acres are under a high state of cultivation. In 1880 he laid off a tract for a village, which was named in his honor, Blythesville. He was soon appointed the first postmaster, and served in that capacity till the summer of 1889, a term of nearly nine years. Mr. Blythe's saw-mill and cotton-gin were the first business enterprises here, where now are several stores, and the pleasant homes of many families. In 1886 Mr. Blythe was elected by the people of Mississippi County to represent them in the State legislature, serving one term. During this time he introduced several bills of importance to the State at large. This family from remote times have been earnest workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and our subject was reared under Methodist influence. In 1841 he was given a license as an exhorter, and was a constant worker in the church till 1862, when he was granted a preacher's license; in due time after this he was made deacon and elder, which offices he still fills. In 1875 he was instrumental in building a church at Blythesville, which still retains the name of Blythe's Chapel, so christened in honor of the recognized patronage of our subject. He has been married five times, and has had nine children,

seven of whom are yet living. His first marriage occurred in 1842, to Miss Mary Jane Fisher, a native of Tennessee. She died in 1844, leaving one child, a boy named William W., who died soon after. His second marriage was, in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Willis. She lived only about one year, and died without issue. In 1854 Mrs. Julia A. Young, a native of Tennessee, became his wife. She died in Arkansas in 1865 without children. In 1868 Mr. Blythe married Mrs. Amanda Drew, a native of Georgia, who only lived about one year and left one child, Margaret Ann; the latter also died in her fourteenth year. In 1871 Mrs. Millie E. Murry became Mr. Blythe's wife. This lady was a native of Alabama. To their union seven children were born, all of whom are living: Alice F., Henrietta J., Emma F., Eva Harris, Henry Thomas, Nola Ada and John Wesley. This interesting family is the pride of our subject's heart. Coming to him when the weight of years bore with a heavy hand upon his head, these children renewed his youth, for in their merriment he threw a bridge across the gulf of time, and lived again in fancy the freedom of a child. As years have come and gone these little ones have all passed through infancy and youth to maturer years, and are now developing in character and mind, with a purity in which a parent's heart can rejoice, proving sources of the greatest comfort. They are justly esteemed by all who know them for their pleasing manners and their winning ways. In the summer of 1889 Mr. Blythe spent three months in the State of California, but in his journey through other localities he saw no place that pleased him so well as his home in Arkansas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, was one of the charter members of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, and was a member of the committee sent to secure the charter from the Grand Lodge of the State.

David Boney is a man who has risen to considerable prominence in the affairs of Mississippi County, not less in agricultural matters than in other circles of active business life. His birth occurred in the "Old North State," he being the third of five children born to James and Martha (Henderson) Boney, who were also North Carolin-



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ians, where the father died when his son David was six years old. His widow removed with her children to the State of Tennessee, where she afterward married again, and in 1851, came to Arkansas. David Boney was principally reared in Lauderdale County, Tenn., his youth and early manhood being spent in following the plow, but at the age of twenty-one years he began to trade on the river, coming at the end of two years to Mississippi County, Ark., and settling in the Clear Lake country, his occupation being that of farming and rafting. In 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Malinda Stuckey, who lived but a few months. Growing tired of tilling land belonging to other men, Mr. Boney, in 1858, purchased a tract of eighty acres on Clear Lake, and two years later he settled on this farm with his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Sallie Boone, her birth place being Tennessee. They resided here until 1866, then sold out, and the following year moved to Tennessee, where Mr. Boney purchased a 200-acre tract of woodland. He entered actively upon the work of improving, and the result of his industry is eighty five acres of land cleared and under cultivation, the property fenced, two good houses and other buildings, and an excellent orchard. He returned to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1874, and purchased 160 acres of land, where he resided and made improvements for one year, then rented his place and returned to his farm in Tennessee. Here he continued to live until the winter of 1888, since which time he has resided in Arkansas. He has just purchased 160 acres of land in this vicinity, on which he expects to make immediate improvements, there being thirty acres already under the plow, and twenty acres ready for improvement. Good timber, abundance of water, convenient and necessary buildings and other desirable conveniences render this a model farm. In 1882 his second wife passed to her long home. His third marriage occurred in the fall of 1882, his wife being a Miss Susan Halfacre. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Boney's children, ten of whom were by his second wife and six by his third, were as follows: John J. (deceased), Noah (deceased), David

D. (deceased), Martha J. (deceased), Mary F. (deceased), Mandy C., George R., William W., Emma J., Lou E., an infant son (deceased). Mary A. (deceased), twin sons (deceased), Susan L. and Lena L.

P. S. Borum, liveryman, of the firm of J. H. Borum & Bro., Osceola. This stable, from the large business it does, not only exemplifies the importance of this part of the town, but reflects credit on its management. Mr. Borum was originally from Tennessee, where he was born in 1847, and was the eldest of nine children born to Rev. J. H. and Ann C. (Brooks) Borum [see sketch of J. H. Borum]. P. S. Borum was reared in the town of Durhamville, and at the age of seventeen years he began clerking in the store of J. H. Borum, where he continued for two years. He then, in partnership with his brother, James W., opened a general store in the same place, and there remained two years, during which time his brother died. Mr. Borum then sold out the store and engaged in tilling the soil, which industry he carried on for four years, with comparatively good success. He subsequently went to Brownsville and re-engaged in clerking, but after one year returned to farming. He followed this occupation until 1878, when he went to Dyersburg, engaged in clerking, and after remaining there for four years, in the fall of 1883, came to Osceola, where he joined his brother, J. H. Borum, in the livery business, and this business has since grown into a flourishing trade. Mr. Borum began practically with nothing, but now has one of the best equipped livery stables in the State. They have forty horses, twenty hacks, carriages, buggies, etc., and can turn out, day or night, as fine rigs as are to be found. At the age of fifteen years, Mr. Borum enlisted in Company M, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. William Jackson (afterward Gen. Jackson), and was in the battles of Cross Roads, Miss., Pulaski and Nashville, Tenn., Fort Pillow in 1862, Florence, Ala., and also in the campaign through Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. He surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865. He was in many close quarters, and in many minor engagements, but escaped without a wound, or

ever being taken prisoner. He has since lived in Osceola, and has taken an active interest in all local affairs that pertain to the good of the community at large.

Joseph H. Borum, Jr., a member of the well-known firm of J. H. Borum & Bro., liverymen at Osceola, is a native of West Tennessee, born in 1858, and is the seventh in a family of nine children born to Rev. Joseph H. and Ann C. (Brooks) Borum, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Borum was a merchant in Tennessee prior to the war; in later years he was a Baptist preacher, and was the author of "Baptist Ministers of West Tennessee." He died July 13, 1888. This remarkable man baptized about 4,000 people; organized more churches than any other minister in West Tennessee; married about 3,000 couples, and has received five generations of one family into his church. He was well and widely known throughout the State. The mother is still living in Tennessee, and is now (1889) seventy-two years of age. She is the only one living of a family of nine children. Joseph H. Borum, Jr., entered the school at Covington, Tenn., at the age of ten years, remained there three years, after which he entered the Southwestern Baptist University of Jackson, Tenn. He remained there two years, and then started out thoroughly fitted to enter upon any position in life. In 1877, he came to Osceola, Ark., and was principal of the Osceola High School for six years. In 1883 he engaged in the livery business with J. L. Driver, but in 1884 he continued the business under the firm name of J. H. Borum & Bro. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Osceola without opposition, and was complimented by being re-elected in 1889 without opposition. Under his administration and his predecessor's, Mr. Bacchus, the city has been relieved from debt, and its affairs are now conducted on able business principles. Quiet and order reign upon its streets, and it is said by all that Mr. Borum fills the office of Osceola's mayor with credit and respect.

Capt. Charles Bowen. There are many men in this county at the present day in whose lives there are but few thrilling incidents or remarkable events,

yet whose success has been a steady and constant growth, and who, possessed of excellent judgment, strong common sense and indomitable energy, have evinced in their lives and characters great symmetry, completeness and moral standing of a high order. Such traits may be found in the character of Mr. Bowen, a native of Jackson County, Tenn., born on the 28th of February, 1814, and one of the most prominent planters of the county. His parents, John and Jennie (Crawford) Bowen, were originally from Virginia, but came to Tennessee at an early day. Shortly after the birth of their son, Charles, they removed to the western district of Tennessee, and there built the first cabin in what is now Dyer County. They subsisted for the first year exclusively on wild meat, and did not taste bread during that time. After living in Western Tennessee for seven years, where Charles Bowen clerked in a store in Trenton, the family moved (1828) to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled for a short time on the river, near what is now Barfield Point. After two years Charles, with his father, fitted out a store and produce boat, and traded on the river for about three years. They then returned to Mississippi County, and there made a permanent settlement. After a few years the elder Bowen went back to Tennessee, and there passed his last days. The mother had died when Charles was about eight years of age. As a resident of Mississippi County the latter sold wood to the steamboats, and was also engaged in farming on a small scale. His brother, John C. Bowen, was the second sheriff of Mississippi County, elected in 1838, and Charles served as his deputy for about six years, after which the latter was himself elected sheriff of the county. He served in this capacity for sixteen years, to the entire satisfaction of all. When the war broke out Mr. Bowen raised a company in Mississippi County, and was elected captain of the same, which was called the "Osceola Hornets;" it operated on the east bank of the Mississippi River during the principal part of the time. He was in the battle of Belmont, and also at Shiloh, where his company was badly cut up, leaving the battle field with only seven men. The Captain then returned to Mississippi County, and

raised another company. This operated mostly on the west bank of the Mississippi River. In 1864 Capt. Bowen, while in charge of his command, was captured at Osceola, by Col. Burris, a Kansas jayhawker, and was kept a prisoner at St. Louis for about two months. He then returned, gathered up his company, and continued to operate in this section. He had a fight on Ten-Mile Bayou, in Crittenden County. He surrendered at Osceola, in 1865, to the captain of a gunboat. He was then appointed sheriff by the governor, serving for two years, but refused to run again. In 1872, during the negro troubles in Mississippi County, known as the "Black Hawk" war, Capt. Bowen led a charge against the mob, which was at once dispersed. In 1874 the Captain was a member of the State constitutional convention, and was also elected county judge for one term. He purchased a fine plantation of 320 acres, half of which is under a high state of cultivation. On this place he has made all improvements, erected all buildings, etc. At present he is the owner of about 1,000 acres. He was married in 1843 to Mrs. Mills, *nee* Bishop, and three children were the result of this marriage: Charles Reese (deceased), William J., married and living near Osceola, and Margaret Ann, wife of J. B. Driver, and residing about one mile below Osceola. Mrs. Bowen was called to her final home in 1865. The Captain took for his second wife Mrs. Segars, *nee* Howe, and four children were the fruits of this union: Clem Clay, Samuel, Mamie and Katie.

Louis C. Bowen. If, as is self-evident, this work would be incomplete without sketches of the more public spirited of the successful agriculturists and stock men and substantial, well-to-do citizens of Mississippi County, then the biography of the subject of this sketch justly finds a conspicuous place in the present volume. Mr. Bowen owes his nativity to Tennessee, where his birth occurred March 31, 1818. His parents, Charles G. and Susan (Shell) Bowen, were natives of Virginia, but they were married at Knoxville, Tenn., where the father worked as a saddler. In 1823 the family moved to Vigo County, Ind., but two years later settled in Putnam County, of the same State, where

they resided twelve years. In that county the father followed his trade, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. On May 2, 1835, they landed at Bartfield Point, Ark., but only remained there four years, when they returned to Indiana. Still not satisfied, they came back to Arkansas, and settled on a tract of land near Osceola. Here the father died, in 1873, at the age of eighty-four years, but the mother died a number of years previous. The character of Mr. Bowen, the subject of this sketch, was modeled in such a manner that it was natural for him to look, perhaps unconsciously, upon farming and stock raising as the only calling with which he should identify himself. He received limited educational advantages, and remained at home until thirty years of age. He then chose Miss Catherine Martin as his future wife, but she lived only about eleven months after marriage. In 1839 Mr. Bowen entered 160 acres of land, on which he is living at the present time. He has all of this tract under cultivation, and his improvements are all of the best—good buildings, extensive orchards, etc. In 1853 Mr. Bowen married Miss Amelia O. Driver, a daughter of Abner Driver, one of the first settlers in this section. She lived about ten years, and became the mother of five children, all now deceased. They were named as follows: Martha, Nellie, James Lawson, Viola C. and Katie. In 1868 Mr. Bowen was united in marriage to Mrs. Sallie M. Driver, *nee* Baley, a native of Ohio. Six children were the result of this union: Robert L., William E. (deceased), Walter, Sallie, Charley and Joseph. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Osceola, of which Mr. Bowen has been steward for twenty years. He has been quite active in political affairs; was deputy sheriff from 1843 to 1849, under his cousin, Sheriff John Bowen. In addition to his home plantation, he is the owner of 800 acres in another tract.

W. J. Bowen, farmer, Osceola, Ark. By reason of his being a native-born citizen of the county, no less than because of his excellent reputation as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist, Mr. Bowen enjoys an extensive acquaintance in the community. His birth occurred near where

the town of Osceola now stands, May 13, 1848, and there he remained until thirteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to the farm where his father, Capt. Charles Bowen, is now living, three miles west of the village. Here W. J. Bowen remained until of age, and received such education as could be obtained in the slab school-house erected by his father near the place. The slabs were obtained from the saw-mill that stood where Capt. Ayres' place now is, two miles west of Osceola. This was the first saw-mill in the county. The first grist-mill was a horse mill kept by Felix R. Lanier. The first teacher in the county was John W. DeWitt, who taught school in the old lay court-house, about 1854, spelling and reading being about the only branches taught. The teacher lived in a little shanty built from old steamboat lumber, and he was also the postmaster, and kept the postoffice in an old cracker box, into which the letters would be thrown promiscuously. Those wishing their mail might go and help themselves from the box, taking out all the mail, looking it over and returning what they did not want. DeWitt, the teacher and postmaster, was quite a man for his bottle, and at times would go on a regular spree. Sometimes he would take a child on his shoulder and run through the town, yelling like an Indian. In those good old days a negro with a good gourd fiddle would be propped up in one corner of a 15x15 log cabin, and for the pleasure of dancing to his music, the young man would get a horse or mule, go sometimes as far as twenty-five miles, get some pretty country lass behind him and—

Dance all night 'till broad daylight
And go home with the girl in the morning.

Others would take a yoke of oxen, hitch to a cart and take the whole family, making a two days' trip of it. An incident Mr. Bowen relates of his father, when a young man, is as follows: He started from where Osceola stands with a young lady, in a dug-out, to go to Barfield, twenty-five miles up the river, to a dance. By some mismanagement the canoe was capsized and they were spilled out; but Mr. Bowen was equal to the emergency, and after swimming to shore with the lady,

returned to the dug-out, saved his saddle bags, and again returned to the canoe, which he brought to shore in a passably good condition. This they again entered, and went on their way to the dance. This was no unusual occurrence, as they frequently went to dances and camp meetings in dug-outs, and as frequently were upset. One time at a camp meeting "Old Stormy," a preacher from Big Lake, rode a mule into camp, and while he was expounding the gospel, the boys got his mule, tied a bee-hive to its tail, and sent it flying through the camp grounds. It is hardly necessary to add that "Old Stormy" was filled with righteous wrath, and that the camp meeting was broken up. W. J. Bowen is the owner of 160 acres in one tract, 100 acres being under cultivation, and he is also the owner of forty acres near Osceola. He is now living on the Dan. Matthews' place, one mile from the town, where he has about 300 acres under cotton and corn, and has on his place about forty people. He was married to Miss Mollie J. Wilks, a daughter of John Wilks, of Pemiscot County, Mo., and five children were born to this marriage, two of whom died in childhood: Ollie P., who died at the age of seven years, and Charles E., who died at the age six years. Those now living are named as follows: Sallie E., at home; Ella L., and an infant unnamed. Mr. Bowen's father, Capt. Charles Bowen, is one of the oldest known citizens of the county.

H. E. Bowen, farmer of Swan Township, is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life-work, a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. Mr. Bowen first saw the light of day in a log cabin near the present site of the village of Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., in the year 1853. His father, Reece Bowen, came to Mississippi County at a very early date, and there died in 1856, leaving his widow and six children to the tender mercies of the world. She kept her children together until her death, which occurred in 1866, and then the home place was divided and sold. H. E. Bowen was so unfortunate as to receive very limited

educational advantages in youth, and when eighteen years of age he began renting land, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this occupation he has followed ever since. His marriage with Miss Minnie Fassett, daughter of J. J. Fassett, occurred in 1878, and three interesting children are the result of this union: William Douglass, Howard E. and Joseph Reece. At the age of thirty Mr. Bowen bought 480 acres of land, and has opened up 125 acres of as rich bottom land as can be found, and which averages from three-fourths of a bale to a bale per acre each year, with a cost of from \$5 to \$6 per acre for the work. He is classed among the live, energetic farmers of the county, and is a man universally respected.

Howard H. Bowen. To show what industry, perseverance and good management can do in conquering difficulties, it is only necessary to record some of the facts of Mr. Bowen's career from earliest childhood up to the present day. Left an orphan in infancy, he has carved out his own fortune and has attained an enviable footing among the leading agriculturists of the county. He was born in Osceola on the 21st of January, 1856, being the only child born to his parents, and the day following his birth his father died and was followed to the grave by the mother eight days later. At the time of his death the father was engaged in farming, and was also in commercial business in Osceola. He belonged to one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, a short history of whom is given in the sketch of Capt. Bowen. Howard H. Bowen was cared for by his grandparents, but they, too, died when he was about two years of age, after which he was cared for by an aunt, Mrs. Ruth Burk, and then resided with James H. Edrington, an uncle by marriage. Later he made his home with an uncle, John C. Bowen, and then again with his aunt, Mrs. Burk. When he was about eight years of age he was taken into the family of his uncle, Arthur C. Bowen, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. During this time his advantages for acquiring an education were of a rather inferior description, but this fault he has remedied in a great measure by reading, contact with business life and intercourse

with his fellowmen. After starting out in life for himself he began working on a farm at \$22 per month, less board, washing and mending, for John Matthews, and at the end of six months had saved \$107, only spending during this time the sum of \$2.60 for his personal needs, an instance of frugality rarely seen in the young men of the present day. He was employed as a farm laborer, working by the month, until the 27th of December, 1879, and up to that date had saved \$500. With this money he made a payment of \$450 on an unimproved farm of 120 acres, near Elmont. On this place he at once began clearing land, selling his wood at 50 and 65 cents per cord, and lived in a little log cabin, 8 x 10 feet, which was scarcely high enough for him to stand erect in. Here he worked until the fall when he went to Osceola, and during the winter was employed in a cotton-gin. In the spring of 1881 he put in the first crop that was ever raised on the place, which amounted to some eight acres of cotton and corn, and the next year had in about twenty-five acres, which he cultivated by hiring men with teams, not yet having been able to purchase a span of horses. About this time he met with some reverses, the floods of 1882-83 injuring his fences by washing them away and piling up logs and drift of all descriptions; but with the energy, push and pluck which are among his leading characteristics, he continued at his work and now has the entire tract cleared and under cultivation, it being also highly improved, with a fine dwelling-house, a good barn, warehouse and a large steam cotton-gin. The latter has a capacity of twenty-five bales per day and was erected at a cost of \$4,000. In addition to this admirable farm he owns a tract of 120 acres, two miles west of the river, forty acres of the land being under cultivation, and from this he derives a very fair rent. Four years ago it was a tract of wild land, but is now being put under cultivation and is improved with a good house. In the year 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie S. Boyles, a native of the county and a daughter of Charles Boyles, who was one of the old settlers of this region. Their only child, Charley Bard, died on the 15th of May, 1889, at the age

of fourteen months and fourteen days, deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents. Mr. Bowen is a member of Lodge No. 27, of the A. F. & A. M., at Osceola. He has always been very temperate, and up to the age of twenty-six years had never taken a drink of liquor in a saloon.

Charles Boyles. A lifetime spent in pursuing one calling will usually result in substantial success, especially if energy and perseverance are applied, and such is found to be the case with Mr. Boyles, who, from boyhood, has given the occupation of agriculture the principal part of his time and attention. He was born on Tennessee soil in 1831, and was brought to Arkansas by his father, William J. Boyles, in 1849, settling on a tract of extremely wild land in Mississippi County. Like the majority of native Tennesseans, the father was energetic and thrifty, and the first year cleared four acres, cutting down the canebrake with a hatchet, and by perseverance and industry soon had a comfortable home. Here he resided until his death, which occurred the first year of the Rebellion. His wife was a Miss Marjory Blackmore, of Tennessee, who bore him a family of ten children, of whom Charles is the eldest. The latter was an attendant of the schools of Osceola, being compelled to walk a distance of four miles to receive his instruction. His first entrance upon life's duties for himself was in the capacity of a farmer when in his twenty-first year. The first two years he worked out by the month, then cut cord-wood for the same time, after which he gave his attention to raising crops of cotton and corn on rented land. After the death of his parents, the old homestead was divided, and sixty acres fell to his share, of which forty are under cultivation. His marriage with Miss Emeline Pace was celebrated May 20, 1852. She is a native of Chicot County, Ark., coming to this county in 1840. Their union has been blessed in the birth of ten children, four of whom are living: John P.; Thomas, who is married to a Miss Blackwood and lives on his father's farm; Fannie, wife of H. H. Bowen, and Nauflett D. Mr. Boyles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. P. Bragg, though still a young man, is

rapidly and surely making his way to the front in agricultural pursuits and is considered by all a careful, painstaking farmer. He was born in South Carolina in 1854, and was the second of four children born to Wiley and Sarah (Otts) Bragg, who were also born in the "Palmetto State," the former being an energetic farmer of that region. The earliest recollections of T. P. Bragg are of spending his time upon the home farm, but at the early age of fourteen years he left the parental roof and emigrated westward to Tennessee, in which State he was engaged in farm labor for four years. He was married there in 1873, to Miss Margaret Denton, and immediately after came to Mississippi County where, after working as a farm laborer for five years, he rented land and put in a crop for himself. He has farmed in this manner ever since, but conducts business on a very extensive scale, and his success has been exceptionally good. He has 250 acres in crops, and besides this has a farm of eighty acres (which he purchased in 1887) under the plow, it being located about two and one-half miles north of Osceola, and is very advantageously situated. On coming to this county the greater portion of the land in this section was in a wild condition, but has been opened up since his arrival. He has been quite an active politician, and his votes are cast for Democratic candidates. The names of the children born to himself and wife are Ada Elizabeth, Maud M., Thomas W., William Walker, Maggie L. and Charles.

Dr. Thomas G. Brewer, whose celebrity in the healing art is widespread, was born in Aberdeen, Miss., in 1851. His parents were Samael C. and Mary A. (Pritchett) Brewer, of Virginia, who moved to the State of Mississippi at an early period, where the father became a very prominent contractor for the erection of buildings. Thomas was the youngest of fourteen children, of whom four boys entered the Confederate army, one of them being killed at Gettysburg, one dying in prison at Rock Island, having been captured at the battle of Chickamauga, and the other two serving through the entire period of the war, of whom one is residing at Water Valley, Miss., and the other is a popular physician at Lamar, Miss. The father of

these boys died in 1879, and the mother nine years previous. Thomas remained at home during the war, being then too young to bear arms, and studied mathematics under his father, preparatory to entering the university. His first intention was to adopt the law, but his father's financial ruin soon after the war changed his plans, and he joined his brother, W. W. Brewer, at Lamar, to study medicine. He remained with his brother one year, and then attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he remained one year. On his return he won a scholarship at a competitive examination held in the Louisville Medical College at Water Valley, Miss., and remained at that college during the years 1873-74, graduating in February of the latter year. On his return to Lamar he began practicing his profession, and continued at that place until 1879. It was during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, that the Doctor displayed his heroism, and the courage to face death, where thousands were panic-stricken and fleeing in all directions to escape the scourge. He remained at his post, and with his brother's assistance attended case after case with a nerve that was magnificent, and won the admiration of thousands. During his residence in Lamar he was elected mayor and quarantine commissioner, and held the office of mayor for several years. In 1879 he removed to Monroe, Phillips County, Ark., where he remained for two years, but losing his health to some extent, he thought it better policy to return to Lamar. After one year's residence there he improved, and then came to Mississippi County, Ark., settling at Pecan Point, to practice his profession. He remained here until 1887, and then moved to Fort Smith, but the ill health of his family again compelled him to change, and he returned to Mississippi County, where he has since been permanently located, and has built a comfortable home. His skill is too well known to comment upon, and his practice embraces a stretch of some twenty miles upon the river front, and several of the islands; besides this it is rapidly increasing. The Doctor is a member of the County Medical Society and of the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and

Tennessee, and at one time was vice-president of the latter society. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 3315, of Pecan Point, and was instrumental in the organization of these lodges. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mollie C. Hudson, of Lamar, Miss., and they are the parents of one child, a boy named Norman W. Dr. and Mrs. Brewer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are both active in all church work. Some idea of the Doctor's skill may be gathered from the fact that last year he attended 130 families, and but two deaths occurred out of that number, which is one of the most creditable records of any physician in that section.

Gideon R. Brickey, of the firm of G. R. Brickey & Bros., general merchants and planters of Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., first saw the light of day in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1850. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Brickey came originally from France in 1680, and settled in South Carolina, but later moved to Georgia. They left their native land on account of religious oppression, and were among the Huguenots who came to America at that time for freedom of belief. Since then this family has been among the pioneers in the settlement of several States. In 1814, John Brickey, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Washington, Mo. Of the nine living children born to John C. and Emma (Carpenter) Brickey, Gideon R. is the fourth. His parents were natives of Missouri, and the father was for a long time a miller in that section, but is now in business in Festus, Mo. Gideon R. Brickey attended the public schools of Missouri, and had a more thorough course of private instruction at home, until the age of eighteen: then, in 1872, with his brother Peter, made a trip on a flatboat, taking photographs on the Mississippi River. They were engaged in this novel life for three years, and in 1875 Mr. Brickey came to Osceola and started a general store. He is the oldest business man in this place. In 1878, his brother Peter, who was also interested in the business, made his home in Osceola, and in 1885, another brother, John, joined them also, so that the individual members

of the above mentioned firm are Gideon R., Peter and John Brickey. They now have one of the largest and finest stores in Osceola. This firm also have large farming interests, and buy and sell cotton as well as gin it. In 1885, they started a produce and commission business in Memphis, Tenn., continued there one year, and then opened a branch store at Marianna, Lee County, Ark., where they have a rapidly increasing business. In 1882, they erected a fine storehouse, the finest perhaps, in Osceola. They have also bought town property, on which they have erected fine residences. In 1878, Mr. Brickey selected Miss Emily Price, a native of Tennessee, for his life companion. She died in 1883, and left one child, Maggie H., who died when four years old. In 1886, Mr. Brickey married, for a second time, Miss Lula Roussan, a native of Missouri, who bore him one child, Arthur Gideon. Peter Brickey was married about 1881, to Miss Laura E. Miller, a native of South Carolina. One child, a son, Garland Smith, is the result of this union. Mr. Brickey is at present living in Lee County, where he is managing the branch store at Marianna. He purchased the Hewitt estate at that place, and is becoming prominently identified with that section. John C., the youngest member of the firm, was born in 1856, and was educated mostly at home. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits most of his life, and is a wide-awake, business young man. He was married in 1879, to Miss Emma C. Bastwick, a native of Illinois, and their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter named Mabel, whose birth occurred in 1880.

J. B. Brisendine. The entire life of Mr. Brisendine has been passed in ceaseless activity, and has not been without substantial evidences of success, as will be seen from a glance at his present possessions. He is numbered among those of Georgia nativity now in this county, in which State he was born in 1839, being the third of five children born to James R. and Elizabeth (McDowell) Brisendine, both of whom were natives of the "Old North State," where they were also reared and married. After the latter event they moved to Georgia, where the father fol-

lowed the mechanic's trade until 1860, at which date they removed to Jackson County, Ark., where they both died in January, 1861, within four days of each other. J. B. Brisendine spent his youth in Atlanta, Ga., where he also received his education and learned the bricklayer's trade; but in 1860 he removed with his parents to Arkansas, and at the opening of the war enlisted in Company I, Matlock's regiment of the Confederate States Army, and was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department, afterward taking an active part in the battles of Prairie Grove and Helena, also a number of other engagements of less note. At the cessation of hostilities he went to Memphis, Tenn., and became an employe of Brown, Jones & Co., coal dealers of that place, with whom he remained until the fall of 1866, when he came to Mississippi County, Ark., locating near Frenchman's Bayou, where he was engaged in making brick for about two years, his being the first establishment of the kind on the Bayou. He then followed the bricklayer's trade in Tennessee until 1878, after which he returned to Mississippi County, and settled in Chickasawba Township, where he purchased a small farm containing forty acres, on which he resided and made many improvements for two years; then was compelled to vacate owing to defective title. He soon after purchased the farm of 151 acres on which he is now living, it being situated two miles south of Blythesville. The place was a complete wilderness, but during the eight years of Mr. Brisendine's occupancy he has reduced sixty acres to a high state of cultivation, has erected a substantial dwelling house and barn, and has the trees on fifty acres deadened and ready to be removed. His land is quite productive, and will readily yield a bale of cotton to the acre and forty bushels of corn. January 20, 1869, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Linda Blackwell, of Tennessee, and the following are the children born to their union: Birdie, who was accidentally burned to death at the age of seven years; Ralph E., Louis A., Chamberlin, Eva and Julius B., Jr. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been school director.

George W. Buckner, agriculturist. One of the

best and neatest farms in Mississippi County, Ark., is owned by Mr. Buckner, and his prosperity can be traced directly to his energy, earnest and sincere endeavor and good judgment. He was born in Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., in 1840, and was married in 1861, his union resulting in the birth of five children. His farm comprises a tract of 500 acres, of which 155 are under cultivation, and of this he has cleared about twenty-five acres himself, erected several dwelling houses, and has made other valuable improvements on his property. On his various farms he has eight families of tenants living. In 1866 he bought the machinery for a steam cotton-gin, which is now being operated in connection with Rucker Bros., who are leading merchants and agriculturists of Barfield, Ark. The life of Mr. Buckner has been one unmarked by any unusual occurrence outside of the chosen channels to which he has so diligently applied himself, but he deserves much credit for the admirable manner in which he has overcome the many difficulties which have strewn his pathway during his life of nearly half a century, and in the acquisition of his present fine property he has shown himself to be a man of sound judgment.

Dr. Benjamin A. Bugg. For a period now of about twenty-nine years, he whose name heads this sketch has been a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., and during this time he has enjoyed a reputation as an honorable upright man, and a solid, substantial and thoroughly reliable citizen. The history of his life is not unlike that of other professional men, and yet there has been that individuality about him that has gained for him many friends. Dr. Bugg was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1835, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Benjamin and Nancy Green (Towus) Bugg, whose birthplaces were Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. They were married in the State of Tennessee, and there the father pursued the calling of agriculture until his death, in 1847, his wife also dying in that State in 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Benjamin A. learned the details of farm work in his youth, and acquired sufficient education in the schools of his native

county to permit him at the age of twenty-one years to engage in teaching the "young idea," which occupation he successfully carried on in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. He was married while in Tennessee to Miss Martha A. Johnson, a native of that State, and the next year permanently located in Arkansas; after a few days' stay at Osceola, he went to Clear Lake, where he remained for three years, being engaged in wielding the ferule and farming. He then followed the same occupations in Chickasawba Township until 1872, and at this date, having given much of his attention to the study of medicine, he began practicing the healing art, being also engaged in stock raising on a farm of forty acres, which he purchased in the township. After improving this place, he sold it, also several other tracts, and in 1875 purchased a fine tract of eighty acres in North Chickasawba Township, on which he made his home for one year, after which he moved to a farm south of Blythesville, and the year succeeding he purchased an interest in Judge Daniel's estate, in Cooktown, where he made his home during 1877-78. In 1877, his estimable wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, departed this life, leaving him with four children to care for: Lillie G., wife of J. J. Thompson, who resides on her father's farm; Mattie A., the deceased wife of J. C. Clemens, she belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Nancy Ann, who died in infancy; Benoni Harris, who died when seven years of age, and Jesse Neely, whose death occurred at the age of four years. He owns in all about 600 acres of land, with fully 400 acres in a high state of cultivation. All his land is very productive, and his farm in North Chickasawba Township is considered among the best in this section of the country. His residence is a tasty cottage, very neat in design and finish: and as he is a man of refined tastes he surrounds his home with many comforts and luxuries, and on the beautiful lawn, in front of his house, flowers of every hue bloom luxuriantly. His buildings are all in excellent condition, and his place is thoroughly improved in every respect, thus showing the care and thrift which have ever characterized the Doctor's career.

through life. He has from time to time been more or less interested in commercial pursuits, and up to the year 1889 has a mercantile establishment in Cooktown. He has always been interested in political affairs, and in 1884 was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Mississippi County. In all matters of public interest he is usually found among the first supporters, and in school matters he has been particularly interested, having held the office of school director for many years. The Doctor took no part in the late Rebellion until the fall of 1864, when he joined Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas, and was an active participant in all the battles of that campaign. He was a member of Kitchens' regiment, crossed the Missouri River at Arrow Rock and proceeded to Glasgow, where they had a victory. His was the only regiment that crossed the river. After their return they joined the main body of troops, and soon participated in severe engagements at Independence and Big Blue, after which they proceeded to Kansas and then south to Arkansas, reaching the latter State at about the close of the war. The Doctor allowed his beard to grow for twenty years and it had then attained a length of six and one half feet, after which he had it removed. A portrait of him appears in this work, which was taken when his beard was longest. He is a member of Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife, whom he married in 1886, and whose name was Mrs. Rosa A. Felts, *nee* Carney, of Tennessee, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She died June 25, 1888, leaving one child, Benjamin Alexander.

C. F. Bush. In mentioning those of foreign birth who have become closely associated with the farming interests of Mississippi County, Ark., we should not fail to present an outline of the career of Mr. Bush, for he is one who has fully borne out the reputation of that class of industrious, energetic and prudent men of German nativity, who have risen to prominence in different portions of this country. He was born in 1832, and was the second in a family of eight children born to George H. Bush, who came with his family to the United

States in 1838, and settled in the State of Tennessee, where he remained until the opening of the war, at which time he removed to Mississippi County, Ark., and began farming on a tract of 160 acres in Chickasawba Township, and there died three years later. C. F. Bush grew to manhood on his father's farm, but in 1867 found a worthy companion in the person of Sarah Ann Garrison, of Mississippi County, she being the daughter of one of the old residents of the county. Mr. Bush soon after purchased a tract of 160 acres, all wild land, but some time after sold eighty acres of this, and purchased eighty acres in another tract, of which twelve acres were under cultivation. At the present time he has forty acres under the plow, and will soon have twenty-five acres more which are almost ready for cultivation. In 1887 he built a good house, and as far as buildings, fences and orchards are concerned, has his farm well improved. He is making a specialty of raising a good grade of stock, and has twenty-five head of horses, and a fine male animal which has won a good record. His land is fertile, and yields a bale of cotton to the acre. The following are the children born to himself and wife: Martha E., wife of J. T. Battles; John Henry, Stenie E., who died at the age of seven years; Mary A., Minnie and Kittie. Mr. Bush has been a member of the school board, and is active in school work.

Benjamin F. Butler, another prominent business man of Osceola, was born on Frenchman's Bayou, on the banks of Butler's Lake, in the year 1839, and is the elder of two children born to Jesse and Urena (Clark) Butler, natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a gentleman of education, and in 1826 came to Arkansas in company with his mother, sister and brother-in-law. They settled on a small lake about eight miles southwest of Pecan Point, and this lake was afterward, and is still, known as Butler's Lake, so called in honor of its first settler, Mr. Jesse Butler. Mr. Butler and his brother-in-law each selected 160 acres, and proceeded to make a home in the wilderness. After making such improvements as were necessary, they turned their attention to stock raising, which was

very profitable from the fine range. These early settlers depended on their own labor for most of their supplies, spinning yarn and making their own garments, and were compelled to go to Randolph for groceries, etc. When Osceola was selected as the county seat, Jesse Butler helped to survey the road for their section to that place. This old settler assisted in the county organization, was elected constable of his section, and held that office almost continuously until his death, which occurred in 1844. During the time of the early history of this region, Mr. Butler was a very useful citizen, and being a man of education and good practical ideas, many sought advice and counsel from him. This family, like all others at that time, ground their meal by hand, and secured their meat from the forest. They endured many privations, and paved the way for future generations. Mr. Butler died in the house where he located at first, never having sought a change from his first choice of location. Benjamin F. Butler was born on the above described place, where he resided until eleven years of age, when he moved with his mother to the vicinity of Osceola, where she died in 1852. Benjamin was then a lad of thirteen, and began fighting the world's battles for himself. He had but slight educational advantages, but by his own earnest endeavors secured a fair education. When the war opened Mr. Butler enlisted in Capt. Bowen's company; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Dug-gap, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Franklin, where he was wounded, but he remained with his command until he reached Tupelo, Miss., where he secured a furlough and returned home. He then worked for several months in the field as a farm laborer, and in 1866 started in the saloon business, which he has carried on ever since. He has met with good success in his calling, and although his trade is large, he prides himself on his quiet and orderly house. His standing in society illustrates forcibly the truth that

Honor and shame from no condition rise—

Act well your part; there all the honor lies.

During 1882 and 1883 he ran on a steamboat in the Osceola and Memphis trade, but has always kept up his business in Osceola. On the 9th of

May, 1867, his marriage with Miss Evaline Hale occurred. She was the eighth child in this family [see sketch of brother]. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler were born eight children, only one now living: Clarence E., who resides at home. Those deceased are Willie, Martha Lurena, Jesse Bird, Eva Aurena, Benjamin F., Carrie and Claud. In 1870 Mr. Butler bought a lot in Osceola, and has since erected a fine residence, which, surrounded with plants and flowers, and supplied with all the conveniences, makes a very attractive home.

B. S. Carleton. As an example of the usefulness and prominence to which men of character and determination will attain, we have but to chronicle the life of Mr. Carleton, one of the most extensive cotton growers within the limits of Mississippi County. He was born in Lafayette County, Miss., in 1851, and moved with his father, Dr. A. Carleton, of Virginia, to Memphis, Tenn., when but eight years of age. He received his education in the Memphis schools, with the exception of three years which he spent in the schools in Mississippi, and afterward studied medicine for two years in Memphis. He then went to his mother, who was living on a plantation in Coahoma County, Miss., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. Going from there to Commerce, Miss., he followed merchandising for three years, and then came to Nodena about twelve years ago. Since that time he has been speculating in cotton, and runs a plantation. His average yield of cotton is from 300 to 650 bales per year, and he has now about 300 people on his place. He is proprietor of the landing known as the Idaho & Tonages, and is also proprietor of the places known as Idaho, Clark, Carleton Lake, Pitman and Lower Tonages, which contain about 1,200 acres of land. Mr. Carleton is the owner of a cotton-gin and saw-mill. In 1880 his marriage to Miss Ida V. Bell was consummated, she being of Memphis birth, the daughter of W. J. Bell, of North Carolina, and Josephine (Moore) Bell, of Shelby County, Tenn. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carleton: Cleave, Byron and Carrie, all at home. Mr. Carleton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 27, Osceola, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Carle-

ton are people of refinement and taste, and are connected with some of the best families of the county; they are also well known and much esteemed in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Carleton takes great pride in the fact that he is a descendant of the State that was "the mother of Presidents," and of the Scotch-Irish Carleton family.

Edgar A. Carleton. The history of every community is made up of the events and transactions which have occurred in the lives of its prominent representative citizens, and in giving a worthy history of Mississippi County, a sketch of the life of Mr. Carleton would be most appropriate, for he has been unusually successful, and in his farming operations has always combined the practical with the theoretical, his long experience in that calling rendering him fully capable of doing so. He was born in Lafayette County, Miss., in 1855, and remained in his native county until eleven years of age, when his father, Alex. Carleton, with his family, which consisted of his wife and seven children, of whom Edgar A. is the fourth, removed to Memphis, Tenn., where the children received sufficient educational advantages to fit them for the ordinary duties of life. At the age of nineteen years Edgar A. went to Tunica County, Miss., where he engaged in farming and merchandising, continuing successfully until the fall of 1877, when he moved to Lee County, Ark., remaining one year, being also occupied in farming and merchandising at this point, following the latter occupation for the mercantile firm of Ferguson & Hamson. In 1879 he came to Mississippi County, where his mother, brothers and sisters had preceded him, and took charge of a store for the above named firm, which he conducted in a highly successful manner until 1882, doing a business amounting to \$50,000 per annum. In addition to this he and a brother attended to over 2,000 acres of land, employing in different capacities from 300 to 500 hands, and shipped in one year 1,100 bales of cotton. In the latter part of 1882 he and A. B. Carouthers formed a partnership and embarked in the mercantile business at Richardson Landing, just across the river from where he is now located, but in the spring of the following year,

owing to poor health, he sold out his share to his partner and took a trip through Texas, Mexico and New Mexico, returning home much improved in health, at the end of five months. He again began working for his former employers, Messrs. Ferguson & Hamson, and about four months later, in the month of December, while sitting in the store after dark, he was fired upon through a window by a man, who shot him in the left breast with a double-barreled shot-gun, the wound being so serious that he was obliged to give up work until the 22d of April. The would-be murderer was caught and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years. After recovering, Mr. Carleton went to Frenchman's Bayou, where he purchased the mercantile stock of R. E. L. Wilson, where he remained in business until January, 1885, returning the following year to Nodena. He is now engaged in farming (his land being rented of Mr. Ferguson), and has about 425 acres in cotton and corn, which requires the care of from fifty to 150 men. His wife, who was Miss Nina Uzzell, was born in this county in 1860, her parents, J. W. Uzzell and wife, having settled at Frenchman's Bayou in 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Carleton have been born two children: Edith Orr and Nina Gray. Mr. Carleton is a Mason, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

W. F. Carloss' name has become a familiar one to the people of Mississippi as well as the surrounding counties, and his genial, sincere nature, no less than the business in which he is engaged, has tended to bring about this result. His birth occurred in Phillips County, Ark., in 1859, he being the second of four children born to A. C. and Elizabeth (Harkleroads) Carloss, the former of whom was a prominent farmer and miller of that county, whither he moved in 1848, beginning his career as a farmer on a very limited scale indeed. He now owns 2,000 acres in one body, 600 being under cultivation, and as he has held the office of justice of the peace there for many years, he is very well known, and has been given the cognomen of "Squire Carloss." Upon growing up, W. F. Carloss was instructed in all the details of farm life, and received his elementary education in the com-

mon schools of Phillips County, which was afterward supplemented by one and a half year's attendance at the Christian Brothers' College of Memphis, Tenn., acquiring in that well known institution an education of more than ordinary thoroughness. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one, he began as fireman, but was soon afterward promoted to the position of conductor on the Arkansas Midland Railroad, serving in the latter capacity for two years. He then filled the position of station agent and postmaster at Marvel, Ark., from 1880 to 1883, and at the latter date was married to Miss Mittie Hudson of Phillips County. He soon after became interested in well-boring, purchased a set of tools, and began drilling wells in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and California, and did so well at the business that he is now operating six sets, two of which are run by steam. He has had extensive experience in this business, and agrees that if, after the well is sunk, the water-supply is exhausted, he will charge nothing for his work. He sinks his well to a great depth in order to obtain water from coarse white sand and gravel, and not one has ever been known to fail; a well at Osceola supplies two forty-horse power engines. They are becoming very popular in this part of the country, as they are lasting and cheap, and are spoken of in a highly flattering manner by every one. In 1887 this business was organized as the Carloss Well Company, their main office being at 254 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Carloss have a son named Leslie.

J. J. Carr, a prominent planter at Barfield, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1853, and was the fifth child of Robert D. and Elizabeth (Lowe) Carr, of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The father was an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Tennessee, until 1858, when he moved to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled at Barfield, on the farm upon which his son now resides. At his removal Mr. Carr sold his property in Tennessee for \$60,000, and invested the greater portion of that sum in lands of this county, buying some 10,000 acres of land, and erecting a handsome residence one mile from the river. Since that time the river banks have caved in to such an extent that the

residence has been removed one mile farther back, and now the river flows directly past it. The elder Carr, soon after his arrival, began improving his land on quite an extensive scale, and in a short time had over 200 acres of land under cultivation. His death occurred in 1861, at the age of fifty-five years, just three years after his settlement in Arkansas. After his decease the estate was managed by his widow and her oldest son. At the age of sixteen years J. J. Carr attended school at High Plains, Tenn., and afterward entered the seminary at Walnut Grove, where he remained for three years, returning to Mississippi County on the occasion of his mother's death. He then entered the business house of Edrington & Co., at Osceola, and occupied a clerical position for three years, after which he went to Memphis, Tenn., and traveled for a firm of cotton factors. At the first outbreak of yellow fever, in 1877, he gave up his employment, and returned to Mississippi County, where he took possession of his farm, then consisting of 125 acres under cultivation, but numbering in all about 1,100 acres. He has added 350 acres more since then, and has some 150 acres under cultivation, well stocked and fenced. Mr. Carr was married in 1882 to Miss Susie Phillips, of Missouri, a daughter of Richard R. Phillips, one of the oldest settlers of New Madrid County, Mo. This union has given them three children: John Haiden, Rosa Louise and an infant daughter. Mrs. Carr is a devout Christian, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Carr is a member of Osceola Lodge No. 1153, Knights of Pythias. His land will average one bale of cotton to the acre, and about fifty bushels of corn, and in connection with his farming interests he operates a cotton-gin on his place, and owns the steamboat landing, known as the Chickasawba Landing, where most of the cotton from the township of that name is shipped, and the goods for that locality are received. Mr. Carr is a gentleman of pleasing manners and address, and is well and popularly known throughout that section, where he is highly esteemed.

N. G. Cartwright, saddler and harness-maker of Osceola, and one of the public-spirited citizens

of that city, is a native of North Carolina, his birth occurring in 1841. His scholastic advantages were rather limited, as he only attended the common schools until twelve years of age, after which he was apprenticed to learn the harness-maker's trade, and served three years. He then began working at his trade, which occupation he continued for about four years, and during that time became convinced that a better education was necessary, and attended school one year. In 1861, when the late Civil War broke out, Mr. Cartwright enlisted in Company F, First North Carolina Infantry, and was in Lee's army from its organization to the surrender. He was in the battles of Roanoke Island, where he was captured, but soon paroled; was at the battle of Chancellorsville, also the battle of the Wilderness, and was in a great many minor engagements. He surrendered at Appomattox with Gen. Lee's army, April 9, 1865. Mr. Cartwright was then in North Carolina for about a year, and in the spring of 1866 moved to Memphis, but in August of the same year he came to Osceola, where he taught the public school for two years. He married Miss Sallie E. Williams, daughter of James H. Williams, of that place, and one of the old and much respected citizens of the county. After his marriage Mr. Cartwright rented land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Soon after he purchased 160 acres about twelve miles up the river, and on this he made many improvements. This very pleasant home he sold at the end of three years, but continued farming for a number of years after that. In 1879 he started the first saddlery and harness-making shop in Osceola. He purchased a lot in that city, erected a store, and in 1882 built the fine residence in which he now resides. In 1888 he put up his present store-room on Main Street, and now has a good and rapidly increasing business. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Osceola, and in 1888 he was elected justice. By his union with Miss Williams Mr. Cartwright became the father of these children: Charley W., who died at the age of two years; Mary Frances, died in infancy; Foster, also died in infancy; Katie, James W., Vance, Leland and Henry (twins, and both deceased), and Finley.

Mr. Cartwright is a representative business man, is careful and painstaking in all matters relating to the saddlery business, and carries a full and complete stock of goods. His parents, Noah G. and Cassandra (Bailey) Cartwright, were both natives of North Carolina, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits.

A. L. Cissell. Among the representative men of this county none are more favorably known or more highly respected than the above-mentioned gentleman. His prominence arises from personal worth, which the public is not slow in recognizing, as well as from distinguished family connections, he being a direct descendant of Sir Robert Cecil, who was an exile from England on account of religion, and who first settled Cecil County, Md. Mr. Cissell was born in Bar Township, Daviess County, Ind., in 1844, and is the son of J. A. Cissell, who came with his father, James S. Cecil, from Nelson County, Ky., when a boy, and settled in Indiana. Here James A. Cissell changed his name from Cecil to Cissell, and so it has since been continued by the Kentucky branch of the descendants. A. L. Cissell was reared at Loogootee, Ind., until eighteen years of age, and upon the bursting of the war cloud which had hovered above the country for so long a time, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served four years, taking part in the campaign from Fort Donelson to Mississippi, or Harrisburg, where in 1864 he was severely wounded. He was then sent to the Overton Hospital in Memphis, and from there home on a furlough. In August, 1864, he returned to the regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and was afterward in a fight at Franklin, Mo., with Gen. Price. After this he was put in charge of the wounded and sent to the marine hospital at St. Louis, where he remained for some time, later going home to vote. Subsequently he rejoined his regiment at St. Louis, just from the raid after Gen. Price in Missouri, and from there accompanied it to Nashville, Tenn., although classed as non-combatant, owing to the wound in his right shoulder. He was sent to the hospital, and rejoined his regiment at Montgomery, Ala., just prior to being mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind.

in September, 1865. Mr. Cissell then returned to Loogootee, Ind., where he rented land of his father, and was there united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Brown, daughter of Felix Brown, of Loogootee. In 1869, in company with his father and brother, Mr. Cissell made a prospecting tour to Mississippi County, Ark., and there bought 213 acres of land, while his father bought 160 acres, mostly timber land. The next year they brought their families and settled on land situated on Carson's Lake, about six miles southwest of Osceola, where he cleared some 200 acres. There A. L. Cissell remained until 1879, when he engaged in mercantile business at Osceola, and continued in this for two years, when he sold out at a loss of \$13,000. After paying every cent he was left in debt to the amount of \$928 which, in 1884, he managed to place in the hands of one man. He then resumed agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 505 acres, with 165 under cultivation. In 1888 he was a candidate for sheriff of Mississippi County, but was defeated, owing to the fact that he left the field in the heat of the contest to undergo the most trying ordeal which can befall a man, the loss of a true and loving wife. She died July 9, 1888, leaving three children: Maggie is Mrs. O. W. Stacey, and now lives on a farm near her father's; Nora is the wife of J. H. Meyers, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and Tilden is at home. Mr. Cissell is a member of the A. O. U. W., located at Osceola, and is a member of the Catholic Church, as was also his wife, who died in that faith, holding membership in the Church of St. Matthew, at Osceola.

John W. Conley. This young agriculturist is the son of a man who during a residence of fourteen years in this county became well known and prominently identified with the county's interests. James Conley was born in the "Old Dominion," being a member of one of the first families there, and was married in the State of Arkansas to Miss Rebecca Cutright, who was born in Indiana. They took up their abode in Mississippi County, Ark., in 1854, settling at Daniel's Point, and began farming along the river, Mr. Conley having been previously engaged in flat-boating. He made this his

home until his farm was carried away into the river, then moved back to Clear Lake and bought 160 acres of land, on which there was a slight clearing and a few improvements made. He erected him a house, made other improvements in the way of buildings and fences, and there resided until his death in 1868, having lived a life of usefulness and honor. His widow still survives him. From earliest boyhood John W. Conley has been familiar with life on a farm, and at the age of nineteen years entered upon active life as a farmer, which occupation has received his attention up to the present time, the perseverance and industry he has displayed being rewarded by substantial results. He first tilled the soil in Chickasawba Township for seven years and in 1883 settled at Clear Lake on a tract of 106 acres, which had previously belonged to his father, where he has made some improvements in the way of repairing. His marriage with Miss Elma Patterson was celebrated in 1874, she being a native of Indiana, and a daughter of an old pioneer of this section. To them have been born a family of five children: Rebecca, Andrew J., Rosetta C., Eldord and Naomi. Mr. Conley is serving as school director, and has always been interested in the advancement of education, as well as all other good works. He was born in 1856, and was the second of seven children.

Thomas B. Craighead was born near Nashville, Tenn., about 1800. He was a younger brother of David Craighead, also a lawyer. He came to Arkansas about the year 1838, purchasing a large tract of land opposite Fort Pillow, where he opened quite an extensive plantation. Mr. C. was a bachelor, and of the simplest of tastes. He was unambitious as a farmer, and continued after his removal to Arkansas to practice law, as he would say, to support the negroes on his farm. He rarely left his home except to attend court at Osceola or at the neighboring county seats in Tennessee. Mr. Craighead was a man of extraordinary character. At home he was simple in his habits, living in a plain log cabin, with no associates except his negroes, yet he was a man who would have shone conspicuously in any company in the United States. His mind was clear and active, well stored with in-

formation of every kind, his manners most fascinating; modest, generous, eloquent, hospitable, charitable, he is to this day remembered by and lovingly spoken of by the older inhabitants as the noblest man they ever knew. He was never known to collect a bill for legal services, although he was engaged on one side or the other in almost every case of importance in the county or neighborhood. If his client paid his fee, well and good; if not well also. Before the war Mr. Craighead, much against his will and inclination, was elected a senator to represent his county in the Arkansas legislature. Such was his popularity among his legislative brethren that against his vain protests they named a new county, then just formed, after him. The bombardment of Fort Pillow drove Mr. Craighead from his home, and being much exposed and in advanced years he was seized with pneumonia, and died on a neighboring farm belonging to one of his nephews, where his remains now lie.

James B. Craighead, a man of marked character and more than ordinary prominence in the material affairs of Mississippi County, Ark., is the eldest son of David Craighead, one of the pioneers of Arkansas, who was born near Nashville, Tenn., in Davidson County, in 1790, and for some years, after reaching maturity, was a resident of that city, where he practiced law, and at one time represented his county in the State legislature as a senator. About the year 1834 he purchased a large body of land in Mississippi County, Ark., on a point opposite the town of Randolph, in Tipton County, Tenn., and with the help of slave labor opened a large plantation, but continued to make his home in Nashville. As was the custom of planters before the war, he passed a part of each year with his family on his plantation, and became so charmed with life on the banks of the Mississippi river, among his humble retainers, that he would gladly have remained there all the time except for the necessity of educating his children, of whom there were then five. He died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1849, while on his way home from Little Rock, Ark., where he had been on a matter of business. He was a man of fine personal appearance, cultivated and refined, and his views on all subjects were

broad and liberal, betokening a studious mind and deep thought. He was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, always a Democrat in his political views, and an advocate of free trade. At this point it will not be inappropriate to give a short history of Mississippi County as it was at the time of Mr. Craighead's settlement. While but a Territory, the lands of Arkansas comprised within the present boundaries of Mississippi County were surveyed by the United States Government during the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, and were placed for entry in the land office at Helena, Ark., at \$1.25 per acre. The land was covered with forests of cottonwood, gum, elm, hickory, walnut, ash and other timber, while the undergrowth consisted of almost impenetrable cane brake, which grew to the height of twenty feet, the stalks being over an inch in diameter. The remainder of the land was covered with water during the overflows, to a depth of from one to ten feet, and is yet to a great degree occupied by fine cypress brakes. Hardy pioneers visited this section soon after it was surveyed, and with infinite trouble and pains examined and located the sections and quarter sections of land best suited for cultivation, which as a general rule lay near the Mississippi River. The knowledge which they had gained they sold for a consideration to capitalists from other States, who entered and purchased the land. Among those who availed themselves of this opportunity may be mentioned Nathan Ross, David Craighead, Thomas B. Craighead, John Harding, Jacob McGavock, William Baird, Charles Bowen, Isaac Lanier, Edwin Jones and many others. These parties were true pioneers, coming to the country when it was a wilderness, inhabited by bears, wolves, wild cats and other wild animals. The reputation which Arkansas had at that date, and has since had, of being a resort for murderers and criminals of every description, was not deserved; for the actual residents of Mississippi County were then, and are now, at least were until the close of the war, a quiet, peaceful and law-abiding people. The region was no place for the concealment of criminals, for the reason that the settlements were on a narrow strip of land running

along the Mississippi River, closed in on the west by impenetrable cane-brakes and impassable swamps, and the places for crossing the river were few and far between. The original settlers above mentioned came to Mississippi County and opened farms between the years 1833 and 1840. Osceola, the county seat, was a small village of about fifty inhabitants, and for many years the most important cases on the docket of the court were neighborhood troubles over a hog or a cow, with an occasional indictment of country boys who were caught playing "old sledge" in some out-of-the-way rendezvous. There was not then, and has never been, a stillhouse in the county, to our informant's knowledge, and whisky drinking was a rare vice, the people being perfectly sober, if not remarkably industrious. Wealthy farmers lived quietly at home, raising crops of cotton and corn, and the poorer classes made a comfortable living cutting and selling cord-wood to steamers, until the cord-wood contiguous to the river gave out, when coal began to be used, owing to its cheapness. The plantations along the river were at first far apart, but have been gradually extended until they touch each other, and most of the available high land is now occupied and cleared. As soon as levees are constructed (and they are now partially built), millions of acres of fine alluvial land will be ready for use. James B. Craighead, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1825, and generally accompanied his father to his plantation in Mississippi County, Ark. In 1843 he graduated from the University of Nashville, and two years later entered Harvard University, being graduated from the law department of that institution in 1847. The same year he settled in New Orleans, where he entered the law office of the late Isaac T. Preston, with the purpose of studying the code of Louisiana, but in January, 1849, his father died leaving a widow and several minor children, and James was compelled to return to Arkansas to wind up the estate, which occupied several years, during which time the family resided in Nashville. In October, 1849, he was married to Miss Erwin, of Nashville, by whom he had two children, both living, a

daughter being married to W. Hooper Harris, of Nashville. The other child, Erwin Craighead, received such education as was possible in the disorganized condition of affairs in Nashville during the war, and at the close of hostilities he spent one year at Racine College, Wis., going from there to London, England, where he resided for a short time. He then spent one year in the University of Leipsic, Germany, and after returning home, was married to Miss Harris, of Nashville. Having selected journalism as a profession, he moved to New Orleans, where, in conjunction with another gentleman, he established a daily paper, which still exists, called "The States." A year or two later he sold his interest in that paper and removed to Mobile, Ala., where he was employed as a reporter on the staff of the Mobile Register, from which position he was promoted to the city editorship, and then to managing editor, which position he now holds. James B. Craighead, after his marriage, while continuing his interests in Arkansas, opened a hardware store in Nashville, which he managed successfully until it was closed by the Federals in 1862, who required an iron-bound oath, which Mr. Craighead could not take. In 1873, Mr. Craighead's wife died, and in 1876, he took for his second wife, Miss Alethea Allison, also of Nashville, and soon after moved to his plantation, "Stonewall," in Mississippi County, Ark., where he has resided ever since, being the only member of his family who makes that State his home. He does not farm his lands in the usual sense of farming, but rents out his place in small farms of twenty and thirty acres, to tenants, of whom he has about forty families, among whom he lives in a quiet and patriarchal manner. His views on the labor question are as follows: "One great drawback to the prosperity of this section of the country is the greed for land which possesses many men who hold hundreds and thousands of acres more than they can possibly use, and still hunger for more. There is, however, a wiser feeling on the subject, and many are dividing, or contemplate dividing, up their surplus lands and selling them out on long time to permanent settlers. As a large portion of the residents and workers of Mississippi

County are negroes, who are nomadic, restless and irresponsible, it has been found that the best way to make this people staid and respectable is to make them land owners. As soon as one of this people settles as the owner of a bit of land, he gives up his nomadic habits and becomes a law-respecting citizen. The writer thinks (after more than sixty years of association with colored people, as the owner of slaves and the employer of freedmen) that the safety of the South depends upon civilizing these people, not simply by educating the children, but mainly by giving the people interest in the country as land owners—as an experiment it is perfectly safe. If a man owns 10,000 acres of uncultivated land, and sells out one-half of it to small buyers, say in forty or eighty-acre tracts, giving long time for payment, he can not possibly lose anything. If the land is paid for, well and good; if it is not paid for, it reverts to him or his heirs, in an improved condition, partly cleared, with houses, fences, etc., upon it, and in condition to yield revenue, which it had never done before under the creation. As a mere hireling or laborer, African or white, a man is the enemy of, or at least antagonistic to, the landlord, and hostile to law, which he presumes is made for the benefit of the latter, but the moment he buys land, he becomes a landlord himself, and ranges himself on the side of law and order. It would be well, not only for Mississippi County, but for the State at large, if two-thirds at least, if not all the men living therein, owned lands of their own and cultivated them." Mr. Craighead is quite literary in his tastes, and subscribes for a large number of papers, magazines and journals, of literary, religious and scientific character, and is passing his old age in contentment and peace, esteemed and respected by all who know him.

T. Y. Crawford. It was fifty-six years ago when the subject of this sketch was born, his birth being in St. Francis County, in this State, and he now occupies a position among the agriculturists of this county which is by no means an inferior one. He is the eldest of nine children born to Moses and Evaline (Wright) Crawford, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, the

former coming to the State of Arkansas in his youth, and was married near Helena. He first busied himself in rafting and hunting, and also did a little farming, but other occupations at that time were more profitable. They resided here during our subject's youth, then went to the State of Mississippi, but returned to Osceola, Ark., in 1844, and made one crop, after which they settled on land in Chickasawba Township, which is now known as the Cook farm. Here they cleared thirty-five acres and lived ten years; then selling the farm and moving to Pemiscot Bayou, which farm is now occupied by our subject, and on which the father died October 23, 1888, at the age of eighty-three years, and the mother at the same place, August 24, 1876, aged fifty-two. He was among the men who early cast their fortunes with the then new county of Mississippi, and he is remembered with esteem and respect by the few remaining pioneers, who are one by one passing to their long home. At the age of seventeen years, T. Y. Crawford began working for himself, being engaged in hunting and working in wood yards on the river, and previous to his marriage, at the age of twenty-three years, to Miss Myra Potter, he had purchased a farm in Missouri; this farm he traded to his father for the home place, and here he has since resided. His farm comprises 274 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, and is improved with fair buildings, fences and orchards. In 1888 he began running a trading boat down the bayou, but the next winter he brought the stock of goods to his home and started to keep a store, which has proved fairly successful. The children born to himself and wife are as follows: John T., George W., Wesley, Margaret P., W. Richard S., Isaac Y., Mary Bell, Edward M. and Henry L. Mrs. Crawford is a true Christian lady, and always tries to do as she would be done by.

H. C. Davis. This respected citizen of Mississippi County, Ark., has been a resident of this locality since 1874, and has been associated with its mercantile and farming interests, and not without substantial results. His birth occurred in Madison County, Tenn., in 1847, but his parents, Henry

W. and Martha M. (Holmes) Davis, were born in North Carolina, but were taken to the State of Tennessee when young, and were there reared and married. The father was quite an extensive planter of that State, which occupation he continued to pursue until his death, in 1863. H. C. Davis passed the most important years of his life (the days of his youth) on the old homestead in Madison County, in the meantime acquiring a fair knowledge of the common branches; and after his father's death he continued to remain at home and assist in supporting his widowed mother and the remainder of the family, which consisted of four children, until 1874, when, as stated above, he came to Mississippi County, Ark. He rented a farm on Crooked Lake and made a crop that year, continuing thus until 1877. Prior to this, in 1878, in partnership with his brother and brother-in-law, he had started a mercantile establishment in Blythesville, but, in the fall of 1882, the firm was dissolved, and three years later Mr. Davis resumed in the same business alone at that point, selling out a year later. Since 1888 he and his brother have conducted a general store in Blythesville, and being a man of keen business foresight, he has been able to meet the wants of his customers in every instance, and has built up a large patronage by his thoroughly honest and reliable dealing. In 1880 he purchased eighty-five acres of land in Chickasawba Township, on which he built two houses, and cleared forty acres from timber and brush, and put it under cultivation. Two years later he purchased property in town, and on one lot built a commodious and substantial store-house, and on another his residence. In 1885 he purchased several tracts of land in the vicinity, on all of which he made improvements, and now has very nearly 100 acres under cultivation. Since locating in Mississippi County Mr. Davis has seen many changes for the better take place, and has helped in the organization of the school districts, the education of the rising generation being one in which he takes an active interest. He has served as school director, and although not an active politician, he has always voted with the Democratic party, and was elected on that ticket to the

office of deputy sheriff for a number of years. He is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the A. F. & A. M. During the overflow of August, 1875, Mr. Davis lost over 115 acres of growing crops, which crippled him considerably, but with his usual energy and perseverance he began again the next year, and has retrieved his losses in a great measure. He is constantly engaged in speculating and trading, his enterprises in this direction being attended with excellent results. Mrs. Sarah A. Eskridge, *nee* Rose, a native of the "Hawkeye State," became his wife June 24, 1880, and to their marriage has been given the following family of children: Martha Ann, Thomas W., Mildred Frances and Hillary C. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

T. W. Davis is a prominent and honored resident of the county and is ranked among its successful agriculturists. He was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1849, being the third of five children born to Henry and Martha M. (Holmes) Davis. [For parents' history see sketch of H. C. Davis.] T. W. Davis was reared to a knowledge of farm life in his native State, attending the district schools, where he received a practical education, sufficient for the necessary purposes of every-day life. He remained with his father engaged in cultivating the old homestead until twenty years of age, and two years later was united in marriage to Miss Annie Scallions, also a native Tennessean. He continued to till the soil in that State for three years after his marriage. In 1873 he became occupied with the farming interests of Lonoke County, Ark., and also attended school there for one year. Here his wife died, leaving him with two little children to care for, but they, too, died soon after. He first located in Mississippi County in the year 1875, and after farming for three years in Chickasawba Township removed to Blythesville, and opened a store, which he successfully conducted for several years, but also continued his farming operations. He made his first land purchase about the year 1877 and now owns 100 acres, twenty-five being in a state of cultivation. This is a fine tract of land and is nearly all capable of a high

state of cultivation. Mrs. M. E. Pollard, a native of East Tennessee, became his second wife in 1880, and by her he is the father of two children: Morris E. (deceased) and Mildred Elsie. He and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever since twenty-one years of age he has taken an active interest in politics, serving as deputy under Sheriff Haskins. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace, serving two years, and in 1889 was chosen county assessor, which office he still holds, discharging his duties in a manner above criticism, and with a thoroughness highly creditable to all concerned.

William V. Dean, an extensive farmer of Dean's Island, was born at that place in 1855, and was the youngest in a family of eleven children. His parents were James C. and Mariah (Wright) Dean, of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Dean moved to Arkansas with his father in 1828, and settled on Crowley's Ridge in Craighead County. In 1829 the father came to Mississippi County and located on what is now the McGavock farm, below Pecan Point. He acquired several hundred acres of land at that point, which he afterward sold to Jacob McGavock, and then moved to an island in the Mississippi River, which has since been named Dean's Island in his memory. He bought 600 acres of land upon his arrival at the latter place, and soon afterward purchased 500 acres more, and had succeeded in totally clearing 400 acres up to the time of his death in 1874, at the age of sixty-three years, the mother dying in April, 1889, at the age of seventy-seven years. William Dean remained with his parents during their lifetime, and after his father's death continued on the farm, while the other sons left home and traveled in various directions. In 1880 he was married to Miss Tennessee Wigley, of Alabama, and this estimable wife has given him five children: William R., James C., Nellie, Elizabeth M. and Lillie Maud. Mr. Dean, Sr., in his life was noted for his great strength as well as for his prowess in hunting. He was one of the pioneers of this section, and made a business of selling wood to the steamboats. He was strong in his denunciation of slavery, but did not sanction

the war, and would neither enter into the army nor allow his sons to do so. He cleared most of his farm of 300 acres himself, and was a man of great popularity on account of his integrity and truth. His youngest son, William, lives quietly on the old estate, cultivating the land, and has a pleasant home at the upper end of the island.

J. D. Driver, like so many of the representative citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., is a Tennessean by birth, having been born in that State in 1830. At the age of four years he was brought to Arkansas by his parents, Abram and Sallie (De Moss) Driver, who removed from their old home in Tennessee by flatboat down the Cumberland River, and during a storm were blown up against the landing at Council Bend, in Crittenden County. After a little investigation Mr. Driver discovered a fine body of land at this point, and here decided to make his home, purchasing from the government a tract of land consisting of 1,000 acres, at \$1.25 per acre. Here he settled with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children (four being afterward born to them), and they set bravely to work to improve their land, the result of their united efforts becoming plainly perceptible. On this farm, where he had labored so earnestly and faithfully to provide a competency for his family, he died in 1845, leaving his wife to carry on the work he had left uncompleted. This she did for four years, when she, too, died. J. D. Driver, whose name heads this sketch, was the sixth child born to his parents, and as there were no public schools in those days, his early opportunities for acquiring an education were of the most meager description. His two elder brothers and his sisters were, however, sent away to school by the father during his lifetime. After the death of the mother the family became scattered in all directions, and for about two years J. D. Driver drifted aimlessly from one point to another without settled occupation. Being brought up to a farm life he chose that as his calling, and after remaining some time in Phillips County he moved to Lauderdale County, Tenn., where he purchased a farm and made his home from 1858 to 1872, giving much of his attention to the raising of cotton subsequent to the

year 1865. In 1860 he was married to Miss Sarah Gillespie, a daughter of James Gillespie, of Lauderdale County, Tenn., and granddaughter of John Gillespie, a North Carolinian, whose wife was a Miss Minerva Nelson, a daughter of Edward Nelson, of South Carolina. Mr. Driver purchased the farm where he now lives, the place being then known as the Hardin farm. It is situated about two miles below Osceola, Ark., and by proper management and strict attention to his calling, he has vastly improved his property and is now accounted one of the leading agriculturists of his section. Up to 1880 he was largely interested in the culture of cotton, to which he devoted from 1,000 to 2,000 acres annually, but since that time he has been renting his land, which amounts to 14,000 acres, 11,000 being in Mississippi County, of which 3,500 are under cultivation. He is in every respect a self-made man, for the money he realized from his father's estate, amounting to \$3,500, he invested in slaves a short time prior to the Rebellion and consequently lost all. Just before the fall of Fort Sumter he had bought five negroes, paying for one \$1,600, for another \$1,300, for another \$1,100, and for a negress and child \$1,300, she afterward becoming the mother of two more children. These he lost in addition to twenty head of horses and mules, which crippled him financially, but with the energy and determination to succeed, which have ever characterized his efforts, he set bravely to work to retrieve his fortunes, and is now one of the wealthiest planters in Mississippi County, being the heaviest tax-payer. His residence is beautifully situated, facing the river, and his lawn and buildings show unmistakable evidence of taste and refinement. Around his home is ornamental shrubbery of many varieties; and immense forest trees of sycamore, box elder and elm assist largely in making his home one of the loveliest in the county. During the war, before the Federal troops reached Osceola, Mr. Driver sent his slaves to Alabama for safe keeping where they, in time, became free, but to his credit be it said that the colored people, with one exception, made their way back to him and are now working on his plantation. A short time ago he received a

letter from the one who remained in Alabama, in which he expressed a wish that he too could come back to his old home. The names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Driver are as follows: John Lee, who died at the age of sixteen years; May, who lived to be twelve months old; Abner, who resides on his own farm of 300 acres near his father, is married and has two children, Harry and Ida May; Minerva Tennessee, who is the wife of B. F. Hale, and is residing on one of her father's farms across the river in Tennessee; James Skelton, who resides on his father's place about three miles from home, is married and has two children, Cecil and Savilla May; William Walter, at home attending school; Eli Edward, Jettie, and Lillie, an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Driver are worthy and respected members of the Baptist Church at Osceola, and he is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity.

John B. Driver, farmer, and clerk of the probate court, Osceola. The public services of Mr. Driver, since 1872, have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of this county, and his ability and fidelity in all positions of public trust have made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. For many years his name has been closely connected with the history of Mississippi County, not only officially but as an honored and esteemed citizen. Mr. Driver was born in Americus, Ga., in the year 1846, and is the eldest in a family of eight children born to Samuel and Mary Ann (Barlow) Driver, both natives of Georgia. The father followed farming and carpentering until 1853, when he emigrated to Independence County, Ark., and bought a quarter section of land, where he made his home and many improvements. Not being satisfied, he sold out in 1857, and moved to Jackson County, where he bought land, and there resided until his death, in 1862. The mother is still living, and makes her home at Sikeston, Mo. John B. Driver learned the rudiments of farm life in his adopted State, and his scholastic advantages were enjoyed in the State of Arkansas. In 1870 he wedded Miss Margaret A. Bowen, a daughter of Captain Charles Bowen [see sketch of Capt. Bowen], and two years

1880. In 1880 he was married to Miss Sarah
daughter of James (brother of Lan-
ronah County, Tenn. and granddaughter of
John Gilchrist, a North Carolinian, whose wife
was Miss Eliza Jane Nelson a daughter of Edward
son of South Carolina. Mr. Driver purchased
farm where he now lives, the place being then
known as the Hardin farm. It is situated about
10 miles below Osceola Ark. and is a proper
management and strict attention to his calling he
has greatly improved his property and is now con-
sidered one of the leading agriculturists in the
county. Up to 1880 he was largely interested in the
culture of cotton, to which he devoted from 1840
to 1860, and since that time he has
devoted his land which amounts to 1400
acres being in Mississippi County, to
a 3000 acre under cultivation. He is every
where a well-made man, for the money he realized
in his father's estate, amounting to \$25,000, he
was in slave a short time prior to the Rebel-
lion and consequently lost all. Just before the
outbreak of the war he had bought five negroes,
one of Fort Sumter, he had bought five negroes,
one for one \$1,000; for another \$1,500; for
another \$2,100, and for a negro and child \$300.
Afterward becoming the mother of two more
children. Thus he lost in addition to twenty
of horses and mules which crippled him
financially, and with the energy and determination
which have characterized his efforts,
he set bravely to work to retrieve his fortunes, and
now one of the wealthiest planters in the county.
County being the heaviest tax payer. His resi-
dence is beautifully situated, facing the river, and
lawns and buildings show an artistic and
taste and refinement. Around his home
is a forest of many varieties; and
in the country. During the war, before
Federal troops reached Osceola, Mr. Driver
lost his slaves to Alabama for safe keeping where
in time, because free, but to his credit be it
said that the colored people, with one exception,
their way back to him and are now working
on his farm. A short time ago he was

letter from the one who remained in Ark.
which he expressed a wish that he could be
back to his home. The name of the
born to Mr. Driver, was Mrs. Driver.
one who died at the age of 20 years, Mrs.
who lived to be 70 years old. Mrs. Driver
resides on his own farm, and his
father is married and has a daughter, Mrs. and
Mrs. Mary, Miss Mary, Tennessee, who
B. E. Hale, and is residing on his father's
farm near the river. A son, who
and who resides on his father's place near
his home, is married and has a daughter,
and a son, Mrs. Mary, Tennessee, who
attended school; Mr. Driver is a member of the
an island; Mr. and Mrs. Driver are members of the
respected members of the Baptist church at
Ark. and he is a member in good standing of the
Missouri, Kentucky.
John B. Driver, farmer, and clerk of the
Missouri County. The family services of Mr.
Driver since 1872 have been shared with
notable devotion to the welfare of his country
and his ability and fidelity in all positions.
He has made a lasting impression on the
people of public duty. For many years, but during
has been closely connected with the history of
Missouri County, not only officially but in an
and esteemed as Mr. Driver has
in Arkansas, Ga. in the at 1846 and a son
first was family of an childless man. He married
and Mary Ann (Barlow) Driver both natives of
Georgia. The latter followed him with
remaining until 1858, when he was
of land where he made his home and
residence. Not being satisfied with his
1857, and moved to Jackson County, where
bought land, and there resided until his death.
1882. The mother is still living, and makes her
home at Weston, Mo. John B. Driver learned
the rudiments of farm life in his adopted
and his scholastic advantages were secured in the
State of Arkansas. In 1870 he married Miss Mar-
garet A. Bowen, a daughter of Captain (Capt.)
Bowen (see sketch of Capt. Bowen) and the years

later he bought a farm of 160 acres, three miles west of Osceola. There was a slight clearing on the place at that time, and this he greatly increased. Since that time he has been buying land in all parts of the county. In 1887 he bought the place on which he now resides, a tract of 140 acres, all under cultivation and fenced, and one mile below town. He is the owner of 2,500 acres all together, with about 430 under cultivation. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of the county, and such was his popularity that he was re-elected three successive terms, serving in all six years. In 1880 he was elected State senator from his district, and served in this capacity one term of four years. In 1888 he was elected circuit and county court clerk, which position he still holds, to the satisfaction of his constituents and the public in general. Being a self-made man it may safely be recorded that Mr. Driver owes his success and advancement to his own energy and exertion. His extensive farming gives employment to sixteen families, all of whom he furnishes with provisions, etc. The cultivation of his large plantation of 400 acres results in prosperity and plenty to all around him, and gives employment to many people. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Driver have been born eight children, all of whom are living; they form ample evidences of the sanitary condition of this section. Their names are Charles S., Willie J., Maggie E., Sue M., John B., Jr., James Garland, Grover Cleveland and Frances F. Mr. Driver is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Osceola Chapter No. 57, and for a number of years was H. P. of the Chapter. He is also a member of Hugh DePayens Commandery, K. T., at Little Rock, Ark.

James Skelton Driver, though still comparatively a young man, has already had an active career in agricultural pursuits and is recognized as a careful, energetic farmer of Mississippi County, who, by his advanced ideas and progressive habits, has done not a little for farming interests hereabouts. He is a son of James D. Driver, whose sketch appears in this work, and in his youth received good educational advantages, which he improved to the utmost, being an attendant at Alton, Ill., and Frankfort, Ky. After his marriage, which oc-

curred in Memphis, Tenn., in 1885, to Miss Carrie Kenney, a daughter of the late M. W. Kenney, of Memphis, Tenn., he moved upon one of his father's plantations and set energetically to work to clear it of timber, and put it in good condition for farming. Fifty acres had already been cleared, and he has since put 150 acres more under the plow and has erected several buildings, including his residence, which is a substantial frame building. He employs about twenty-five people to keep his plantation in good condition, and has always taken great interest in everything that bids fair to be of benefit to the community in which he resides. He and his wife are the parents of two little children, son and daughter: Cecil and Savilla May. Mrs. Driver's father, M. W. Kenney, was the tarpaulin manufacturer of Memphis, Tenn., and died there on the 13th of August, 1878, of yellow fever, being the first victim of that dreaded scourge in that city. He was fifty-one years of age and was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in which city he remained until eight years of age. When a young man he married a young lady of Wilmington, Del., and afterward went by steamship to Florida, thence to Memphis about 1850, and was married there to his second wife, whose maiden name was Miss Caroline Klinck, her father being John G. Klinck, whose ancestors came to America in that famous old ship, the "Mayflower." He was the first man to start a newspaper in Memphis, which took the name of the Evening Bulletin, and was one of the committee to receive the Marquis de La Fayette when on his tour through the United States. He was also connected with the Memphis Appeal, now one of the most popular journals of the day in that city.

Abner Driver. As one of the enterprising younger members of the agricultural circle of Monroe Township we can not fail to mention Abner Driver, who, having been identified with the interests of Mississippi County from his birth, is now one of its foremost agriculturists, although young in years. In 1882 he began life for himself, and a tract of 1,600 acres of land was placed at his disposal by his father, who is one of the wealthiest men of the county, and, with the exception of 100 acres, all of it was heavily covered with timber.

